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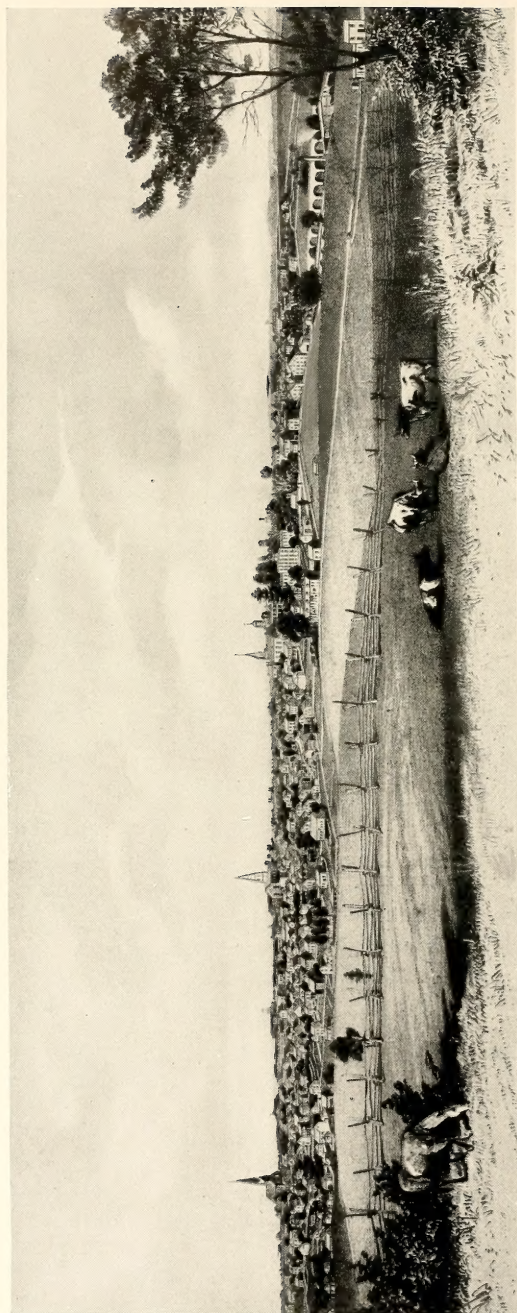


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ALLENTOWN.

SITUATED ON THE LEHIGH RIVER AT THE JUNCTION OF THE EAST PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROADS.  
FROM M. S. HENRY'S "HISTORY OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY," 1860.



HISTORIC HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS  
AND  
GENEALOGICAL AND PERSONAL MEMOIRS  
OF  
THE LEHIGH VALLEY,  
PENNSYLVANIA

---

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF  
JOHN W. JORDAN, LL. D.

OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

AND

EDGAR MOORE GREEN, A. M., M. D.

OF EASTON, PA.

GEORGE T. ETTINGER, PH. D.

OF MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

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*"Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveth the highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self. It is a great spur to virtue to look back on the worth of our line."—Lord Bacon.*

*"There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man."—Sir Walter Scott.*

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ILLUSTRATED

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Vol. II

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1905





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FOUR WINTER VIEWS OF CAMPUS.

# LEHIGH VALLEY

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## LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

By N. M. EMERY, Registrar.  
(From the *Technical World of April, 1904*)

Situated in the midst of a large park at the base of South Mountain in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and surrounded by terraced lawns and noble forest trees, are the ivy-covered buildings of Lehigh University, an institution which owes its origin to the genius of the late Judge Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

From young manhood Mr. Packer was connected with various business enterprises of the valley of the Lehigh river, including the development of extensive coal lands. With that rare sagacity which characterized him in all his undertakings, he saw that unless these vast stores could be brought to business centers where they could be distributed, an immense amount of wealth would lie dormant and the development of a large section of Pennsylvania would be retarded. Boldly grappling with this problem, he constructed that monument to his business discernment—together with the University most intimately connected with his name—the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Mr. Packer had not had the advantages of a college education, and fully realized what a help such a training would have been to him in his business and technical undertakings. There was, moreover, at about the middle of the nineteenth century, a great call for skilled men, especially those systematically instructed in the sciences and technology, to help develop the vast mineral resources of the Lehigh Valley, in which Judge Packer was financially interested. Fully realizing the needs of the time and of the section, he re-

solved to devote a part of his wealth to the establishment of an institution for the intellectual development of the young men of the valley, to fit them for the various technical professions.

Accordingly, in 1865, he set aside for the establishment of the University \$500,000 and fifty-six acres of land in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The University park was subsequently enlarged by a further gift of fifty-two acres from Judge Packer and of seven acres from Charles Brodhead, Esq., of Bethlehem, the area of the University grounds being thereby increased to 115 acres. By the provision of his will, Judge Packer left to the University—which owed its existence entirely to his efforts—a permanent endowment fund of \$1,500,000 for general expenses, and \$500,000 as a special endowment for the maintenance and growth of the library. He thus devoted to the University, including the cost of the grounds and of the buildings erected during his lifetime, more than \$3,000,000—up to that time, it is thought, the largest sum ever given by an individual for the endowment of a college.

In the fall of 1866, after the institution had been duly incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania with the right to confer the various college degrees, work was formally started with a faculty of seven and with two classes numbering forty students. From that beginning the University has gradually grown during the thirty-eight years of its existence, until at present (January, 1905) the teaching force numbers fifty-six and the student body 614.

In pursuance of the purpose of the founder to provide an institution for the training of young

men along all branches of activity, technological as well as literary, the University offers various four-year courses: two in general literature—the Classical and the Latin-Scientific; and eleven in technology and science—Civil, Mechanical, Mining, Metallurgical, Electrical, Chemical, and Marine Engineering, Electro-metallurgy, Chemistry, Physics, and Geology, all leading to appropriate degrees.

For pursuing the work of these courses the University is well provided with suitable buildings, laboratories, apparatus, and general equipment. Packer Hall, a four-story sandstone structure, 215 feet long and 65 feet wide, with a tower at the western extremity 200 feet high, built in the English Gothic style of architecture, and located on the upper terrace of the park, thereby commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, is devoted largely to instruction in the department of Civil Engineering. In the basement of this building are testing laboratories for cement, brick, and metals, which contain 20,000-, 100,000- and 150,000-pound machines for tension, compression, and flexure tests, a 50,000-inch-pound machine for torsion tests, and special apparatus for experimental work to accompany instruction in strength of material. The Instrument rooms of the Civil Engineering department are well equipped with transits, levels, and accessories for practical instruction in surveying.

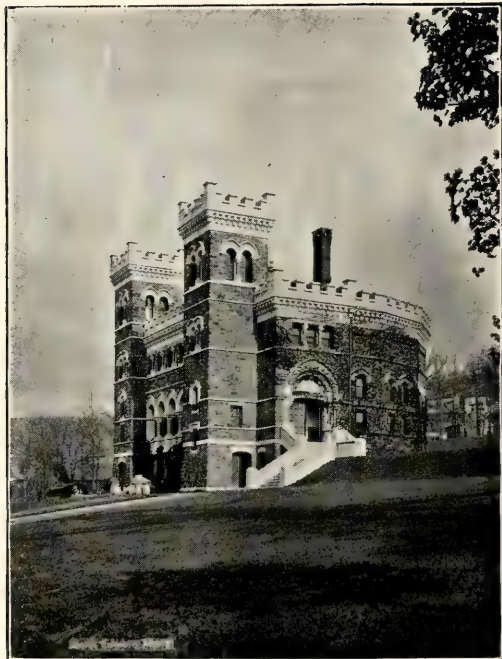
To the east of Packer Hall is the Library, a semi-circular sandstone and granite building with a handsome Venetian facade, erected by Judge Packer in 1877 at a cost of \$100,000. In the interior, the center is occupied as a reading space, 50 by 40 feet, from which radiate book cases, extending from floor to ceiling, two galleries affording access to the upper cases. The library now has upon its shelves 123,000 volumes, including many extremely rare and valuable books, and there is still shelf room for 50,000 volumes. Especially valuable for professional students is the technical library, numbering over 10,000 volumes, of the late Hon. Eckley B. Cox, who was for many years a trustee of the University.

Below the Library is situated the Chemical

Laboratory, a fireproof building over 200 feet long and nearly 50 feet wide, with a wing, one-half the size of the main building, devoted to the departments of Mineralogy and Metallurgy. In this building the department of Chemistry has large, well-lighted and well-ventilated laboratories for qualitative, quantitative, organic, physiological, agricultural, sanitary, and industrial chemistry, photography, microscopy, gas analysis, and assaying. The Metallurgical department has in this building its offices and lecture and recitation rooms; a blowpipe laboratory for class instruction in both qualitative and quantitative blowpipe analysis and in the practical determination of crystals and minerals; a museum for mineralogical and metallurgical collections; a mineralogical laboratory provided with goniometers, polariscopes and polarizing microscopes; a dry laboratory provided with furnaces for solid fuel and for gas with natural draught and with blast; a wet laboratory for ordinary analytical work; and electric current for electro-metallurgical experiments and reductions. These laboratories are arranged for the instruction of classes in the courses in mineralogy, metallurgy, and blowpipe analysis of the regular curriculum, and to afford facilities for advanced students in conducting original investigations in these departments of science.

Further east, close by the central heating plant and connected with it, is the Steam Engineering Laboratory, a new two-story building, 90 by 44 feet, devoted to the experimental study of the accessories of Mechanical Engineering. It is divided into two sections, one for boilers and the other for engines. The former can accommodate three 100-horse-power high-pressure boilers, and the latter the various steam motors and their accessories. In this experimental power plant are contained a triple-expansion engine; a tandem-compound marine engine; a high-speed Ball engine, coupled to a 25-K. W. generator; an air compressor which is compound at both air and steam ends, with reheating and cooling devices attached; and a steam turbine combined with a centrifugal pump. The accessories are several steam, circulating, and air pumps; feed-water





LIBRARY.





CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.



heaters; steam separators; box-coil condensers; surface condensers; complete air-brake apparatus, including the pump and engineer's valve; water meters, weighing tanks, and dynamometers for measuring the steam consumption and the development of power. Students in several of the technical courses of the University receive practical instruction in this phase of engineering.

A late addition to the buildings of Lehigh University is Williams Hall, erected in 1903. This building is 186 feet long by 70 feet wide, and covers a ground area of over 12,000 square feet. One half of the building is devoted to the department of Mechanical Engineering, and the other half to Geology, Biology, and Mining Engineering. In the eastern end are located the recitation rooms, offices, drawing rooms, reference library, and store-rooms of the department of Mechanical Engineering; and in the basement are provided rooms and apparatus for laboratory work in experimental mechanics and engineering physics, such as the calibration of measuring instruments used in Mechanical Engineering, the determination of the mechanical efficiencies of hoisting and other gear, and the testing of motors and other prime movers than steam engines. In this section there are four-cycle and two-cycle gas engines, hot-air pumping engines, electric motors, centrifugal pumps, hoists, blocks, jacks, and dynamometers of all kinds.

In the west end of Williams Hall the department of Geology has its lecture rooms, library, and laboratory of petrology. The department is well equipped with valuable study collections of fossils, rocks, and economic minerals gathered from the type regions in different parts of the world, together with twelve high-grade petrographic microscopes, an apparatus for cutting thin sections of rocks, and field equipment for practical work in the subject.

The department of Mining Engineering, also with its headquarters in Williams Hall, is well equipped with mining transits, having top and side telescopes and solar attachment, levels, and other accessory instruments for practical work in mine surveying; together with samples of appar-

atus used in mining operations, drawings, and models of mining plants.

Situated in the extreme northeastern corner of the University grounds is the four-story Laboratory of Physics and of Electrical Engineering, 240 by 50 feet. The building is well furnished with standard apparatus for class-room instruction and laboratory investigation in all branches of physics; also with direct-current and alternating-current dynamos and motors of various kinds, transformers, and a variety of measuring instruments, including voltmeters, ammeters, wattmeters, rheostats, contact makers, dynamometers, and condensers—in short, with all appliances necessary for thorough instruction in Electrical Engineering.

Close by the eastern entrance to the University grounds are two brick buildings, Saucon Hall and Christmas Hall. Saucon Hall is used for instruction in English, Economics, and Politics. Christmas Hall, the oldest building in the University Park, contains the drawing rooms of the Mining and Metallurgical Engineering departments, and, in addition, a supply bureau conducted by students of the University, the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and a large reading room and study rooms for students.

Instruction in practical astronomy is given at the Sayre Observatory, erected and equipped by Robert H. Sayre, Esq., of South Bethlehem, who was a business associate of Judge Packer and who has been a trustee of the University from its foundation to the present time. In this building there are equatorial and zenith telescopes and accessories usually found in well-equipped observatories.

During the summer of 1904 an annex to the Sayre Observatory was erected, with instruments for the study of variation of latitude.

In ministering to the mind, the development of the body is not overlooked, as is witnessed by the Gymnasium, furnished with the best patterns of apparatus for physical culture; and the large Athletic Field, suitably arranged for baseball, football, lacrosse, and all divisions of track and field sports.

Besides the residence of the president and two professors' houses, the remaining buildings in the Park—one of the most imposing structures of all is the Packer Memorial Church, the munificent gift of Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings, daughter of the founder of the University. This edifice, situated near the entrance to the grounds, is one of the largest and most magnificent churches in the State of Pennsylvania. Morning prayers, at which attendance is required of students at least three mornings of the week, are held in this building.

The literary courses of the University—the Classical and the Latin-Scientific—leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, are designed to provide general liberal education as distinct from special or professional training. The purpose is to prepare young men for intelligent and successful activity in business, industrial, or professional life. A limited amount of work in subjects which are accepted instruments of general education and necessary preliminaries of all professional study—such as ancient and modern languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry, economics, and psychology—is required of every student in these academic courses. Beyond these subjects, the student is allowed wide freedom in the choice of his work, as the elective privilege extends to all subjects taught in the University. A student is thereby enabled to choose his work systematically with constant reference to his ultimate aims, and, in many cases, may reduce by a year or two the length of his purely professional course. For example, a graduate of either of the academic courses at Lehigh University, who has made suitable electives, can complete in two years the work of any of the courses in technology or science and receive the appropriate engineering degree. Such a broad course, representing liberal training as well as special technical work, makes for professional superiority and success.

The technical courses of the University occupy four years each. During the Freshman year and part of the Sophomore year, several subjects—such as mathematics, English, German, drawing, physics, and chemistry—are common to all

courses; and with them are combined elementary engineering subjects. During the last two years of each course, the subjects pursued are almost entirely professional in their character and bear directly upon the special division of engineering or science indicated by the name of the course. Drafting and laboratory practice accompany all subjects capable of being thus illustrated. Visits of inspection are made to the various engineering structures of the vicinity; and practical tests are made by the students of the efficiency of boilers, dynamos, etc., of local manufacturing plants.

Every student is required, as a necessary portion of his final examination, to present a thesis upon some topic connected with the course in which he is to be graduated. This thesis embraces work of independent research under the direction and supervision of the head of the department in which the student takes his degree, and serves as a test of the student's ability to conduct original investigations.

The several departmental engineering societies, conducted by the students of the various courses, form an attractive and valuable feature of college life, and supplement class-room instruction. At the monthly meetings the students read and discuss papers relating to engineering subjects of their particular departments.

Prizes amounting in value to \$775 for special proficiency in various departments, are annually distributed on Commencement Day.

Lehigh University is not an old college, but its alumni number, 1399, of whom 1310 are living. The University takes pride in the fact that all of its alumni are employed in influential and remunerative positions, and that the demand for its graduates is vastly greater than the supply. In addition to the alumni, over 1500 students have taken partial courses at the University, but have not been graduated. Thus, with the student body at present enjoying the privileges of the University, more than 3500 persons have been directly benefited as a result of the far-sightedness and the munificence of a man who was not merely a railroad builder and a capitalist, but as well a true philanthropist.







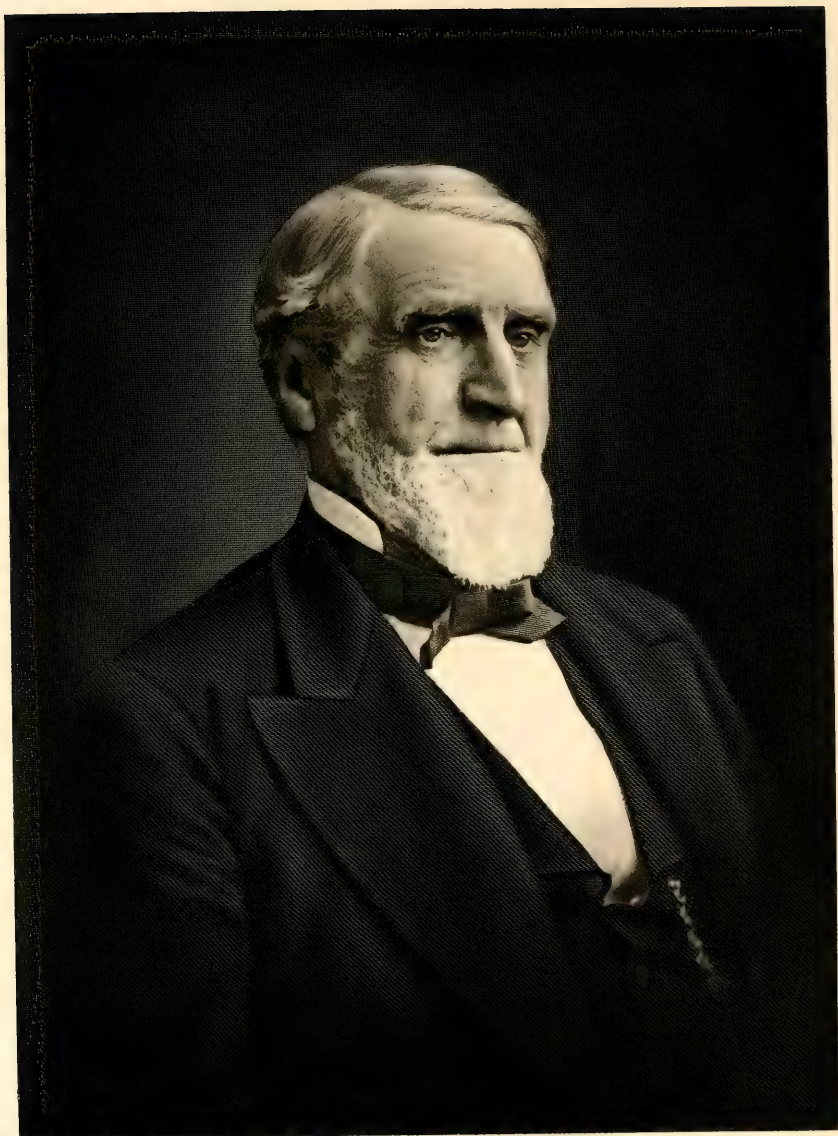
SAYRE OBSERVATORY.



PACKER HALL.







*Am. Parker*



JUDGE ASA PACKER, of Mauch Chunk, was during an active career covering about one half a century one of the most conspicuously useful men in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was equally noted and honored as a master of large affairs, for his great public spirit which made him a leader in the development of his state, for his munificent liberality in the establishment and maintenance of educational and benevolent institutions, and for those graces of personal character which made his life a benediction upon the community at large.

He was born in Mystic, Connecticut, December 29, 1805. His early education was extremely limited, being only such as he could obtain in the primitive district schools of those early days. To compensate for deprivation in this respect, he was possessed of a receptive mind and habits of thought and observation, and through these he was enabled to acquire a generous store of practical knowledge which proved ample equipment for his future life, and gave him position side by side with many who had won college honors. At the age of seventeen he packed all his worldly possessions, consisting of a few simple articles of clothing, shouldered his humble pack, and set out afoot to make his own way in a great world which was altogether unknown to him. Trudging along the rugged roads of that almost primitive time the plucky lad walked the entire distance between his birthplace in the land of blue laws and wooden nutmegs to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. This first achievement was a fair index to his future—the boy was father of the man whom, once determined upon a course of action, no obstacle could stay, whose purpose no discouragement could shake, to whom could come no task too great to undertake. After many days of weary walking, of climbing his way up rocky hills and toiling through dusty valleys, in sunshine and in rain, the lad arrived, footsore, weary and hungry, at the home of his cousin, Mr. Edward Packer, in Brooklyn. Mr. Packer was a house carpenter, and young Asa determined to learn the trade under his tutelage. He applied himself to his work

with genuine enthusiasm and characteristic thoroughness, and became an accomplished mechanic. No master of the trade could push a plane truer or more rapidly, or send a nail home with greater precision.

His apprenticeship ended and now a grown young man, Mr. Packer went to New York, where he did journey work for a year. The life of the city was distasteful to him, however, and he returned to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, settling in Springville township, where he worked at his trade for some few years. Meantime, on January 23, 1828, he married Miss Sarah M. Blakslee. In 1833, learning that men were wanted to run coal boats on the then just opened Lehigh canal, he drove in a primitive sled to Mauch Chunk, made a satisfactory engagement, and then returned home to close up his affairs in time for the opening of navigation. In the spring he set out to engage in his new undertaking, walking to Tunkhannock, on the Susquehanna river, where he boarded a raft which took him to Berwick, whence he walked to Mauch Chunk. He was at once given charge of a canal boat, and not long afterward contracted for an additional vessel which he placed under his brother-in-law, James I. Blakslee. During the summer he brought his family to Mauch Chunk. His boating business proved so remunerative that at the end of two years he withdrew from active effort in this line, but retaining an interest in the enterprise. With a portion of the means which he had acquired he bought the general store of E. W. Kimball, on the banks of the Lehigh, making Mr. Blakslee its manager, while he himself established a boat yard and engaged in the building of canal boats, a work for which he was well adapted by reason of his former experience as a carpenter. From this time on he prospered in all his undertakings, and in a few years came to be regarded as a wealthy man, though his means were small compared with what they afterwards became. About this time he placed in his store a stock of goods amounting to \$25,000 in value, which was a large purchase for those days. He took large contracts for building locks on the

upper Lehigh, which he completed with handsome profits in 1839. The following year he and his brother Robert took large contracts from Stockton & Stevens, of New Jersey, for building boats at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, to run in the direct coal trade to New York. At the end of three years the brothers dissolved partnership, Asa returning to Mauch Chunk, and Robert locating in Reading.

Mr. Packer next engaged in mining and shipping coal from the Nesquehoning and other mines, loading his product into his own boats from the first named at a point a little above where the East Mauch Chunk bridge now stands. Thenceforward his career was continuously and conspicuously prosperous, and altogether the result of his own endeavor. In 1852 he took up his greatest business enterprise—the building of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. With rare foresight he discerned the vast results which would grow out of such a highway, and he entered upon the gigantic undertaking unaided and alone. He contended with difficulties, physical and financial, which many pronounced insuperable, and at one time his entire fortune was seriously imperiled. With almost superhuman courage and determination he persisted in his work, and in 1855 his judgment was vindicated and his victory won, in its completion.

At the time of his death, Judge Packer was regarded as one of Pennsylvania's richest men. True, he accumulated vast wealth, but he administered it with a liberal and enlightened judgment and a deeply sympathetic heart, proving a great power in the development of his state, in the advancement of civilization, and in bringing employment to thousands of families. His personal benefactions were countless, but were so modestly bestowed that they went unheralded save by those recipients of his bounty who were helped to homes and established in business, or found relief at his hands in their time of sore need. Educational, religious and charitable institutions always held a first place in his estimation, and such he aided with an unsparing hand. St. Luke's Hospital in South Bethlehem was one

of his favorite objects; he contributed to it liberally during his life, and at his death left it a bequest of \$300,000. To St. Mark's church in Mauch Chunk, in which he was for forty-four years a warden and vestryman, he left the sum of \$30,000. In this beautiful temple now stands, erected in his memory by his widow and children, one of the most beautiful rerodos in all America.

His principal monument, however, is the magnificent Lehigh University. Deprived, as has been seen, of a college training, he was desirous of affording to the youth of his state opportunities such as had been denied to him. This wish of his heart he imparted to Bishop Stevens, and to him unfolded his plans for the establishment at some point in the Lehigh Valley of a University where young men of limited means might have opportunity to secure a thorough education, especially along technical lines. Accordingly, in 1865, he set aside for the establishment of the proposed institution fifty-six acres of land in South Bethlehem, and a sum of \$500,000—a gift, it is believed, the largest given in the United States for such a purpose up to that time. In 1875 he added fifty-two acres to the University tract, increasing it to one hundred and fifteen acres, and also erected a fine library building at a cost of \$400,000 in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Packer Linderman. This proved to be his last personal undertaking in connection with the institution, his death occurring not long afterward. Under the provisions of his will he left a permanent endowment of \$1,500,000 for general maintenance, and added \$400,000 to his previous gift of \$100,000 for library purposes, thereby increasing that special endowment to a half million dollars, and the aggregate of his University benefactions (land value included) to the princely sum of three millions of dollars, and it is probable a similar amount will be received when his estate, now held in trust, is distributed. In the grounds of Lehigh University stands a most beautiful edifice, the Packer Memorial church, erected in 1886 by Judge Packer's last surviving child, Mrs. Mary Packer Cum-

mings, at the cost of a quarter million of dollars.

Judge Packer was prominent in political affairs, and wielded a potent and salutary influence in the counsels of both state and nation, and in all pertaining to commercial and educational interests. In 1841 he was elected to the legislature, and he was re-elected to succeed himself at the expiration of his term. His retirement from the legislature was followed (in 1843) by his appointment by Governor David R. Porter to the position of associate judge of his county. In 1852 he was elected to congress, and he was re-elected in 1854. These official honors, though not solicited or even desired, were cheerfully accepted, and all their multifarious trusts and duties were wisely and honorably discharged. In two instances he was brought prominently before the state and nation, when he permitted his name to be used solely as a matter of duty to his political friends, and where no reward were possible. In 1868 he was named for the presidential nomination in the National Democratic Convention, and in the following year he was the Democratic candidate for governor.

He was a member of various Masonic bodies, and Packer Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar, of Mauch Chunk, was named in honor of a member of his family. Mauch Chunk and Packer are names inseparable, for it was in the city named that he entered upon his career of phenomenal success and usefulness, and there his interest centered throughout his life.

Judge Packer died on May 17, 1879, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, after a life of highest devotion to the interests of education and other laudable objects. In his personal character he was most unassuming, and his wealth, power and position never changed his outlook or bearing, but he was the same brave, strong, kindly, simple-hearted and generous man to the last. His toleration was marked. Strong as were his own opinions, he recognized the right of as strong contrary opinions by others, and so long as they were honestly held they never affected his friendships. His observance of Sunday as "the Lord's

Day" was most marked, and it was some circumstance entirely beyond his control which would keep him from attendance at the services of the church.

Judge Packer was survived by his widow, whose death occurred in 1882, three years after his passing away. The remains of the two, husband and wife, repose in the Mauch Chunk cemetery and by their side the bodies of their two sons—Robert, who died in 1883, and Harry Eldred, who died in 1884. The monument in the family plot stands prominently on the brow of Mount Pisgah, just rearward from the old home, the erection of which was begun by Judge Packer in 1860, and where, in 1878, he and his devoted wife celebrated their golden wedding, one of the most delightful and touching social events ever witnessed in the Lehigh Valley. The old home, about which cling so many tender memories, is now the residence of the only surviving child of Judge and Mrs. Packer—Mary Packer Cummings.

ELISHA PACKER WILBUR, ex-president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad (a position which he occupied for many years by virtue of well tried merit), was born in Mystic, Connecticut, January 31, 1833, and was a son of Henry and Eveline (Packer) Wilbur, natives of that state, and both belonging to families long settled in New England. His father was a sea captain and followed that calling until 1838, when he came to Pennsylvania and settled at Mauch Chunk, where he remained in the employ of Asa Packer until his death in 1863. His wife, a sister of Judge Packer, and the mother of our subject, died in 1868.

In the meantime Elisha Packer Wilbur had obtained his education, principally in the schools of Mauch Chunk, and in 1847 went to Nesquehoning, then a coal and mining town, where he remained about five years in the employ of Mr. Packer, in the store which supplied the miners and the people scattered throughout the region for miles around. In 1852 he joined as rodman the corps of engineers who made the first survey



for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and so began in a very humble way his connection with the great corporation of which later he became the head. Very soon after taking this position he was placed in charge of the accounts of Judge Packer, who was the contractor for the Lehigh Valley, and as paymaster was intrusted with the disbursement of its monies, and in that capacity he acted until the completion of the railroad in the fall of 1855. During all this time he was the employee of Judge Packer, who was the originator and master mind of the Lehigh Valley Railroad project, and he obtained his knowledge of business methods and management from the great general whose forces developed the valley of the Lehigh, and placed its products before the world. The business discipline which he obtained under this great creator and organizer of transportation facilities was the foundation of his ability and success—the needful and proper school for the development of his native talent for the management of large affairs.

In the spring of 1856 Mr. Wilbur went to Philadelphia and entered Mr. Packer's office, and in that capacity he had charge of all accounts and acted as confidential clerk and private secretary for Judge Packer. This intimate business relationship was maintained until the death of Judge Packer in 1879, and during the long intimacy thus engendered Mr. Wilbur had the best of opportunities for gaining a thorough knowledge of the railroad business and a minute acquaintance with the affairs of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Upon the death of Judge Packer, Mr. Wilbur was made one of his executors and one of the five trustees of his vast estate. He was appointed by that body acting trustee, and in that capacity has had almost supreme control of the money and property of the deceased railroad maker and manager—a position the bestowal of which was complimentary alike to his business judgment and integrity. He has had charge of all the affairs of the estate, and administered them to the entire satisfaction of the people interested. From the time of Judge Packer's death Mr. Wilbur was virtually the manager of

the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and served officially as a director. Early in 1884 he was elected to the presidency of the company, which office he held many years and until he resigned on account of business cares. The varied duties he performed for the company, the several positions he occupied, and his close relation with the projector of the Lehigh Valley Railroad fitted him for the place of honor and responsibility which he held as its chief executive, and his administration was highly satisfactory to the stockholders, directors, and all concerned. In fact, his management resulted in an increased prosperity of the road, and an extension of its line which was probably never contemplated until he was placed in control of the business. He also developed many tributaries of the main line which have largely increased its profits. He was president of the Eastern & Amboy Railroad, the Lehigh Valley, the Pennsylvania & New York Canal and Railroad Company, the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, together with numerous tributaries, all now included in the great Lehigh Valley Railroad system.

In addition to his duties as president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Mr. Wilbur has carried many other business burdens, being identified with several large corporations in some official capacity. He was for many years one of the directors and chairman of the advisory and finance committee of the Bethlehem Iron Company, now known as the Bethlehem Steel Company, and one of its largest stockholders. He is and was from its organization the president of the Copley Iron Company, which had an extensively plant in the Lehigh Valley above Allentown; and is a director of the Northampton Iron Company, and a leading owner of the Lucey Furnace. He has also large coal interests, and is president of the Jefferson Coal Company, owning valuable lands in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, is likewise interested in the Franklin Coal Company, and is the president of the Packer Coal Company, whose property is now under lease to the Midvalley Coal Company. He is president of the Wilbur Coal and Coke Com-

pany, owning thirty thousand acres of land in West Virginia, and is a director in the Valley Coal and Coke Company of Belington, in the same state. He is president of the First National Bank of Sayre, New York, and of the Sayre Land and Water Company, and a stockholder in the Thousand Island Bank at Alexandria Bay, New York. He was president of the South Bethlehem Gas & Water Company from its organization until about 1902. He is at the head of the house known since 1887 as the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company, which was originally organized in 1870 as the E. P. Wilbur Company Banking House, and was one of the directors of the Lehigh Valley National Bank of Bethlehem.

Mr. Wilbur has a beautiful home in South Bethlehem, and takes a deep interest in the welfare, material and moral, of that flourishing borough. He was for several years burgess of the borough, and is now its treasurer. There is probably no more popular citizen in Northampton county, and the enviable position in which he stands has been attained by numerous good deeds benefitting directly or indirectly the town. Deeply interested in educational affairs, he has long been a most active and efficient member of the board of trustees of Lehigh University. (See sketch of Asa Packer). He is also a trustee and treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital of South Bethlehem, an institution which has been a peculiar object of his benefactions. Besides his home in South Bethlehem, Mr. Wilbur maintains a magnificent residence on Sport Island, in the St. Lawrence river, adjoining Little Lehigh Island, of which he is also the owner. He was one of the first to settle on this famous region, having built here in 1876, since which time it has been his summer home.

Mr. Wilbur married, May 11, 1858, Miss Stella M. Abbott, and of their union the following named children are now living:

1. Warren A., now vice-president of the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company. He married (first) Sally P. Linderman (deceased), daughter of Garrett B. Linderman (See Linderman family), and to them were born two children, of whom

one, Robert A., is now living. He married (second) Kate Broadhead, daughter of Charles Broadhead. (See Linderman and Broadhead, elsewhere in this work).

2. Isabel E., now the wife of Judge McAlpin, of Savannah, Georgia,

3. Rollin H., was general manager of the Lehigh Valley Railroad until 1904. He married N. Lamberton, daughter of Robert A. Lamberton, deceased, who was a prominent lawyer of Pennsylvania, and president of the Lehigh University at the time of his death; to them were born two children, Dorothy and Isabel.

4. Elisha P., Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Sayre Land and Sayre Water Companies, and connected with various other corporations. He married Katharine T., daughter of John Thomas (see sketch elsewhere), and to them were born three children—Robert Lockhart, Helen and Stella.

5. Ray, who is at home.

6. Harry, who is a captain in the United States army, and is stationed at Key West, Florida. He married Mary Widdiefield.

7. Eldridge P., who is at home, and holds a position in the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company. He married Lilian Linderman, daughter of Dr. Linderman.

8. Kenneth, who is a civil engineer, connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He married Margaret Gaston.

DAVID JARVIS PEARSALL, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, was born at Bergen Fields, Bergen county, New Jersey, January 4, 1861, and is a representative of a family that has been found in New York city and on Long Island for more than two centuries. His father, David Pearsall, was born at Englewood Cliffs, Bergen county, New Jersey, July 15, 1824, and died at Englewood, that state, February 29, 1892. His wife, Jannette Graham, was born in Washington, D. C., November 29, 1824, and died December 8, 1893. Her parents were Peter and Janet (Whyte) Graham, both natives of Kirkcaldy, Scotland.

David J. Pearsall was a lad of five when his parents removed to Englewood, New Jersey, where he continued to make his home until his removal to Mauch Chunk, in 1885. He began his education in the public schools of his native town, and afterward attended Englewood Academy. Entering upon his business career, he spent seven years in the New York office of H. E. Packer, then superintendent of the New Jersey division and president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. In 1885 Mr. Pearsall came to Mauch Chunk, where for seven years he occupied a position in the paymaster department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He then resigned in 1892 in order to devote his entire time and attention to the business affairs of Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings. In 1900 he was named by Mrs. Cummings as one of the trustees of her trust estate, and, with J. H. Wilhelm, succeeded E. P. Wilbur and Charles Hartshorne, the former trustees.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Pearsall is a Democrat, and was candidate for presidential elector in 1900. He has been a member of the school board of the borough of Mauch Chunk since 1898, and was its president for five years. He holds membership in St. Mark's church, is a member of its vestry, and since 1893 has been superintendent of the Upper Mauch Chunk mission of that church. He is likewise a member of the Church Club of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and since 1891 has been a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and served as president of the board in 1896. Socially, he is a Mason of high rank, belonging to Carbon Lodge, No. 242, F. & A. M.; Lilly Chapter, No. 181, R. A. M.; and Packer Commandery, No. 23, K. T., while in Philadelphia he has taken the various degrees of the Scottish Rite, becoming a member of the Consistory.

Mr. Pearsall was married, in Englewood, New Jersey, June 21, 1886, to Olive Knight Ostler, who died in 1889. On the 22d of November, 1892, in Mauch Chunk, he married M. Louise Struthers, a daughter of William Orr and Maria Louise Struthers. By his first marriage he had

one son, Charles Henry Cummings Pearsall, born in Mauch Chunk, December 26, 1887. There were three children of the second marriage: David Jarvis, who was born February 15, 1894, and died on the 2d of October of that year; Janet, born June 6, 1895; and David Jarvis, the second of the name, born May 6, 1897.

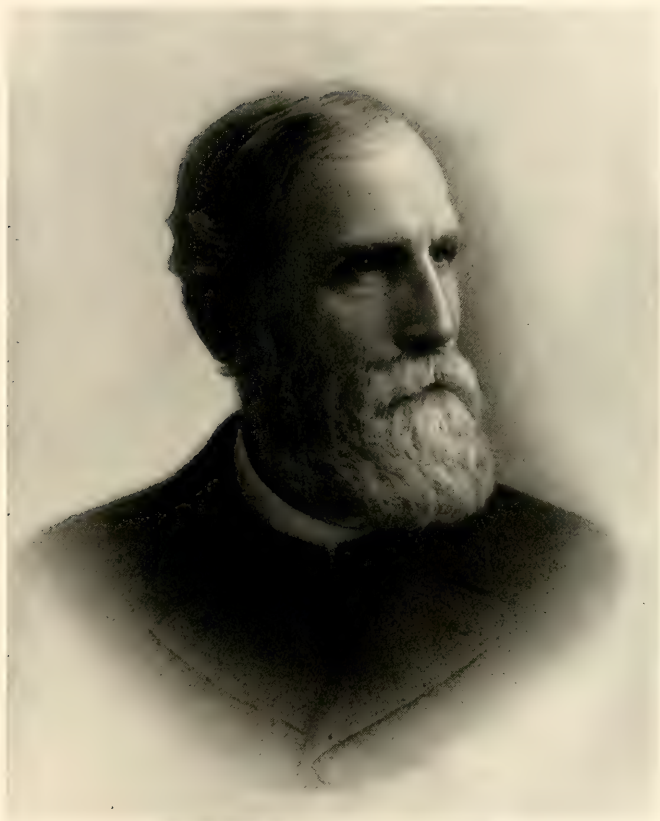
THE SCHINDEL FAMILY has been traced in Germany, Austria, and Denmark, as far back as the second half of the thirteenth century. The name was first written "Von Schindel," but later on the "Von" was omitted, just as in this country, many of the family omit the "c" and write Shindel, Shindle, and even Shingle. At times the name has appeared as Schindell. The Schindel



COAT-OF-ARMS, SCHINDEL FAMILY.

coat-of-arms is a red shield, with three shingles of silver set in the form of a triangle; the crest is a gold crown in the midst of red open wings, and the three silver shingles are surrounded by a green wreath. See "Ledler's Grosses Lexikon," vol. 34, p. 1593, published in 1742, and also "Kneschke Deutsches Adels-Lexikon," vol. 8, p. 175, (Leipzig, 1878).





J. K. Schindel.



In 1241 members of the Schindel family took part in the battles against the Tartars. In 1317 Frantzko Von Schindel is cited in an old document as an important witness. Martin Von Schindel died in 1446, when a student at the University of Leipzig. Heinrich Von Schindel was in 1518 a counsellor of Prince Munsterberg and captain in Steinan. Casper Von Schindel, imperial major, was in 1546, commander of the auxiliary troops sent to Emperor Charles V by the Silesian deputies to fight against the Turks in Hungary. On 1574 Heinrich Von Schindel, in consideration of a certain sum of money, gained possession of the castle and estate of Bernstadt, together with the crown lands belonging to it, and subsequently converted these into a feoff in trust. In the middle of the seventeenth century a branch of the family possessed the strong fortress of Kriebelstein, near Waldheim, Saxony. Hans Frederick Von Schindel, of Colunkaw, was chamberlain in 1653 to Sylvinus, Duke of Wurtemberg and Oells. Under King Christian V, Viglas Von Schindel came to Denmark in the second half of the seventeenth century, where he became lord chamberlain in waiting and principal master of the cavalry, and by his advice the king founded a Knight's Academy for Cadets in Copenhagen, 1691. In consideration of this the Frizian House was presented to him. In 1735 Baron Carl Otto Von Schindel was appointed a Royal Danish admiral. In 1742 Frederick Wilhelm Von Schindel was appointed a royal Danish colonel of cavalry and commandant at Hald and Fladstrand. Of that branch of the family of which Viglas Von Schindel was the head and who settled in Denmark, Charlotte Helene was made a countess, April 19, 1710, for services rendered the Queen.

The branch of the Schindel family found in this country, especially in Lebanon, Northumberland, Montour, Lehigh, Northampton, Lancaster, York, Franklin and Cumberland counties, Pennsylvania, as well as those found in Maryland in the vicinity of Hagerstown; in Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio, comes direct from the province of Erbach, in the Odenwald, Germany. The

province was originally independent, but since 1806 is incorporated with Hessia. Records authenticated with the seal of the parish church, of Beerfelden, where for over three hundred years the Schindel family worshipped and where their dead are buried, are in the possession of one of the Lehigh county families. These records show that in 1678 there lived in Gemmelsbach, province of Erbach, Conrad Schindel and his wife Barbara. To them was born on October 18, 1685, a son to whom they gave the name of Hans Conrad. This Hans Conrad was married January 10, 1710, to Susanna Trexler, of Euerlebach, in the same province. After marriage they lived in Euerlebach, the home of the bride. There were born to them ten children, six sons and four daughters. The youngest of these children was Johann Peter, who was born February 28, 1732. When nineteen years old, in 1751, he came to Pennsylvania, landing in Philadelphia September 24, 1751, and having been a passenger on board the ship "Neptune," Captain John Mason, from Rotterdam, by way of Cowes, with 284 passengers. He settled at what is now Lebanon, being then yet included in Dauphin county. He fought in the Revolutionary war and had his home in Lebanon until May 29, 1784, when he died and is buried in the graveyard of Salem Lutheran church of Lebanon. He was married to Anna Margretta Gebhart, who survived him many years. They had two sons and six daughters. The one son, Johann Adam, died in infancy, and the other son was called, after his father, Johann Peter, or John Peter. This second John Peter was born in Lebanon, August 21, 1766, and died there September 17, 1829, being buried near his father and infant brother John Adam. He was married to Anna Maria Menges, of Union, now Snyder county. He took part in the war of the Revolution, served in the legislature of Pennsylvania, was a justice of the peace for many years and chief burgess of the borough of Lebanon from 1823 to 1826. There were born to them eleven children, six sons and five daughters. The oldest son was again named after his father, John Peter. This third John Peter was born in Leb-

anon, October 3, 1787. When of proper age he studied theology under the direction of the well known Lutheran clergyman, the Rev. George Lochman, D. D. He was married to Susanna McCollough, and in 1812, the year in which he was ordained to the ministry, they moved to Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he served in the work of the Lutheran church until October 26, 1853, when he died. They had twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. Of the sons three were Lutheran clergymen—Jeremiah, John Peter, and Martin Luther, D. D., who is still living and is pastor of Pine Street Lutheran Church of Danville, Pennsylvania. He is also now the oldest living member of the Lebanon Schindel family. There are also three grandsons of John Peter Schindel, the third in the Lutheran ministry, viz.; Rev. J. D. Schindel, D. D., of Allentown; Rev. Edwin Hutter Leisenring, of Chambersburg; and Rev. J. C. Schindel, of Newark, Ohio.

The oldest child of Rev. John Peter and Susanna Schindel was the Rev. Jeremiah Schindel. He was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1807. He was baptized in infancy by Rev. George Lochman, D. D., his father's preceptor, and moved when five years old with his parents to Sunbury, and when seventeen years old went to Harrisburg to become a printer and newspaper man. He served as usual his apprenticeship and had for his fellow workmen the Hon. Simon Cameron and the Hons. John and William Bigler, respectively the governors of California and Pennsylvania in later years. During his employment in this capacity his mind was directed to the ministry by the Rev. Dr. Lochman, who had by this time moved from Lebanon to Harrisburg. He completed his studies under his father at Sunbury, was licensed to preach, June 10, 1830, and the following year, June 1, 1831, was ordained by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, the Rev. C. R. Demme, D. D., being president, and his father, Rev. J. P. Schindel, secretary. On May 13, 1828, he was married to Elizabeth A. Masser, of Sunbury, who departed this life in Allentown, Pennsylvania, on January 22, 1892,

nearly eighty-seven years old. The first charge of Rev. Jeremiah Schindel consisted of congregations at Bloomsburg, Danville, Catawissa, Mifflinsburg, Roaring Creek, Berwick, Conyngham, and other places. In 1837 he was called to Lehigh county as the successor of Revs. Doering and Wartman. He and his family lived at the old Jordan parsonage until 1861. The congregations he served in Lehigh county were Jordan, Union, Heidelberg, Lowhill, Weisenberg, Trexlertown, Lehigh, Ziegel, Fogelsville, Macungie, Tripoli, Long Swamp, Friedens, near Slatington, Mickley's, Catasauqua, Morgenland and Cedar Creek. Of the last four he was the first pastor and organized them. Some of these congregations he served but a short time, and had the assistance of the young men who prepared under him for the ministry. From 1859 to 1861 the charge consisted of Jordan, Weisenberg, Morgenland and Cedar Creek. During this time he served as state senator, representing Lehigh and Northampton counties at Harrisburg. In 1861 he resigned his charge and moved with his family to Allentown. In the fall of the same year he entered the United States army as chaplain of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until 1864, when he returned home. In 1865 he again took charge of congregations in Lykens Valley, Pennsylvania, and served them until March, 1870, when sickness from asthma and dropsy compelled him to lay down his work and return to his home in Allentown, where he died July 2, 1870. His family consisted of nine children, four sons and five daughters. They are: Mary M., married to Joseph M. Eisenhart, who had no children; Susan H., married to John Snyder, both dead. Their children are J. George, married to Josephine Schrader; William P., Esq., a graduate of Muhlenberg College in 1872, married to Louise Hausman; Jeremiah S., died in infancy; Maud E., married to Harry F. Longnecker, deceased, late register of wills; Joseph P., late county commissioner, married to Mary A. Kutz; Susan Ann, married to James Frankenfield; Annie R., married to William Person and (second) to Frank

Keiser; Abraham Lincoln married to Carrie Woodring; Martin Luther married to Minnie S. Deshler. The third daughter was Sarah H., married to Sylvester Weiler. Both are dead and their children are, Albert S., married to Mary A. Walt, Eugene S., married to Emma Giesmer, Lizzie, died unmarried, Emma, died in infancy, Hon. Jeremiah Nathan, married to Mary Fegley. The fourth daughter is Martha M., married to George J. Snyder, deceased. Their children are Alice, married to Silas Hawk, and (second) to Alfred Boas; Emma, married to Matthew Sieger, Martha D., married to Elwood Newhard, Annie and George both died in infancy, John Jeremiah, Esq., a graduate of Muhlenberg College of 1886, Charles W., married to Mary A. Bortz, and Dr. Harry S., a graduate of Muhlenberg College of 1890, and Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1893. The fifth daughter is Emma E., married to Peter S. Beary. Their children are Captain Frank D., married to Annie Wolfram; J. E. Schindel, married to Mulvina Wolfram; and Harry M., who died in infancy. The sons of Rev. Jeremiah Schindel are Martin Luther, who died in infancy; Captain Jeremiah P., married to Mattie P. Bayard, a relative of the well known Bayard family of Delaware and a sister of the brilliant young cavalry officer, General George Dashiell Bayard, who was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg in 1862. Captain Schindel served in the United States army for thirty-three years, died suddenly at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, November 9, 1894, and is buried on the family lot in Union Cemetery, Allentown. He fought in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, except Antietam, when he was home and wounded. Their children are Captain S. J. Bayard, a graduate of West Point in 1893, married to Isa U. Glenn; George Dashiell, who died in infancy, John Randolph, Esq., of Cincinnati, and First Lieutenant Louis P. The captain and the lieutenant are both in the Sixth United States Infantry, the same regiment in which their lamented father served his thirty-three years. They were both in service in Cuba and the Philippines

and are now at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The second son is Rev. Jacob D., D. D., married to Ella C. Schmoyer, of Allentown. He has been in the Lutheran ministry for thirty-seven years, twenty-one years pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church at Catasauqua, thirty-seven at Mickley's thirty-one at Coplay and seventeen at Egypt, Laury's and Cementon. He graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1864, and from the Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia, in 1867, in which year he was ordained by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, on whose roll the name Schindel appears continuously since 1812. In 1898 the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Muhlenberg College, in whose board he has been a trustee since 1874. They have two children, Mary E., married to Reuben J. Butz, Esq., a graduate of Muhlenberg College of 1887, and one of the prominent young members of the Lehigh county bar; and Rev. Jeremiah Jacob, assistant to his father, a graduate of Muhlenberg College of 1896 and of the Lutheran Seminary, at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, in 1899, when he was ordained by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania at Reading. He is married to Jessie A. Hausman. They have two children, Isabel Hausman and Mary Hausman, who are of the ninth generation of this genealogy. The fourth son is Edward M., now of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. He is a war veteran of Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, an Allentown company of which Captain (now Major), E. R. Newhard had charge and with whom he had a full experience in the vicissitudes of war. He has been in the constant employment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for over thirty-five years. He is married to Alice Bright and they have an only son, Luther Bright.

The Schindel family of Lehigh county well sustained the family's military reputation during the Civil war. Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, the father, served as chaplain of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, from 1861 to 1864; the oldest son, Captain Jeremiah P., served in the United States army, Sixth



Infantry, from 1861 to 1894; the youngest son, Edward M., served from 1862 to 1865 in Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was the buglar for the regiment; the second son, Jacob D., D. D., served in 1863 in Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment, known as the "Emergency Regiment," and at this time also two of the sons-in-law, John Snyder and Sylvester Weiler, were serving with the militia. The Lebanon *Evening Post*, of July 24, 1901, has the following on the same subject: "The Third Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is the only brigade that has five officers who are all descendants of the same ancestor, John Peter Schindel, who served in the Revolutionary war, and from whom they have all inherited their military spirit. The five officers are: General J. P. S. Gobin, commander of the brigade; Captain Frank D. Beary, adjutant on Colonel O'Neill's staff, Fourth Regiment; Captain Marshall L. Case, commander of Company H, Fourth Regiment; First Lieutenant J. M. Schindel, of Company H, Fourth Regiment, and Lieutenant C. Fry Schindel, of Company B, Eight Regiment. Another remarkable feature of the family is that in the United States at present there are six gentlemen known as Lieutenant Schindel, three being in the United States army and three in the National Guard. Those in the regular army are Lieutenant S. J. Bayard Schindel and Lieutenant Louis P. Schindel, of the Sixth United States Infantry, sons of the late Captain Jeremiah P. Schindel, of the same regiment, and Lieutenant Franklin Schindel Leisenring, Eleventh United States Infantry, at present in the Philippines. Those in the National Guard are Lieutenant J. M. Schindel, Lieutenant C. Fry Schindel, and Lieutenant Fred Schindel, Third Regiment National Guard of Maryland. Lieutenant Edwin Hutter Webber, Twentieth Infantry, United States Army, now retired, is also a descendant. One of the representatives of the family in the navy is Colonel James W. Forney, U. S. M. C., stationed in the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Another was the late Lieutenant James E. Schindel, who died about three years

ago, from injuries received while on duty on the battleship "Oregon." During the Civil war the family was largely represented, several also participated in the war of 1812, others in the Mexican war, and as many served in the war with Spain."

Three grand-daughters of John Peter Schindel (11) with their families have also been identified with the history of the Lehigh Valley. They are Elizabeth E. Schindel, married to Rev. Edwin Wilson Hutter, D. D., of Allentown, who died in Philadelphia in 1873; Elmina Schindel, married to Dr. Leshner Trexler, of Long Swamp, who for a number of years lived with his family and practiced medicine in Allentown. These two sisters are the daughters of Colonel Jacob Schindel and wife, Elizabeth Leisenring, of Lebanon, sisters of Colonel Jacob A. Schindel and aunts of Lieutenant Jay M. Schindel, of Lebanon. The other grand-daughter is Virginia Marlin, married to Harry Wind, both now living in Easton, Pennsylvania. Their children are Alice, married to Harry Cooley, and Lilly, married to James Hauck.

The children of Elmina Schindel and Dr. Leshner Trexler are: (1) Annie, married to Dr. J. Frank Wertz, deceased, and their children are Lizzie Hutter, Richard Frederick and John Ralph; (2) Alice, married (first) Rev. Alfred Croll and their children are Kate, Ellie and Luther (second) Henry Boyer, and their children are Florence and Paul; (3) Amelia, married (first) James Trexler and had one daughter, Florence (second) to Joseph Renno, of Allentown and their children are Claude, Fred, and Harvey; (4) Jennie, married Frank Lentz, of Allentown.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. (Schindel) Hutter was a remarkable woman and well deserved the state and even national reputation she enjoyed in her life time. She was the daughter of Colonel Jacob Schindel of Lebanon, a veteran of the war of 1812, and his wife, Elizabeth Leisenring, of Sunbury, who was a grand-daughter of Johann Conrad Leisenring, the Lehigh county ancestor of all the Leisenrings in the state, who died Au-



gust 14, 1781, and is buried in the old graveyard of Egypt church. Mrs. Hutter was born in Lebanon, November 18, 1822, and was married to Mr. Edwin Wilson Hutter, of Allentown, April 26, 1838. They had two children, Christian Jacob, named after Mr. Hutter's father, and James Buchanan, whose sponsor and Godfather was President James Buchanan, after whom he was named. Their sons both died in infancy. The first few years of their married life they resided at Allentown, where Mr. Hutter was editor and proprietor of the *Unabhaengiger Republikaner* and *Lehigh Herald*, and at the same time served as prothontary of the county. They moved later to Harrisburg, where Mr. Hutter was state printer for two terms, and during Governor Porter's administration was appointed deputy secretary of the commonwealth. They also lived in Lancaster, when Mr. Hutter was editor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer* and *Journal*.

In 1845 Hon. James Buchanan, then secretary of state in President Polk's cabinet, called Mr. Hutter into his service as assistant secretary of state, necessitating the family to remove to Washington. Whilst living in Washington the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hutter was frequently honored with the presence of such well known personages as Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Jefferson Davis, Generals Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor, Chief Justice Taney, Harriet Lane Johnson, Susan B. Anthony, Harriet Beecher Stowe and others well known at the national capital. Whilst living at Washington both their children were called from them by death. After this sad bereavement Mr. Hutter felt constrained to enter the ministry; earlier convictions and inclinations had now culminated in this resolution. As an inducement, however, to retain him in political life, President Polk offered him the position of minister to Italy, but he declined the honor offered and entered the Lutheran ministry. In 1850 he became pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran church, Third and New streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and remained so until his end. In later years Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor

of Divinity on him, and he about the same time became one of the editors of *The Lutheran Observer*. Dr. Hutter frequently expressed his intended wish of spending his last days in his native place, Allentown, and had a fondness for the last home of his aged mother, which stood where now the "Commonwealth" building has been erected, but his cherished wish was never realized.

After their removal to Philadelphia, Mrs. Hutter became deeply interested and actively engaged in philanthropic work. She was the leading spirit in the establishment of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, in Philadelphia, to which was added later the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Institute. She was chosen the first president of the board of managers of the Home and served in this position forty-five years, or to the end of her life. She was also the president and one of the founders of the Newsboy's Aid Association, established in 1879.

Dr. and Mrs. Hutter were very patriotic people and did a great deal for the sick and wounded in hospitals and on battlefields. After the first battle of Bull Run, President Lincoln telegraphed for Dr. Hutter, and he and his wife were the first civilians to pass through the Union lines. One of the war mementoes, highly prized by Mrs. Hutter, was a visiting card addressed by President Lincoln to his secretary of war, Mr. Stanton, which read: "I really wish Mrs. Hutter to be obliged in this case, Hon. Sec. of War, please see her. Nov. 4, 1864. A. Lincoln." When the memorable Sanitary Fair was held in 1864, Mrs. Hutter was placed at the head of the labor, income and revenue department, and raised \$247,500. In 1867 she was appointed inspector and examiner of the state department of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Schools, which position she resigned in 1883, having enjoyed the distinction of being the only woman in the history of Pennsylvania to whom a governor's commission had been granted. She was at the head of the executive committee that had charge of the State Educational Department of Pennsylvania, during the Centennial Exposition, in 1876, and was pre-

sented with a beautiful gold medal as a token of her services. On May 14, 1878, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Northern Home for Friendless Children and of Mrs. Hutter's presidency, was celebrated in the Academy of Music, and on this occasion she was presented by the citizens of Philadelphia with an elegant massive silver service in recognition of her labors in the cause of humanity.

After the death of her husband, the Rev. Dr. Hutter, she became very much attached to and lived much of her time with her nieces, Ida Hutter Webber, married to Harvey A. Snyder, Esq., now of Chicago, and Anna Grove Ely, married to Emil W. Maass, now of Vienna, Austria, a son of Honorable Otto Maass, United State vice-consul general at that place, and her nephews, Lieutenant Edwin Hutter Webber, United States Army, and Lieutenant Jay M. Schindel, of Lebanon, to whom she was not only an aunt but also a kind hearted mother, and to whose deep interest in and indefatigable work for the history of the Schindel family we owe mainly this sketch of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hutter.

John Peter Schindel (II) had also two great-grandchildren in the Lehigh Valley. They are Dr. Peter Schindel Leisenring and his sister, Lydia Louise. They are the children of Gideon Leisenring, a grandson of Johann Conrad Leisenring, the Lehigh ancestor of that family, and Louisa, the daughter of John Peter Schindel (III). Dr. Leisenring practiced medicine for many years at Macungie, and was one of the physicians to the county alms-house. He was later president of the Medical College of Omaha, Nebraska, and lives at present in San Diego, California. He was married to Emma Sigmund, of Hampton Furnace, near Macungie, which furnace was owned and superintended by her father, Frederick Sigmund. Their children are Louise, Fred, Harry, Elizabeth Hutter, Albert, Matilda, Bertha, Frank, Luther and Sarah. Lydia Louise was married (first) to Dr. Albert M. Sigmund, of Hampton Furnace (second) to Rev. H. B. Behnar, D. D., now of Osborn, Ohio. By her first marriage she had three children, Rev.

Frederick L., D. D., president of Carthage College, Illinois, Rev. William S., of Columbus, Indiana, and Emma S. Both sons are graduates of Wittenberg College, of Springfield, Ohio.

It is much to be regretted that the collateral branch of the Schindel family, the descendants of John Michael, who came to Pennsylvania in 1755, and is a brother of John Peter (I), of Lebanon, has never been genealogically arranged. The same holds true of the descendants of John George and John Conrad, the nephews of John Michael, who came to Pennsylvania in 1771, and, like their uncle John Michael, settled in Lancaster county.

JACOB D. SCHINDEL, D. D.

DAVID THOMAS, who was often called the father of the anthracite iron manufacture of America, was born in South Wales, November 3, 1794, and entered the field of iron industry in 1812. After learning his trade at the Neath Abbey Iron Works, he went in 1817 to the Yniscedwyn Works in Brecknockshire, then owned by Richard Parsons; some three years later these works came under the control of George Crane; these furnaces were located on the south edge of an anthracite coal basin—the only one on the island of Great Britain. The Yniscedwyn Works were the only blast furnaces erected on that bed of coal at that time, the others being located where the coal was either bituminous or semi-bituminous. The works in which Mr. Thomas was employed were therefore more interested in the use of anthracite as fuel than those in other parts of the country, inasmuch as it was necessary otherwise to bring coke to be used in smelting iron from ten to fourteen miles by canal. As early as 1820 Mr. Thomas, in connection with George Crane, who was one-third owner of the Yniscedwyn Works, began experimenting with anthracite, burning it in small proportions with coke, but this was not a practical success, and in 1825 Mr. Thomas had a small furnace built, twenty-five feet high with nine feet bosh, which was put in blast with coke and increased amounts of anthracite, but the experiments were not prom-



*David Thomas*





ising and were abandoned. In 1830 the same furnace was made forty feet high with eleven feet bosh, and attempts were again made to discover the secret of success, and with better results than formerly, but still this undertaking was so unprofitable that the work was again abandoned.

During the time that Messrs. Thomas and Crane were experimenting in Wales, similar attempts were being made in Pennsylvania, but these were also attended by failure. In 1825 Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, both of Philadelphia, were largely interested in the mining of anthracite coal in the then recently opened Lehigh basin, having successfully used this coal in the manufacture of iron wire at their mill near the falls of the Schuylkill, and they erected a small furnace at Mauch Chunk for the purpose of experimenting as to the practicability of smelting iron with this coal. Among other methods tried was that of passing the blast through a room heated as hot as possible with common iron stoves. They soon abandoned this furnace and erected a new one in which they used charcoal exclusively, thus acknowledging their efforts to have been a failure, though it contained the unrecognized suggestion of the true and afterward successful method.

In Wales, David Thomas was still toiling on persistently and patiently to discover the mystery. A key to unlock it was furnished in 1834 by Neilson, of Glasgow, who was the inventor of the hot blast, but its value was not immediately fully appreciated. The pamphlet on the hot blast issued by Mr. Neilson was read by David Thomas, who had been on the alert and had pursued all of the treatises on iron manufacture and the combustion of anthracite which he could find. One evening while studying with Mr. Crane in his library, talking the matter over, he picked up the bellows and began to blow the anthracite fire in the grate. "You had better not, David," said Mr. Crane, "you will blow it out," and Mr. Thomas replied, "If we only had Neilson's hot-blast here, the anthracite would burn like pine." Mr. Crane responded, "David, that is an idea," and, in fact, it was the origin of the application of the hot-blast in making iron with anthracite.

Mr. Thomas at once went to Scotland, visiting the Clyde Iron Works, seeing the hot-blast ovens in operation, procured a license from Mr. Neilson, returned to Yniscedwyn, and at once entered upon the erection of hot-blast ovens at what was known as the Cupola Furnace, eleven feet bosh, forty-five feet high. On the 5th of February, 1837, the new process was applied, and the result was a success to a far greater degree than the two men had dared anticipate after their many disappointments in experimenting with the use of anthracite in the manufacture of iron. From that time on there was no difficulty in making iron with anthracite as fuel. The news of the success was spread over Great Britain, the *London Mining Journal* giving it much prominence, and an account of this appeared in the press of the United States.

On the strength of this report the Crane Iron Company, consisting of members of the Coal and Navigation Company, was organized in the same year, and the next autumn Erskine Hazard, one of the leading spirits of the company, went to Wales to engage some competent person to come to this country in the interest of the new company and to superintend the erection of its furnaces. He applied to Mr. Crane, who recommended David Thomas as the only suitable person for the purpose, and together they went to see him. At first Mr. Thomas was reluctant to leave his native land, chiefly on account of his aged mother, but at the persuasion of his energetic and ambitious wife, who felt that the new world held larger opportunities for her three sons, he entered into the following agreement, which was executed the last day of the year 1838. The original is in possession of his son, Samuel Thomas, of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania:

Memorandum of agreement made the thirty-first day of December, 1838, between Erskine Hazard, for the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, of the one part, and David Thomas, of Castle Dhu, of the other part.

1. The said Thomas agrees to remove with his family to the works to be established by the said company on or near the river Lehigh, and there to undertake the erection of a blast-furnace for the smelting of iron with anthracite coal, and

the working of the said furnace as furnace-manager; also to give his assistance in finding mines of iron ore, fire-clay, and other materials suitable for carrying on iron-works, and generally to give his best knowledge and services to the said company, in the prosecution of the iron business, in such a manner as will best promote their interests for the term of five years from the time of his arrival in America, provided the experiment of smelting iron with anthracite coal should be successful there.

2. The said Hazard, for the said company, agrees to pay the expenses of the said Thomas and his family from his present residence to the works above mentioned on the Lehigh, and there to furnish him with a house and coal for fuel—also to pay him a salary at the rate of two hundred pounds sterling a year from the time of his stipend ceasing in his present employment until the first furnace on the Lehigh is got into blast with anthracite coal and making good iron, and after that, at the rate of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling a year until the second furnace is put into operation successfully, when fifty pounds sterling shall be added to his annual salary, and so fifty pounds sterling per annum additional for each additional furnace which may be put into operation under his management.

3. It is mutually agreed between the parties that should the said Thomas fail of putting a furnace into successful operation with anthracite coal, that in that case the present agreement shall be void, and the said company shall pay the said Thomas a sum equivalent to the expense of removing himself and family from the Lehigh to their present residence.

4. In settling the salary, four shillings and sixpence sterling are to be estimated as equal to one dollar. In witness whereof the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals the date above given.

ERSKINE HAZARD, (seal)  
for Lehigh Crane Iron Company  
DAVID THOMAS. (seal)

Witness—ALEXANDER F. HAZARD.

It is further mutually agreed between the Lehigh Crane Iron Company and David Thomas, the parties to the above written agreement, that the amount of the D. Thomas salary per annum shall be ascertained by taking the United States, mint price, or value of the English sovereign, as the value of the pound sterling, instead of estimating it by the value of the dollar as mentioned in the fourth article, and that the other remaining articles in the above-written memorandum of agreement executed by Erskine Hazard for the

Lehigh Crane Iron Company and David Thomas be hereby ratified and confirmed as they now stand written.

The organization of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, prior to Mr. Hazard's going abroad, had been only an informal one, and on the 10th of January, 1839, it was perfected. The first meeting of the board of directors was held at that time, the board consisting of Robert Earp, Josiah White, Erskine Hazard, Thomas Earp, George Earp, John McAllister, and Nathan Trotter. They organized by electing Robert Earp as president and treasurer, and John McAllister as secretary. In April they entered into articles of association, which are here appended as affording some idea of the foundation on which the stanch old company has arisen and flourished:

Articles of Association of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, made and entered into pursuant to an act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke, or mineral coal, and for other purposes, passed June 16, 1836.

Witness that the subscribers, citizens of Pennsylvania, whose names are hereto affixed, have associated themselves, under and pursuant to the act aforesaid, for the purpose of making and manufacturing iron from the raw material with coke or mineral coal, and do certify and declare the articles and conditions of their association to be as follows:

Article 1. The name, style, or title of the company shall be Lehigh Crane Iron Company.

Article 2. The lands to be purchased by the company shall be in Northampton or Lehigh county, or both.

Article 3. The capital stock of the company shall consist of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into two thousand shares of fifty dollars each, the whole of which has been subscribed for by the subscribers hereto, in the numbers of shares set opposite to their respective names.

Article 4. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, being the one-fourth of the whole capital stock subscribed for, has been actually paid in.

Article 5. The remaining installments on the stock, already subscribed for, shall be called in such sums, and at such times and with such forfeiture for non-payment thereof, as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

Article 6. The Board of Directors shall con-



sist of such a number of persons as the stockholders may from time to time prescribe.

Article 7. This company shall in all things be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Act of Assembly under which it is created, and shall have the same and no other or greater powers, privileges and franchises than are conferred upon it by virtue of the said act.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1839.

Signed

JOSIAH WHITE,	ERSKINE HAZARD,
THOMAS EARP,	GEORGE EARP,
JOHN McALLISTER,	ROBERT EARP,
THEODORE MITCHELL,	NATHAN TROTTER.

In the meantime David Thomas had sailed for America, taking passage at Liverpool in May, 1839, on the clipper "Roscius," which made, up to then, an unprecedented run of twenty-three days, reaching New York on the 5th of June. Mr. Thomas was accompanied by his family, consisting of wife and five children. Before leaving England he had had the blowing machinery and castings for the hot-blast made, and all were shipped except the two cylinders, which were too large for the hatches of the ship, so that the other machinery arrived, but the projectors of the works were as badly off as if none had been sent. There was not at that time in the United States a machine-shop containing a boring-mill large enough to bore a cylinder of five feet in diameter. The company applied to the Allaire Works of New York and the Alger Works of Boston, but neither of them could bore a five foot cylinder without enlarging their plant, which they were unwilling to do. Mr. Thomas then went to Philadelphia to the Southwark Foundry of S. V. Merrick and J. H. Towne, who enlarged their boring machinery and made the five foot cylinders required. Fire brick were imported from Stourbridge, England, being the proper shapes and sizes for the blast-furnaces. In August, 1839, ground was broken at Craneville, (now Cata-sauqua) for the first furnace. After many difficulties and discouragements the furnace was finally blown in at five o'clock, July 3, 1840. The ore was three-fourths hematite to one-fourth New Jersey magnetic. It was blown with two and a half inch nozzle, and the blast heat was six hun-

dred degrees. The first run of iron was made the fourth of July, and proved a great success. From this time on the manufacture of iron by anthracite was successfully conducted at the Crane Works, and also continuously, except for the slight cessations common to all manufacturing establishments. Furnace No. 1, in which the success of the new discovery was first fully demonstrated in this country, was forty-two feet in height, with twelve foot bosh. It was operated by a breast-wheel twelve feet in diameter and twenty-four feet long, the fall of eight feet between the canal levels at Lock 36 furnishing the power; in each end of the wheel were segments on its circumference of ten inch face, geared into pinions on double cranks, these driving two blowing cylinders of five feet diameter and six feet stroke, and worked by beams on gallows frames. The furnace remained in blast until its fires were quenched by the rising waters of the great flood of January, 1841. During this first blast, from July 4, 1840, to January 6, 1841, when the furnace ceased operations on account of the flood, the amount of iron produced was 1080 tons, the largest production for one week being fifty-two tons. The furnace was again blown May 18, 1841, remaining in blast until August 6, 1842, producing 3316 tons of iron.

Concerning the flood above mentioned, one of the company's old books contains the following in David Thomas's handwriting:

On Thursday, January 7 (1841), at nine o'clock in the evening, the river rose so that the back-water prevented the wheel from turning; at half after ten covering the tow-path of the level above Lock 36. At twelve it was two feet over the banks and one foot over the bottom of the hearth of the furnaces. At one twenty the water was at its height, and thirty-four inches in the furnace. It was at this height until three thirty o'clock, when the river began to fall. The water-wheel was muddled all over, and the water lay nine inches over its top. The dam and canal-bank were broken, so that when the water fell in the river it was too low to turn the wheel, though every effort was made to fill up the banks, with no good result, and we were obliged to throw out (shovel) the furnace on Monday, the 11th of January.

Few people had any faith in the successful result of the enterprise as instituted by Mr. Thomas, who was very largely looked upon as a visionary man. The remark made by a leading charcoal ironmaster, "I will eat all the iron you make with anthracite," gave expression to the general sentiment of the trade at that time. It is needless to say that he did not keep his promise, although Mr. Thomas sent him word that he had a hearty dinner ready for him, cooked in the company's first furnace.

The success of the Crane Company's work in furnace No. 1 led them to immediately enlarge their facilities for manufacturing pig iron, which they did by erecting the furnace No. 2, forty-five feet high, and with fourteen feet bosh. This was blown in November 4, 1842, and remained in blast until March 17, 1844, making 5013 tons of iron. In 1842 an additional water-wheel was added of the same size as the first, to which it was geared, and in 1843 an additional blowing power was added by the introduction of two turbine wheels eight feet in diameter, which drove two horizontal cylinders of five feet diameter and six foot stroke, the wheels and all machinery connected with them being built by Merrick & Towne, of Philadelphia.

The first load of ore brought to the works was delivered April 30, 1840, by Henry Hoch, from Rice's mine in Hanover township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Ore was also brought during the first year from Nathan Whiteley's mine in Upper Macungie township, and from John Kratzer's mine in South Whitehall. In 1842 the celebrated Goetz bed was opened, and the first ore taken from it was brought here. The first magnetic ore brought to the Crane furnace in 1840 was from the Byram, Irondale and Dickerson mines, Morris county, New Jersey.

As the demands made upon the company exceeded their facilities, furnace No. 3 was erected in 1846. It was larger than either of the others, its height being fifty feet and its bosh eighteen. It was blown by two cylinders of five and a half feet in diameter and six-foot stroke, which were driven by two beam engines with steam cylinders of twenty-six inches in diameter and six foot

stroke. In the spring of 1849 was begun the erection of furnaces Nos. 4 and 5, each fifty feet high and of eighteen feet bosh. To blow these furnaces the most powerful pair of beam-engines in the country were erected, with blowing cylinders seven feet in diameter, and steam cylinders thirty-four inches in diameter and nine feet stroke; these engines could with ease blow a pressure of eight to ten pounds, being high-pressure.

David Thomas, born in the parish of Cadoxton, Glamorganshire, South Wales, on the 3d of November, 1794, was destined to achieve international fame in connection with one of the great productive industries that has been a most potent element in revolutionizing trade interests and relations in the world. He it was who first successfully applied the use of anthracite coal to the manufacture of iron, and the utility and value of this work can not be measured. Unlike many inventors, he lived to enjoy the splendid fruits of his labor, and many others also benefited thereby as the result of his benevolent spirit. He gave freely and generously of his means toward the promotion of material industries and of educational and moral interests, and while he was known to the world because of his connection with the iron industry, he was in Catasauqua and the Lehigh Valley held in the highest esteem and love by reason of his strong personal traits that gained for him the warm friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

David Thomas was a son of David and Jane Thomas, of Tyllwyd (grayhouse), in whose family were three children, one son and two daughters. David Thomas, the father, was a small farmer, but a highly respected man of the parish, and although a Dissenter he held the office of church warden of the Established church for some years, and was overseer of the poor of his parish for sixteen years. He was a consistent and exemplary member of the Independents, a religious community at Maesyrhaf chapel, Neath, for forty years, and his wife, who survived him twenty years, was for six decades a member of the same organization. The remains of both were interred in the burying ground attached to the chapel. The religious and moral training of

David Thomas, therefore, was of the strictest kind, both as regards example and teaching, and his early religious influences seemed to have clung to him throughout life, making him most honorable in his dealings with all his fellow-men. As he was an only son, his parents afforded him the best educational privileges which their means would allow, and he applied himself with industry and perseverance to the mastery of his studies, so that he soon outranked his schoolmates and was looked upon as having been better educated than most of the farmer boys. He was of very studious habits, delighted in books and in the acquirement of knowledge and information, and, though his attendance at school enabled him to gain only the mere elements of learning, self-culture continually broadened his intelligence and in after life made him a well informed man. His ambitions were also raised and could not be satisfied with the limited opportunities of the farm, therefore, at the age of seventeen years, he sought employment in other fields of labor, securing a position at the Neath Abbey Iron Works, where he was employed for five years, working in the fitting shops and at the blast furnaces. Here he soon asserted his superiority and intelligence over his fellow workmen, by whom he was familiarly known as "Dai Tyllwyd," and displayed a wonderful aptitude for the business, gaining a vast store of experience and knowledge even in that short space of time. In fact, so well did he occupy his time and talents that in 1817, at the age of twenty-three, he went to the Ynisedwyn Iron Works in the Swansea Valley, and was made the general superintendent of the blast furnaces and of the iron and coal mines. He remained in that position for nearly twenty-two years, operating the furnaces in a most successful manner and continually experimenting with anthracite coal as a smelting fuel. That he continued his experiments and ultimately succeeded in making anthracite iron by introducing a hot-blast into the furnace is a matter of history. He was in 1839 offered an engagement for five years in the United States, and soon after his arrival in America the Crane Iron Works at Catasauqua was organized, a furnace was constructed and was successfully man-

aged under his supervision, so that to him is undoubtedly and justly due the credit of having built the first anthracite blast furnace in America or any other country, which successfully filled the purpose for which it was constructed. He continued in active connection with the operation of the plant until 1855.

In 1854 the Thomas Iron Company was formed and the works at Hokendauqua were begun. In 1855 he relinquished the superintendency of the Crane Iron Works and devoted a portion of his time to the development of the works at Hokendauqua, which bear his name, and which, because of his capable management and practical knowledge, became an enterprise of much importance, yielding to the stockholders very desirable profits. In addition to his interest in these two iron companies, Mr. Thomas was also a stockholder in the Carbon Iron Company, which has three furnaces at Parryville. He was also a stockholder in the large rolling mills at Catasauqua and Ferndale, and was president of the company controlling these for many years. A short time prior to his death he withdrew from active connection with his various business enterprises, but remained a director and large stockholder, and he was also largely interested in coal operations. For many years he had been the president of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company, and was a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He built the Lehigh fire brick works, which are of considerable dimensions, and held the position of a director of the National Bank of Catasauqua, in which he owned a large amount of stock.

While at all times his business interests were such as contributed not only to individual success but also to the general prosperity, he was at the same time interested in many other affairs of importance, from which he derived no pecuniary benefit. He was, indeed, a helpful factor in community interests, and his co-operation therein was far-reaching and beneficial. He served as trustee and was one of the executive members of St. Luke's Hospital, and was a trustee of Lafayette College at Easton. In 1866 Mr. Thomas was a Republican candidate for congress, but, de-



clining on principle to take part in the canvass, was not successful. Catasauqua is largely indebted to him for its growth and progress, for with nearly every industry in the town he was directly or indirectly connected, and in recognition of his determination and energy in the incorporation of the borough in 1853 he was chosen its first burgess, and continued to hold that position for years. The kindly interest he manifested in all measures for the public good, and his activity in advancing all works of moral or material improvement in the community in which he dwelt, led to his being called by popular impulse and consent "Father Thomas." He did much to encourage sobriety and thrift among the workmen who came under his superintendence, and many of them are indebted to him for wise counsel, and often for more substantial assistance. In his religious convictions he was a Presbyterian, and he had no sooner become settled in his new home in 1839 than he erected a small chapel, which was followed by the organization of the Presbyterian church. He was made a ruling elder, and held that office continuously up to the time of his death. Mr. Thomas was as patriotic an American citizen as if a native born son of the United States, and his intense love of his adopted country was oftentimes manifested in tangible form. During the Civil war his means and his influence were freely devoted to the upholding of the Union cause, and it was largely through his instrumentality that a company of volunteers was recruited at Catasauqua.

Mr. Thomas was married in Wales to Miss Elizabeth Hopkins, a daughter of John Hopkins. Their children were: Jane; Gwenny, the deceased wife of Joshua Hunt; Samuel, John, and David; they, with the exception of Samuel, have all passed away. The death of Mr. Thomas occurred June 20, 1882. He was a man of determined purpose, unflagging industry, unfaltering fidelity and thoroughness. He possessed great vitality and activity, and although nearly eighty-eight years of age at the time of his demise took an active interest in the management of his properties almost up to the time of his death. When he passed away he was the oldest ironmaster in

length of service in America, having been continuously associated with the iron industry of Wales and Pennsylvania from 1812, and through all the years of his active connection with the business in this country he was regarded as authority in every subject pertaining to the trade. By his skill and industry he contributed largely to the building up of the great iron industries of America, and will therefore ever be held in grateful remembrance by American iron manufacturers. Among the people of the Lehigh Valley he left a notable reputation, and of him it may be truly said that he went down to the grave "full of honors and full of years."

SAMUEL THOMAS, of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, inspired by the example of his illustrious father, the successful founder of the anthracite iron industry in America, has continued throughout his entire business career in this field of activity, successfully controlling, as manager or president, for nearly a third of a century, the interest of the Thomas Iron Company, which after fifty years is still one of the most prosperous iron companies in Pennsylvania.

Samuel Thomas, son of David and Elizabeth Thomas, was born in Ynisedwyn, Brecknockshire, South Wales, March 13, 1827, and on attaining his thirteenth year emigrated with his parents to America. In the land of his nativity he had mastered the elementary branches of an English education, and following his arrival in the New World he became a pupil of Nazareth Hall, in Northampton county, where he spent two years in study. His choice of an occupation was that to which his father had directed his energies, and for three years he remained in the blacksmith and machine shops of the Crane Iron Works, during which time he gained a thorough mastery of the mechanical part of the business both in principle and detail, and this practical knowledge has been of inestimable value to him in later years in the control of the important industries of which he has been the superintendent. He was but nineteen years of age when he took an active part in the management of the Crane Iron Works. When but twenty-one years old,



*Samuel Thomas*

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in 1848, Mr. Thomas was engaged in the erection of a furnace for the Boonton Iron Company, in Morris county, New Jersey; in October of the same years he put the furnace in successful operation, remaining in charge until the end of the year, when the Crane Iron Company deciding to erect two additional furnaces Nos. four and five, Mr. Thomas returned home to assist his father, taking an active part in this new work and developing the mining interests for the supply of the material for these furnaces, remaining an active participant in the management of the works until the spring of 1854. During the winter of 1853 and 1854 a charter was obtained, and the Thomas Iron Company was organized, about two hundred acres of land being purchased in what is known today as Hokendauqua. Mr. Thomas was appointed superintendent, and on March 1, 1854, he entered upon his duties and commenced the erection of two furnaces, of which he had the entire supervision. He acted as general superintendent for ten years with marked ability, placing the new industry upon a profitable basis and greatly extending the scope of its activity. He was next appointed director of the company, and elected its president August 31, 1864. In 1867 he organized the Lock Ridge Iron Company at Alburdis, on the East Pennsylvania railroad, and built the first furnace; the company being afterwards absorbed in the Thomas Iron Company, the second one of the furnaces located there was erected. Having long known of the mineral resources of Alabama, Mr. Thomas, accompanied by his father and his son, visited that section in May, 1868, to investigate. In August of this year he again visited Alabama and made extensive purchases of iron and coal lands, and from time to time, with others interested, added largely to the mineral property. Mr. Thomas resigned the presidency of the Thomas Iron Company on September 22, 1887, in order to carry out a long cherished desire of erecting an iron plant and utilizing the purchases made. This was successfully carried out under the management of his son Edwin as vice-president; the first furnace was built in 1886, and the works were located at Thomas, near Birmingham, Alabama, under the

name of Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company. They consisted of two furnaces, coke ovens and coal and iron mines; this property was sold in 1899 to the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Mr. Thomas retaining a large interest in the concern.

Owing to Mr. Thomas's long experience both as mining and furnace expert, his advice was often sought and was freely given, with the desire to aid wherever and whenever it would benefit others. One of the ablest articles upon the subject of the inauguration of the anthracite iron industry in this country, as it is known today, came from his pen and was told by him in an address delivered before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at the California meeting in September, 1899. It was entitled "Reminiscences of the Early Anthracite Iron Industry," and gave a detailed account of the methods of constructing the machinery and the plants, the progress through successive stages as the business developed, and also told of the labors of his honored father from the time of his inception of the idea of the use of anthracite until its practicability was demonstrated through the successful operation of furnaces through methods which he had conceived and put into execution. This address is a valuable contribution to the history of the iron industry.

Throughout the years of his manhood Mr. Thomas has manifested a deep and helpful interest in community affairs, and the demands of an active business life have not been allowed to so monopolize his time as to leave him no opportunity for coöperation in progressive public measures. Catasauqua and Hokendauqua have both benefited by his labors in their behalf, and he was one of the liberal contributors towards the erection of a monument, made from designs approved by him, in memory of the brave soldiers from Catasauqua and vicinity who fought for the preservation of the Union, and this was the first erected soldiers' monument of the Civil war. First a Whig and later a Republican, the political situation and issues of the country have ever been matters of interest to him, yet he has never had political ambitions. Long a member and elder of

the Presbyterian church, Mr. Thomas has been a liberal contributor to all church work, aiding not only his own but other churches of the neighborhood, and has given of his time, means and energies for the furtherance of a high religious and moral standard in his community. As relaxation from the strain of his active life, Mr. Thomas's favorite pastime was travel, viewing things with an intelligent eye both at home and abroad. He revisited several times, and always with pleasure, the home of his boyhood days, and in the course of years his journeys embraced much of the space between the North Cape and the Red Sea, the Atlantic and the Pacific; and the architectural ruins and evidences of engineering skill through Syria and Egypt were of special interest to him.

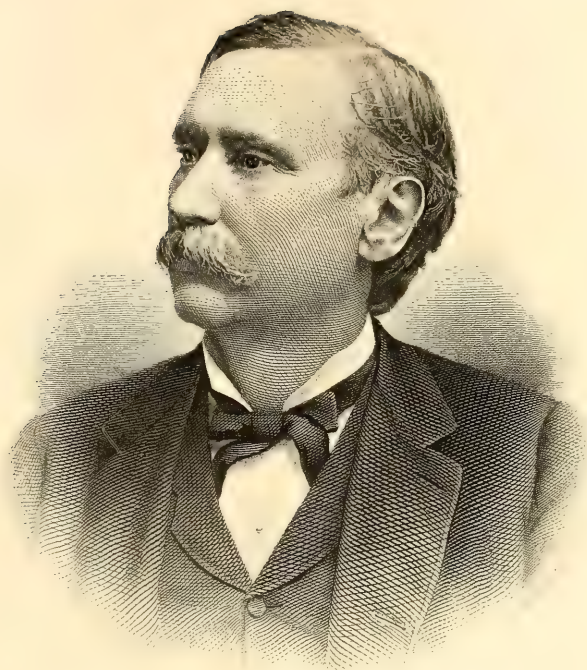
In March, 1848, Samuel Thomas was married to Miss Rebecca Mickley, daughter of Jacob Mickley, of South Whitehall, Lehigh county; and their children are Gertrude, wife of Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, of Philadelphia, and Edwin, of Catasauqua. Mrs. Thomas having passed away in the autumn of 1891, Mr. Thomas married, in the spring of 1894, Miss Julia M. Beerstecher, a native of Neuveville, Switzerland.

Almost continuously a resident of Lehigh county, Mr. Thomas has long been recognized as a man of distinct and forceful individuality who has left and is leaving his impress upon the industrial world. For years he has been an important factor in the development of the natural resources of the state, in the upbuilding of his county, and in the promotion of the enterprises which add not alone to his individual prosperity but also advance the general welfare of the town in which he makes his home.

HON. WILLIAM MUTCHLER, deceased, a citizen whose life was useful and character unblemished, a lawyer of commanding ability, and a statesman of national fame, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The family from which he sprang was planted in America by two brothers, John and Valentine Mutschler (the original form of the name), who came from the valley of the Rhine, in Germany.

They were of that sturdy stock which, imbued with the ideas of civil and political liberty, came to the new world to be numbered among its most industrious and exemplary people, and to contribute in high degree to the development and marvelous growth of what is now a splendid nation.

The Mutschler brothers settled in Warren county, New Jersey, in 1752. They took up tracts of land in the locality now occupied by the village of Marble Hill, where they lived, reared their families and died. Valentine Mutschler was a stone mason and farmer, as was also his son Valentine. John, son of Valentine (second), born in 1798, gave the family name its present form of Mutchler. In 1824 he removed to Chain Dam, Forks township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he settled upon a tract of land upon which he lived until his death, October 4, 1844. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Mellick, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, and survived him many years, dying about the year 1866. They were the parents of nine sons and two daughters, namely: 1. George, who during his early years was a farmer, hotel keeper and merchant, and latterly steward of the county poor house. 2. H. Mellick, who began life as a school teacher, became a lawyer, practicing his profession in Easton, was the first elected district attorney of Northampton county, and performed honorable army service during the Civil war. 3. Ellen, who became the wife of Peter Best, of Williams township, Northampton county. 4. Valentine, who followed farming until 1860, when he became connected with the Glendon Iron Works as superintendent of its famous stone quarries. Later he divided into lots some property in the western section of Easton, now known as Mutchlertown. He died April 14, 1901. 5. Jacob, who was a blacksmith. 6. Jane, who became the wife of George Clendaniel, who removed from Delaware to Pennsylvania. 7. John, who became a carpenter, and is the only surviving member of the family. 8. William, who is the immediate subject of this narrative. 9. James, who was a carpenter by trade. 10. A son who died in infancy. 11. Godfrey, who was a carpenter.



1871





William Mutchler, eighth child and sixth son of John and Margaret (Mellick) Mutchler, was born at Chain Dam, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1831, and was only seven years old when his father died. He had been brought up upon the homestead farm, which he aided his elder brother to cultivate, thus aiding his widowed mother to provide for her family. Even in these tender years, usually of thoughtlessness, he displayed those manly traits of self-reliance, industry and unselfish consideration for others which distinguished him throughout his life. As he advanced toward manhood he procured employment on neighboring farms, and devoted his scanty wages to the improvement of the condition of the family, and to the comfort of his mother in her declining days. Meantime he had a few months' schooling during the winter seasons, and he afterwards managed to become a student for two terms at the then famous academy of Dr. Vanderveer, in Easton. His scholastic preparation was meagre, but he had acquired habits of reading and thought, and by judicious use of his spare hours he acquired a fund of knowledge which afforded him an ample foundation for his subsequent honorable and useful career. His studious habits remained with him through all his years, and long before he became widely known he was a deeply read man, well informed in all branches of literature, familiar with the works of the great authors, with history and poetry, the arts and sciences. He was particularly well versed in the sacred writings, and it afforded him great pleasure to discuss and discourse upon the books of the Testament both old and new, their origin, history, and influence upon humanity, personally and in the mass.

On leaving the academy Mr. Mutchler entered upon the study of law under the office tutelage of his brother, H. M. Mutchler. While thus engaged (in 1854) he received the appointment of deputy sheriff under Sheriff Cope, and served in that capacity for several years, meantime being admitted to the bar. Entering upon practice in Easton he soon made for himself an honorable place among an array of lawyers noted for their ability. As a practitioner his conduct was char-

acterized by a zeal and fidelity that made the cause of his client his own. He was of sound judgment, studious and painstaking to seek the right, and untiring in his efforts to establish and sustain it. Honorable in all his relations with court, bar and client, he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all, as was attested by the eloquent and sincere tribute of the bench and bar of his county at the time of his death.

It was apparent at an early stage in the career of Mr. Mutchler that he was destined to become prominent in public life. His splendid physique and intelligent countenance indicative of strength of character, power of intellect and largeness of heart, were such as to command admiration in any assemblage, and brought him the respect and confidence of the people, as was shown by his repeated elections by handsome majorities, and it is a highly significant fact that in his own county he was never opposed when his nomination was proposed.

In 1860 he was elected prothonotary of Northampton county, and was re-elected by a large majority, his two terms extending his service to six years. From 1867 to 1869, under appointment by President Johnson, he served in the capacity of assessor of internal revenue for the Northampton district. In 1869 and 1870 he was chairman of the Democratic state committee of Pennsylvania, and it was in that position that his remarkable aptitude for politics, his clearheadedness, astuteness and ability in organization and management first came to be recognized by his party in the state and nation, his conduct in that campaign commanding the attention and winning the admiration of the ablest politicians. From that time forward he took his place among the leaders of the Democracy, and for the remainder of his life was recognized as one of its wisest counsellors, and a most careful and patriotic representative of the people. He represented the congressional district comprising the counties of Lehigh and Northampton and twelve townships of Bucks county in the Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth congresses; and, after the new apportionment, the present district consisting of Northampton, Monroe, Carbon and Pike coun-



ties, in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses; and was re-elected to the Fifty-third congress, but was not permitted to serve out his term, his death occurring shortly after the opening of the session. He was a master of congressional routine, and his intimate acquaintance with the work of the various governmental departments afforded him an entire knowledge of detail, these two combining to make him one of the most useful members of the national legislature. He served with great ability upon numerous committees of congress, and in 1883 performed distinguished service as chairman of the committee on civil service reform. He was also chairman of the pension committee, and chairman of the sub-committee on appropriations. He was a zealous partisan, but a more zealous patriot, and he did not hesitate to separate himself from his party when his conscience condemned it in an act or policy. Thus, when in the Fifty-first congress his party contended for unlimited silver coinage with almost unbroken front, he denounced its contention and stood with the Republicans against it. Vigorous in debate, his honesty was unquestioned and his logic so closely knit that few men in congress, and particularly of the minority party, as was he, received so close attention when speaking. A signal illustration of this was seen when, as chairman of a sub-committee, it fell to his lot to prepare and urge the passage of certain reform measures with reference to soldiers' pensions. The dominant party and many members of his own were unalterably opposed to any such action, yet he performed his unpopular duty through a long and futile struggle, with quiet firmness and unfaltering courage, winning the close attention and sincere admiration of his opponents, although he could not command their acquiescence.

The esteem in which Mr. Mutchler was held by the citizens of Easton, his place of residence, is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen many times to serve as a member of the borough council, and he never met opposition for any position for which he was named. His unswerving fidelity to his convictions, his perfect integrity, his courtesy and sincere kindness to every one with whom he was brought in contact—these were the

traits of character which made him before all others the most popular man in the community, and gained for him the support of hundreds of Republicans whenever he was a candidate for office, while his party supporters were animated by feelings of personal esteem as well as political enthusiasm. During the invasion by Lee's army in 1863 he served as adjutant of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was a member of the Masonic order, and in his early manhood presided over various bodies—the lodge, chapter, council and commandery. He was broad and liberal in all his views, and a generous contributor to all local charities, while his fellows, in illness or distress, never applied to him in vain.

Mr. Mutchler married Miss Louisa Cope, a native of Bushkill township, Northampton county, born May 10, 1837. Her father, Jacob Cope, was of Scotch extraction. He was a farmer, owner of a grist mill and tannery, and served as sheriff of the county and also in the legislature. Mrs. Mutchler survived her husband about six years, dying January 21, 1899.

Mr. Mutchler died at his residence in Easton, June 23, 1893, aged sixty-one years and six months. His death was due to heart failure. He had been slightly ill for some time, but it was not thought that his condition was serious. During his last service in congress, as stated by Mr. Reilly in his obituary address before that body, Mr. Mutchler complained of being unwell, and, the speaker added, "I am strongly inclined to think that his indefatigable labors, his earnest application to the laborious duties which devolved upon him as a member of the appropriations committee, tended to exhaust his vitality and wear upon his system." After the close of the Fifty-second congress, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Mutchler made a trip to Florida, hoping for restored health. He returned apparently improved, and in the June in which he died went on an outing into the mountains of Pennsylvania. Immediately upon his arrival there he was seized with an illness of alarming character, and at once was conveyed to his home, but only to die.

The members of the Northampton county bar





*Howard Mitchell*

attended the funeral of Mr. Mutchler in a body, and in a formal meeting gave fervent recognition of his worth and high character. Eulogiums were pronounced by a number of the most prominent members. Hon. W. W. Schuyler, president judge, who was of the committee before whom Mr. Mutchler passed his final examination for admission to the bar, mentioned the curious coincidence that death had come to him on the twenty-fourth anniversary, to the very day, of that admission, and, testifying to his many virtues, said: "I did love the man and do honor his memory, on this side idolatry, as much as any." Others who spoke in like terms of admiration were Hon. O. H. Meyers, Henry W. Scott, Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, Hon. William Beidelman, Thomas F. Emmens, H. J. Steele, Hon. Howard J. Reeder, and A. C. La Barre. The funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mayne.

Both houses of Congress assembled on August 8, 1893, to pay tribute to the memory of one held in honor and esteem by all, irrespective of party or of the frictions of legislative conflicts, for his lofty character, brilliant attainments, and distinguished public services. Among the speakers in the House were Mr. Reilly, Mr. Stone, Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Springer, Mr. Dockery, Mr. Brosius, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sayers, Mr. McAleer, Mr. Wolverton, Mr. Holman, and Mr. Erdman; and, in the Senate, Mr. Quay, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Hansborough. The remarks of Mr. Reilly were of peculiar pathetic interest, as coming from one who was a long cherished and intimate personal friend of the deceased. Referring to his personal characteristics he said:

Mr. Mutchler was a man of kindly disposition, social and generous in all his relations. He was a most devoted husband and affectionate father who idolized his family and who worshipped at the hearthstone as at an altar. As a friend he was sincere, unflinching, and unswerving in that loyalty that he made his own standard of friendship, and as a man he was broad and charitable enough to make all mankind like him. He was a great lover of nature in all its phases, and found much pleasure in communing with it in all its forms. He seemed desirous of delving into and unraveling all the great mysteries of nature which sur-

round us, and its study was a source of interest and pleasure to him. He was of that disposition that could "find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything."

A subject of especial interest to him and one upon which he loved to dilate, was the science of astronomy, with which he was quite familiar. To read the stars, to watch the course of the planets, to admire all the grandeur and beauties and wonders of the heavens, was always a matter of enjoyment, and nothing afforded him more genuine pleasure than on a clear night, when the heavens were brilliantly studded, to visit the observatory and with the aid of a powerful telescope look in admiring wonder on the grand panorama there presented. The heavens seemed to have an especial attraction for his mind, and the sun, that "great orb of day," the fountain of all light and life, challenged his unbounded admiration, and often he expressed the wish, "When I die, bury me with the setting sun." This wish of the lamented dead was gratified by his family and friends, and as the last remains of William Mutchler were lowered into the cold and silent grave in the beautiful cemetery near his home, the setting sun was sinking below the western horizon.

HON. HOWARD MUTCHLER, of Easton, known throughout the state as an accomplished journalist, and a potent factor in political affairs, is a native of the city which is his place of residence, a son of Hon. William Mutchler, deceased, whom it was his distinction to succeed in congress.

He was born February 12, 1859, and was reared to manhood in his native city. He there received a liberal common school education, and afterwards pursued an advanced course in Phillips-Exeter Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. He subsequently read law for two years in the office of his father and under his preceptorship. Averse to the legal profession and having a predilection for journalism he never applied for admission to the bar. In 1883 he assumed charge of the *Easton Daily Express* and the *Northampton Democrat*, and five years later purchased both these newspapers, which he has conducted to the present time. In this venture he found his true vocation and one in which he has given evidence



of a high degree of ability as editor and manager and real accomplishments as a writer. Zealous and uncompromising in his advocacy of Democratic principles, he has made his journals widely influential, and they are recognized as among the most useful and important in the commonwealth. While thus aiding with pen and type in the propagation of principles which he holds to be essential to the highest interests of the state and union, he is also known for his qualities of personal leadership. For seventeen years he has exerted a commanding influence in the counsels of his party, and to such a degree that his judgment has often been deferred to in questions relating to state politics and also in those entering into national campaigns. His career has ever been characterized by courage, enterprise and fidelity, and his political action has been unswervingly governed by the same high principles which he has held to in his personal concerns, commanding the respect of his adversaries, and binding his friends to him as with hoops of steel.

In June, 1893, occurred the death of his honored father, a statesman of consummate ability and highest character, and to the son came such an honor as is without its like in the history of the state, if not of the nation. Little more than a month after the death of the father (on July 27, 1893), the son was elected to fill the vacancy in the national House of Representatives, and it was his proud but sorrowful privilege to sit in the chair of the father in that august assemblage and listen to the fervent eulogiums pronounced upon the lamented dead. In 1900 Mr. Mutchler was elected to the Fifty-seventh congress for a full term, and during the sessions of that body acquitted himself with usefulness and honor.

Mr. Mutchler has always taken a deep interest in community affairs, and has ever promoted every enterprise of public benefit—street railways, telephone lines, educational and benevolent institutions, churches, and whatever would be of material and moral advantage. Fraternally he is a Mason, being affiliated with Easton Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery; the Consistory of Philadelphia, Scottish Rite; and Stella Temple, Mystic Shrine; and he is a member of several prominent

clubs. In religion he adheres to the Lutheran church, the church of his ancestors.

Mr. Mutchler was married November 24, 1884, to Miss Alice Bercaw, also a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Abraham Bercaw, of Easton. No children were born of this union.

**THE ADAMS FAMILY.** Among the earliest members of the Adams family who emigrated to America were Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, and Robert Adams of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, and Walter Adams, his brother, all of whom it is said were descended from Lord John Ap Adams, son of Ap Adams, who "came out of the Marches" of Wales. Thomas Adams, brother of Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, was one of the grantees named in the charter of Charles I in 1629. He was high sheriff and lord mayor of London.

Henry Adams with his eight sons settled at Mount Wollaston in Braintree, and Walter and Robert Adams were his brothers. It is thought, however, that they came to this country at a later date. They settled in Pennsylvania and, like the majority of the early colonists of that state, Walter was a Quaker.

The earliest record of the English branch of the Adams family is that of John Ap Adams, of Charlton Adams in Somersetshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress to Lord Gowney, of Beviston and Tidenham county, Gloucester, who was summoned to parliament as baron of the realm, 1296 to 1307. In the upper part of a Gothic window on the southeast side of Tidenham church near Chopston the name of John Ap Adams is still to be found together with "arms argent in a cross gules, five mullets or" of Lord Ap Adam. The design is probably executed on stained glass of great thickness and is in perfect preservation. This church originally stood within the boundary of Wales, but at a later period the boundary line was changed so that it is now upon English soil. The arms and crest borne by the family are described as argent in a cross Gules; five mullets or, out of a ducal coronet a demi-lion. The legend is "Loyal au mort," a





*Samuel A. Ames*



motto commonly used by this branch of the family is "Aspire, persevere and indulge not," and another, "sub cruce veritas."

The following is the line of direct descent to the Adams family of the Lehigh Valley. (1) Ap Adams came out of the Marches of Wales. Lords of the Marches were noblemen who in the early ages secured and inhabited the Marches of Wales and Scotland, ruling there as if they were petty kings, having their own private laws. These laws, however, were subsequently abolished. (2) Sir Ap Adam, knight lord of Ap Adam, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Gownrey; (3) Sir Thomas Ap Adam; (4) William Ap Adam; (5) Sir John Ap Adam; (6) Thomas Ap Adam; (7) Sir John Ap Adam, knight; (8) Sir John Ap Adam, who was the first to attach the letter "s" to his name; (9) Roger Adams; (10) Thomas Adams; (11) John Adams; (12) John Adams; (13) Nicholas Adams; (14) Richard Adams; (15) William Adams; and (16) Henry Adams, who is said to have emigrated about 1634. In February, 1641, he was granted forty acres of land near Boston, of which Braintree is a part. His brothers were Robert, Thomas and Walter. The last named came to America by way of the Barbadoes, West Indies, and after living there for a time took up his abode in Pennsylvania.

(1) Walter Adams married Elizabeth ——. Their children were: Richard, Anne, William, and Robert. Walter Adams was the brother of Robert Adams, of Oxford township, Philadelphia, who died in 1719, leaving no children; he devised the estate to his nephews and nieces, the children of his brother Walter and Elizabeth, his wife.

(II) Richard Adams, of New Providence township, died in 1748. His first wife's name is not known. Second wife was either Eise or Aishe Withers, and they were married in 1726. His children are as follows: Abraham, married Alse —; William, of Braken township, Lancaster county; Isaac, of Coventry township, Chester county; Susanna, married Conrad Custard, or Kistard; Catherine, married John Morris; Mary, married Israel Morris; Margaret, married Paul Casselberry; Elizabeth, married Thomas Bull;

Ann, married Jacob Umstadt; Hannah, married Owen Evans.

(III) Abraham Adams died in 1738, and letters were granted to Rachel, his daughter, a spinster. There is mention of two children, Ann and Abigail.

Walter Adams and his brother Robert were brothers of Henry Adams, who came to New England and was a founder of the Adams family there (at Braintree, Massachusetts). Walter, his son Richard, and his son Abraham were Quakers.

Conrad Custard, husband of Susanna Adams, owned a large tract of land immediately adjoining the tract surveyed to Ensign John Adams, of Nockamixon township, in 1763.

John Adams and James Adams, possibly and probably brothers, lived in Nockamixon township, Bucks county. There are a few records at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, which bear James Adams' signature. He was also an ensign in the provincial service, Associated Companies of Bucks County, in 1747. See Colonial Records, vol. v, p. 209; also Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. ii, p. 505. This was nine years before John Adams held a like commission in the provincial service in the Associated Companies of Bucks county. There is nothing to establish that James Adams and John Adams were related. Neither can be found any data of their former residence or whose children they were. The only solution is that they were both possibly sons of Abraham Adams, and that they were disinherited on account of their being associated and holding commissions in the provincial service; or else, at the time of Abraham Adams' death, they being very young, were never mentioned in his will. The fact that John Adams held land adjoining that of Conrad Custard is a possible solution, he having been raised by his aunt Susanna.

Richard Adams, of Providence township, Philadelphia, whose will is dated February 1, 1747-8, and probated March 24, 1747-8, mentions son Abraham's children, Ann and Abigail, then letters were granted to Abraham's daughter Rachel. There at once seems to be some discrepancy which is most difficult to explain.

James' commission in the provincial service, as above stated, was dated in 1747, which tends to show that he might have been disinherited by his grandfather. Then again there is a possibility that James and John Adams are one and the same man, but this is very doubtful, as their names were mentioned distinctly and separately in the old records.

(I) John Adams, ensign, Provincial Service, of Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, died in Nockamixon township, May 22, 1807. He married Mary ———. He was buried in the old Nockamixon church graveyard. His will dated March 21, 1807, proved June 8, same year, is recorded in Will Book No. 7, p. 278, in the registrar of wills office, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

John Adams of Nockamixon, served in the provincial service in 1756. He held a commission as ensign in one of the companies of the Associated Companies of Bucks county. (See Pennsylvania Archives, vol. iii, p. 19; also Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. ii, p. 531.) Captain William Ramsey was captain of the company in which John Adams served and held his commission as ensign in 1756, and was also from Nockamixon township, Bucks county. John Johnson was the lieutenant of the company. John Adams of Nockamixon and Mary, his wife, had the following children: Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, George, Henry, John, Jacob.

George and Henry, sons of John Adams of Nockamixon, served in the Nockamixon Company of Associators in 1775. George was sergeant of the company and the son John was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war.

The first record that we have of John Adams of Nockamixon owning any land is a warrant that was granted March 26, 1754, to John Adams, for land in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, upon which a survey was returned for fifty-four acres and 113 perches. A patent for this same land was granted, April 26, 1726, to Abraham Fryling. John Adams had quite some trouble with this land, for on May 19, 1763, he entered a caveat against the acceptance of a survey made for Archibald Merrin, which took in the above

mentioned land and improvements. (See Pennsylvania Archives, third series, vol. ii, p. 275). The above land was surveyed by J. Hart, for which he gave a receipt, June 26, 1763, which is recorded in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in Deed Book, No. 32, p. 169. This receipt also mentions the date of the warrant, March 26, 1754.

(II) John Adams, private in Captain Samuel Watson's company, of Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was a son of John Adams of Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, born in Nockamixon township, November 3, 1759, died in Durham township, December 12, 1826. He married Christina Klinker, December 15, 1789, at the Tohickon German Reformed church. Some time after the Revolutionary war he moved into Durham township, where he lived until his death. He is buried in the old Durham church graveyard. Christina Klinker, the wife of John Adams of Durham, was born in Nockamixon township, August 15, 1770, died in Durham township, October 2, 1847. She is buried in the old Durham Church graveyard. She was the daughter of John and Mary Klinker, of Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

John Adams, of Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. He served as a private in Captain Samuel Watson's company of the Second Pennsylvania Battalion, under Colonel Arthur St. Clair. He enlisted February 12, 1776. (See Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. x, p. 98). Several of the members of his company were from upper Bucks county. Captain Watson died at Three Rivers, and was succeeded by Thomas L. Moore, who was promoted to major of the Ninth Regiment, May 12, 1779, and was succeeded as captain by John Henderson. The company was transferred or became a part of the Third Battalion, Twelfth Regiment, July 1, 1778, and thus became associated with other companies of Bucks county. For his services he received from the state of Pennsylvania two hundred acres of "Donation Land" in Robinson township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, which was returned for patent October 9, 1786. (See Pennsylvania Archives,



third series, vol. vii, p. 723). This land he sold to Hugh Hamill, November 4, 1786, for £37 10s. The witnesses to this deed were Thomas Delap (Dunlap), John Donnell and Jacob Glassmyer, all residents of Nockamixon township at that date. (Recorder's office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, deed book D-17, p. 322). John K., son of John Adams of Durham, was a soldier for some time during the war of 1812-1814, private in Captain John Dornblaser's company (Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. xii, p. 105).

John Adams of Durham, and Christina, his wife, had the following children: Elizabeth, Mary Margaret, John K., Henry, Jacob, Samuel, Susan, married Joseph Retschlin, and Daniel.

John Adams of Durham was quite a large land owner. In 1796 he owned one hundred acres of land and a grist and a saw mill in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. April 20, 1799, he bought of Solomon Lightcap 263 acres of land. (Bucks county deed book, 30, p. 310). April 11, 1808, he bought two tracts, one of 155 acres and the other of twelve acres. (Bucks county deed book, 39, p. 135). John Adams of Durham died without making a will. It is impossible to give the date when John Adams was mustered out of the service, for the muster rolls of the Twelfth Regiment have practically never been found.

In going over the tax lists of Nockamixon township, showing the holdings of John Adams, the father of the above John Adams, and his sons George and Henry, elder brothers of John, John Adams appears as a "single man" first in the year 1785, notwithstanding that he was of age in 1780. He therefore served, in all probability, up to about that date (1784-1785) in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment. Captain Samuel Watson's company records date to November 25, 1776, only.

(III) Henry Adams, of Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, son of John Adams, was born in Durham township, June 17, 1806, and died there December 15, 1838. He married Elizabeth Bitz, August 25, 1828, at her home in Springfield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He is buried in the old Durham church

graveyard. Elizabeth Bitz, the wife of Henry Adams, of Durham, was born September 18, 1811, in Springfield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and died March 28, 1878, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of John Bitz and Susan Riegel, his wife, of Springfield, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Henry Adams's will is recorded in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. It is dated April 28, 1838, and is proved December 22, 1838. Henry Adams of Durham and Elizabeth, his wife, had the following children: John, Hannah, Catherine, and Samuel. After the death of Henry Adams in 1840, Elizabeth Bitz was married a second time, to Christian Nicholas. She had no children by this union. Christian K. Nicholas was born in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1817, and died in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1893, and was buried in Friedensville, November 7, 1893, and body removed to Niskey Hill Cemetery, Bethlehem, December 16, 1899.

(IV) Samuel Adams, of South Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, son of Henry Adams, of Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was born in Durham township, July 25, 1837, and died in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1902. He married Susie Weaver, September 14, 1865, at her home in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He is buried at Niskey Hill cemetery, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Susie Weaver, wife of Samuel Adams, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1847. She was a daughter of Joseph Weaver, and Salome, his wife, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Samuel Adams and Susie Weaver his wife, had the following children: John, Joseph W., Henry, and Susie.

Samuel Adams when quite a young man started out in farming, and then in iron ore mining. He went to the Thomas Iron Company of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, and was given charge of their mining interests. Mr. John Fitz induced him to come to Bethlehem and accept the position as his assistant in the Bethlehem Iron Company. Here he remained for nearly thirty years, and then had to resign on account of his health. He then organized the Ponupo Mining and Transporta-



tion Company, Limited, and went to Santiago de Cuba as general manager of the company. Here he bought a railroad for the company, the Ferro-Carril de Santiago de Cuba, and became its president, and also built an extension to the railroad to connect with the company's manganese mines. He remained in Cuba with his family for over two years, when he resigned and returned north. He was in Cuba part of the year 1892, all of 1893, and part of 1894. After returning from Cuba he assisted in forming the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company of Sheffield, Alabama. He stayed in Sheffield with his family one year, then sold out his interest and came north. While with the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company he held the positions of general superintendent and assistant treasurer, and also director of the company. He then retired from active business and devoted himself to farming, having a tract of one hundred acres near Friedensville, Pennsylvania, about 130 acres above Bingen, Pennsylvania, and a tract of woodland along the P. & R. of forty acres, above Bingen, Pennsylvania. He was also interested and a director of the following companies at the time of his death: Ponupo Mining and Transportation Company, Cuban Mining Company, Jones & Bixler Manufacturing Company, South Bethlehem National Bank.

Henry, son of Samuel Adams, was a soldier during the Spanish-American war of 1898. He organized the first volunteer company in the state. He and his company were taken into the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment to help make up the Third Battalion of that regiment. He was commissioned as captain of Company K, Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was in the Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

(V). Joseph W. Adams, of South Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, son of Samuel Adams, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1872. He married Reba Thomas, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, daughter of David J. Thomas and Susannah Edwards, of Pittsburgh, June 14, 1899, at her home. Reba Thomas, the wife of Joseph W. Adams, was born in Pittsburgh, November 11, 1877.

Joseph W. Adams was educated at the Moravian parochial school of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the Hill school of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh University of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he joined the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He started to work in the drawing rooms of the Bethlehem Iron Company. He went to Cuba with his father and was treasurer of the Ferro-Carril de Santiago de Cuba, 1892-93. He went to Alabama as assistant to the general superintendent of the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company in 1895, and part of 1896. He returned home and took up his studies again at the Lehigh University in metallurgy and mineralogy, and then read law for over a year. In 1899 he and his brother Henry formed the Cuban Mining Company, and he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company and also a director. He is connected with the following companies: Director and vice-president of South Bethlehem National Bank; director and president of LaPaz Mining Company; director, secretary and treasurer of Cuban Mining Company; director and executive committee of Delaware Forge and Steel Company; director and committee of Guerber Engineering Company; director of Lehigh Valley Cold Storage Company; director, secretary and treasurer of the Roepper Mining Company; director of Valentine Fiber Ware Company; acting trustee of the estate of Samuel Adams. He is a member of the following clubs and societies: Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania German Society, and the local town and country clubs; and of Masonic bodies—Bethlehem Lodge, Zinzendorf Chapter, Bethlehem Council, Allen Commandery, Caldwell Consistory, and Rajah Temple. He is captain of commissary, Fourth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.

His children were: John, born January 23, 1901; David Samuel, born March 15, 1903.

Henry Adams, captain of Company K, Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, U. S. V. I., son of Samuel Adams, of South Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was born in Bethlehem,

Pennsylvania, November 2, 1873. He married Annette Talbot Belcher, of New London, Connecticut, July 9, 1902.

Henry Adams, mining engineer, was educated at the Moravian Parochial Day School of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the Hill School of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh University of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he joined the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He started to work with Thomas Edison at Edison, New Jersey. He went to Cuba and was assistant superintendent and then superintendent of the Ferro-Carril de Santiago de Cuba. He went south to Alabama and was in charge of the coal and coke department of the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company at Jasper, Alabama. He went to Mexico and erected an electric light plant for the Mexican National Railroad, and then was supervisor of a division of that road. He resigned and was made constructing engineer for Turner Nunn & Company of Mexico, Mexico, with headquarters in Pueblo. In December of 1897 and January of 1898 he was in Cuba in the city of Santiago and the surrounding country, and visited the insurgents several times.

When war broke out with Spain in 1898 he raised the first company of volunteers in the state, with the assistance of Colonel Wilson and Captain Juett of Bethlehem. He and his company were mustered into the United States service, and he received his commission as captain of volunteers on July 6, 1898. His company was attached to the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry as Company K to help complete the Third Battalion. The regiment was in the Third Division, Third Brigade, First Army Corps. Company K of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment of United States Volunteer Infantry, is thus mentioned in the "Record of Events which may be necessary or Useful for Future Reference at the War Department."

"This company was organized in July, at South Bethlehem, and mustered in at South Bethlehem, July 6, 1898, when company left by rail for Chickamauga Park, July 7, 1898, arriving in Camp July 19, 1898. Remained in camp until August 26, 1898, when company left by rail for

Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky, arriving in camp August 28, 1898. Left Camp Hamilton for regimental headquarters at Wilkes-Barre, September 17, 1898, arriving there September 19, 1898. Company left by rail for Home Station, September 20, 1898, arriving same day, when company was verbally furloughed for thirty days."

The above is taken from the muster-out roll of the company. The company was mustered into service on the 6th day of July, 1898, and was mustered out of the service on the 29th day of October, 1898. It was the first volunteer company formed in the state of Pennsylvania, and was taken to help fill out the Third Battalion of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment. The other companies taken were Captain Green's company of Reading, Captain Mercer's company of Summit Hill, above Mauch Chunk, and Captain Moor's company, of Towanda.

On Friday evening April 22, 1898, there was a meeting held in the Fountain Hill Opera House, and a call for volunteers was made. These met in Dixon's Hall afterward and elected Henry Adams captain; Leighton N. D. Mixsell, first lieutenant, and Dick Enright, second lieutenant. Mr. Enright failed to pass his physical examination and was rejected. A. Alison Mitchell, of Wilkes-Barre, was appointed in his place. The South Bethlehem Market Hall was used as an Armory by the company.

Henry Adams is a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society, 1899; a member of the Society of Foreign Wars, Pennsylvania Commandery, 1899; general manager of the Cuban Mining Company at Nuevitas, Cuba, 1899-1902, and the mines of this company were discovered by him; a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was presented a medal of honor by the society for service in the Spanish-American war, and of Masonic bodies—Fernwood Lodge, No. 543, Philadelphia, and the Caldwell Consistory, 32d degree. He was vice-president and general manager of the San Domingo Exploration Company and San Domingo Southern Railway Company, San Domingo, R. D., West Indies, 1902.

CHARLES KECK, deceased, for many years numbered among the public-spirited and influential citizens of Lehigh county, was a descendant of Henry Geck, a native of Upper Pfalz, Bavaria, who left his native country with his wife (Feterson), of Holland, on board the English ship "Pink John and William," of Sunderland, Constable Tymperton, master, from Rotterdam, last from Dover, and arrived in Philadelphia October 17, 1732. When he reached there he and his wife were sold as redemptioners for their passage money to a man in Chester county, and served the time agreed upon, about three or four years.

From the early settlement of Pennsylvania a considerable business was carried on, chiefly by ship owners and captains of vessels, in importing from Europe persons who were desirous of emigrating to this country and were too poor to pay their passage or have a competency for an outfit for so long a journey. With this class, who generally came from England, Ireland and Germany, arrangements would be made through agents to contract and bring them over, furnish them with food during the voyage, and perhaps some other necessities, on condition that on their arrival in an American port they have the right to sell their time for a certain number of years to repay the cost thus necessarily incurred, and be of some profit to those engaged in such ventures. With the growth and settlement of the country this business greatly increased through the demand for laborers, and, perhaps, just before the Revolution attained its greatest height. However, on the return of peace it did not slacken much, even to the commencement of the last century. Such a matter, of course, would also receive some attention from the government and we give the special legislation thereon, upon which as yet but little has been written.

In the Charter of Laws agreed upon in England and confirmed April 25, 1682, by Penn, we find this mention in the twenty-third article: "That there shall be a register for all servants, where their name, time, wages and days of payment shall be registered." In the laws prepared on the fifth of the following month the proprietary

wisely remarks: "That all children within this province of the age of twelve years shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end that none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they have become poor, may not want. That servants be not kept longer than their time, and such as are careful be both justly and kindly used in their service, and put in fitting equipage at the expiration thereof, according to custom." Penn, for the justice here displayed, certainly deserves credit. "The Great Law," passed at Chester, December 7, contains this clause: "That no master or mistress or freeman of this province or territories thereunto belonging, shall presume to sell or dispose of any servant or servants into any other province, that is or are bound to serve his or her time in the province of Pennsylvania or territories thereof, under the penalty that every person so offending shall for every such servant so sold forfeit ten pounds, to be levied by way of distress and sale of their goods." Strange to say, the aforesaid excellent enactments, on William and Mary reaching the throne, were abrogated in 1793. In the beginning of 1683 "A bill to hinder the selling of servants into other provinces and to prevent runaways" was passed by the council. On August 29, the governor, William Penn, "put ye question whether a proclamation were not convenient to be put forth to empower masters to chastise their servants, and to punish any that shall inveigle any servant to go from his master." They unanimously agreed and ordered it accordingly. The assembly passed an "act for the better regulation of servants in this province and territories" in 1700 which provided:

"That no servant shall be sold or disposed of to any person residing in any other province or government without the consent of the said servant and two justices of the peace of the county wherein he lives or is sold, under the penalty of ten pounds to be forfeited by the seller. That no servant shall be assigned over to another person by any in this province or territories but in presence of one justice of the peace under penalty of ten pounds. And whoever shall apprehend or take up any runaway servant and shall bring him or her to the sheriff of the county, such person



shall, for every such servant, if taken up within ten miles of the servant's abode, receive ten shillings, and if ten miles or upwards, twenty shillings reward of the said sheriff, who is hereby required to pay the same and forthwith to send notice to the master or owner, of whom he shall receive five shillings, prison fees, upon delivery of the said servant, together with all disbursements and reasonable charges for and upon the same. Whoever shall conceal any servant of this province or territories, or entertain him or her twenty-four hours without his or her master's or owner's knowledge and consent, and shall not within the said time give an account to some justice of the peace of the county, every such person shall forfeit twenty shillings for every day's concealment. That every servant who shall faithfully serve four years or more shall, at the expiration of their servitude, have a discharge, and shall be duly clothed with two complete suits of apparel, whereof one shall be new, and shall also be furnished with one new axe, one grubbing hoe and one weeding hoe, at the charge of their master or mistress."

This latter clause was abolished in 1791. The object of this undoubtedly was to encourage the removal of timber, that the land might sooner come into cultivation. An act was passed May 10, 1729, "laying a duty on foreigners and Irish servants imported into this province." Masters of servants were regarded for the time being as holding property subject to taxation. The rate in 1776 was fixed at one and a half pounds each, which was increased in 1786 to ten pounds. The state passed an act March 12, 1778, making compensation to those masters whose servants or apprentices had enlisted in the army. "The labor of the plantations," says the "Historical Review" (attributed to Franklin, 1759), "is performed chiefly by indented servants brought from Great Britain, Ireland and Germany, because of the high price it bears, can it be performed any other way? These servants are purchased of the captains who bring them; the purchaser, by a positive law, has a legal property in them, and like other chattels, they are liable to be seized for debts." Servants from the Palatinate were disposed of in 1722 at ten pounds each for five years servitude. Prior to 1727 most of the Germans who emigrated were persons of means. In the

years 1728, 1729, 1738, 1741, 1751, great numbers were brought hither. A shipper advertises in 1729: "Lately imported, and to be sold cheap, a parcel of likely men and women servants." They brought but little property with them, says Dr. Rush, in his account of the "Manners of the German Inhabitants in Pennsylvania," written in 1789. A few pieces of silver coin, a chest with clothes, a Bible, a prayer or hymn book, constituted the chief property of most of them. Many bound themselves, or one or more of their children to masters after their arrival for four, five or seven years to pay their passage across the ocean. The usual terms of sale depended somewhat on the age, strength, health and ability of the persons sold. Boys and girls had to serve from five to ten years, or until they attained the age of twenty-one. Many parents were necessitated, as they had been wont to do at home with their cattle, to sell their own children. Children under five years of age could not be sold. They were disposed of gratuitously to such persons as agreed to raise them, to be free on attaining the age of twenty-one. It was an humble position that redemptioners occupied, "yet from this class," says Gordon in his "History of Pennsylvania," "have sprung some of the most respectable and wealthy inhabitants of the state." A law was passed February 8, 1819, "that no female shall be arrested or imprisoned for or by reason of any debt contracted after the passage of this act." With the final abolition of imprisonment for debt the institution had necessarily to die out without any special enactment or repeal, so slow has ever been the advancement and regard for popular rights, even in this great commonwealth and enlightened age.

The late Joseph J. Lewis, of West Chester, in 1828, wrote an amusing account of the "soul-drivers," the name given to those men that drove redemptioners through the country with a view of disposing of them to farmers. They generally purchased them in lots of fifty or more from captains of ships, to whom the redemptioners were bound for three or more years of service in payment of their passage. For a while the trade was brisk, but at last was relinquished by reason of the numbers that ran away from these dealers

or drivers. These ignominious gangs disappeared about the year 1785. The story is told how one of them was tricked by one of his men. This fellow, by a little management, contrived to be the last of the flock that remained unsold, and traveled about with his master. One night they lodged at a tavern, and in the morning the young fellow, who was an Irishman, rose early, sold his master to the landlord, pocketed the money and hastened off. Previously, however, to his going, he took the precaution to tell the purchaser that, though tolerably clever in other respects, he was rather saucy and a little given to lying; that he had even been presumptuous enough at times to endeavor to pass for master, and that he might possibly represent himself as such to him.

Though this system of servitude possessed its advantages, especially to a people residing in a new and unsettled country, it had its attending drawbacks. It was a relic which originated in the long past of Europe, and, like slavery, was continued and enforced in the colonies. For the main facts concerning the redemptioners we are indebted to William J. Buck, esquire, in the "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania."

These redemptioners were, in the main, honest men, and feared God. They were not socialists, anarchists, or others of that ilk. They were satisfied with their condition, and had an idea that property that belonged to others did not belong to them. They came to this country to make a home for themselves, and took great pride in the fact that they became American citizens, and for this reason they were always honored and respected. Redemptioners were not confined to Pennsylvania alone. They were to be found in all of the colonies, and represented nearly all the nationalities of Europe.

After this time Henry Geck (now spelled Keck) came to what is now Lehigh county and settled on the tract of land in Salisbury township, which he subsequently purchased, and is still owned by one of his descendants. There was on the place a clearing, a log barn, apple orchard, and a log house. About ten or fifteen years after his purchase he built a two-story stone house which stood until 1818, when it was torn down

by his grandson, Solomon Keck, who built another stone house on the site, and which is still standing. When Henry Keck first came to Lehigh county, and for several years after, all his grist was taken to White Marsh, Sandy Run (now Montgomery county), to be ground. In 1828 he purchased four hundred acres of land adjoining his farm.

John Keck, one of the sons of Henry Keck, was on the first grand jury that was held in Lehigh county. Andrew Keck, who was born January 10, 1753, and died May 13, 1828, purchased the old homestead farm, where he resided until his life's labors were ended in death, when he was seventy-six years of age. He married Barbara Blank, a daughter of George Blank, of Sauccon township. His second wife was Susanna Scheetz, who was born December 22, 1768, and died January 15, 1853. His children were George, mentioned hereinafter; Solomon, Andrew, John, Jacob, David, Charles, Maria, who became the wife of Solomon Knauss; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Horlocher. With the exception of Andrew, who went to Indiana, all settled in Salisbury, now Allentown.

George Keck, eldest son of Andrew Keck, was commissioned one of the justices of the peace of Lehigh county in 1823. This was at a time when the governor of the state always selected the leading citizens, and they were commissioned for life. He married Elizabeth Levan, of Maxatawny, Berks county, Pennsylvania, whose great-grandfather was Jacob Levan, the founder of the Maxatawny branch of the family. He was the owner of two large tracts of land at Maxatawny, and parts of Kutztown and Eagle Point are now built on what was once his property. He was the founder and owner of the first gristmill west of the Skippack, and was one of the judges of the Berks county court from the time of the organization of that county in 1752 until 1762. The Levans were a French reformed family commonly known as Huguenots. They left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and came to Pennsylvania in the early period of the eighteenth century. Colonel Sebastian Levan was the son of Jacob Levan, was an officer of the Revolutionary



war, and also a member of the colonial assembly. To George and Elizabeth Levan were born the following children: Stephen, who married Harriet Huebler; Fretta, who married Jacob Shimer; Eliza, who married Joseph B. Jones; Mary, wife of John Appel; Solomon, who married Ann Seager; Charles L., who married Ellen King; and Matilda, the wife of James W. Wilson.

Andrew Keck, son of Andrew Keck, had a son Andrew, a resident of Dresden, Missouri. John Keck, son of Andrew Keck, Sr., married Lydia Greisner, and their children are: Abraham, who married Margaret Stahr; Mrs. Mary Ganner; Mrs. Caroline Hoffman; and Charles. Solomon Keck, son of Andrew Keck, married Margaret Knauss, and their children are: Jesse, who married Judith Ueberoth; Hannah, wife of John Erdman; Ann, wife of Enos Erdman; Moses, who married Telia Dubbs; Edwin; Solomon, who married Matilda Hartman; Eliza; Louise, wife of John Ochs; and William, who married Cecelia Rounds. Jacob Keck, son of Andrew Keck, married Magdalena Weiland, and their children are: Edward; Sarah, wife of Peter Romich; Rebecca, wife of Henry Pearson; James, who married Eliza Dech; and Clarissa, wife of Charles B. M. Sell. David Keck, son of Andrew Keck, married Christina Stahler, and their children are: Mrs. Eva Smith; Simon; and Lizzie, wife of Frank Stettler. Mary Keck, daughter of Andrew Keck, became the wife of Solomon Knauss, and their children are: Jesse; Charles; Mrs. Elizabeth Butz; Mary, wife of Ephraim Bigomy; and Abigail, wife of John Bogart. Elizabeth Keck, daughter of Andrew Keck, became the wife of William Harlacher, and their children are: Joshua H., who married Maria Eberhard; Mary; Lovina, wife of G. Fred Bechmann; Edward, who married Sophia Wickerts; Louisa; John, who married Rachel Sell; Aaron; and Lizzie.

Charles Keck, youngest son of Andrew Keck, was born April 6, 1807, in Lehigh county, and in early life followed farming and milling. Subsequently he was one of the proprietors of the *Lehigh Patriot*, a German newspaper, since consolidated with the *Register*. He was elected

treasurer and subsequently one of the associate judges of Lehigh county. As a citizen he was ever alert, earnest and conscientious, keenly alive to everything which concerned in any way the well being of his town and county.

Charles Keck was united in marriage to Mary Gangewere, who was born March 24, 1812, and died April 3, 1894. Their children were: Emeline S.; Colean A. G., who married Katherine Stetler; Mary A. B., wife of Thomas F. Berger; Allen B., who married Matilda Boas; Ella E.; Malenda J., wife of L. C. Berkemeyer; Molton D.; Sarah A., wife of the Rev. J. J. Kuntz; Winfried S., who married Alice M. Getz; Charles M. W., mentioned at length hereinafter; Frank E.; and Adelaide J., wife of Thomas F. Gross.

Charles M. W. Keck, son of Charles Keck, was born on his father's farm in Salisbury township, Lehigh county, September 28, 1850. When but two years of age his parents removed to Allentown, where he attended the grammar and high schools until he attained the age of fourteen years. He then entered upon his business career as an employe in the Allentown Rolling Mills, where he remained for ten months, when he accepted a clerkship in a general store. He afterward pursued a commercial course in Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York, where he remained for five months, and upon his return to Allentown he accepted the position of bookkeeper with M. J. Kramer, with whom he remained for two years. Since August, 1868, he has been connected with the Allentown National Bank, and consecutive promotion has advanced him to the position of cashier, to which he was unanimously elected on May 12, 1885. His knowledge of banking and his business enterprise and energy have been important factors in the successful conduct of this institution. Mr. Keck was instrumental in the organization of the Mutual Building and Loan Association, and for about five years was treasurer of the corporation. He has in varied lines actively contributed to the business development of Allentown, while in his own business career he has illustrated the force of energy, perseverance and laudable ambition. He is most earnest and zealous in his advocacy of

the Republican party, but has never sought the reward of office in recognition of his party fealty.

He was married October 24, 1872, to Miss A. P. Newhard, a daughter of E. R. Newhard, of Allentown, and they occupy one of the beautiful homes of this city. Their children are: Ray N., who married Almada Butz, and has three children: Thomas B., Margaret and Eleanor; Helen G.; Frank M.; and Charles W. Keck.

**COLONEL JOHN CRAIG.** The ancestral history of Colonel John Craig, of Lehigh Gap, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, is one of distinction and honor. From an early epoch in the colonization of Pennsylvania, members of the family have figured prominently in military and civil life, and the record of Colonel Craig is in harmony with that of his forefathers, he having served his country with loyalty and capability upon the field of battle and in the halls of legislation, as well as through the avenues of business activity leading to the substantial upbuilding and material progress of the state.

The pioneer ancestor of the family emigrated thither from Ireland about the close of the seventeenth century and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Thence, in 1728, Colonel Thomas Craig removed to Northampton county, locating in what was afterward known as Craig's, or the Irish Settlement, this tract of land being the property of William Penn and later that of his son, Thomas Penn. The name of Colonel Thomas Craig appears upon the roll of the Synod of Philadelphia for the first time in 1731, and by it we learn that he occupied the office of elder. As it was in the year 1731 that the Presbyterian church was organized in the settlement, it may be reasonably supposed that he was the original elder.

Thomas Craig, son of Colonel Thomas Craig, was but a lad when his father came to Craig's. During his boyhood days he assisted in clearing the land and tilling the soil, and after attaining manhood engaged in farming for himself.

The next in the line of descent was Thomas Craig, whose birth occurred in the year 1740. In 1771, at the breaking out of the Bannamite war, he was appointed to the rank of lieutenant in the

Pennsylvania militia and during his term of service won a reputation for gallant and heroic conduct. He was an active champion of the colonies from the opening of the Revolutionary war, and on January 5, 1776, was commissioned captain, being assigned to Colonel St. Clair's Pennsylvania Battalion. After several engagements in the Canadian campaign he was promoted to the rank of major, September, 1776, and in the summer of the following year became colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment of the line. He performed meritorious service under the command of Washington in the state of New Jersey, and subsequently participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In the storming of Fort Mifflin near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in 1771, Captain Craig, grandfather of Colonel John Craig, led the van with such impetuous rush and gave the first alarm by springing into the midst of the astonished multitude, when he commanded a company under Ogdon. He stepped lightly in advance of his men, and speaking in a low tone and in friendly terms to the sentinel, threw him off his guard, knocked him down, and entered the fort. Early in the Revolutionary war he led a company into service under Washington, and rose to the command of a regiment. Not only was he brave, but constitutionally impetuous. He was at Quebec, at the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. His intrepid and humane conduct in the storming of the fort and preserving the prisoners from slaughter entitled him to the esteem of all. Though brave as either, in his social walk he resembled Mark Antony rather than Scipio. Having quit the tented field he sought excitement and pleasure amid the lilacs and the roses with the blonde and brunette beauties of old Northampton.

On the afternoon of December 2, 1777, the British adjutant-general, who had his headquarters directly opposite, called at the famous old Loxley house, at the corner of Second and Little Dock street, Philadelphia, and notified (Mrs.) Lydia Darrah to have fire and candles lighted in a certain room which he had appropriated for a council chamber there. "And be sure," he added,



*James Decker  
John Craig*



COL. JOHN CRAIG IN WAR TIMES





"that your family are all in bed at an early hour." The Darrahs were members of the Society of Friends, and William, the husband, was a school teacher. Lydia obeyed instructions, doubtless with her husband's consent and co-operation, and at the appointed hour admitted the officers, being told by the adjutant that he would call her when they were ready to go. She then withdrew to an upper chamber. Friend though she was, her heart sympathies could not be silenced, and she trembled lest this secret council might bring to her friends and kindred some serious disaster. Slipping off her shoes and gliding noiselessly down the stairs, she approached the entrance of the officers' room, and placing her ear against the door, eagerly listened. At first she could only hear a murmur of voices then ensued a long conference, followed by a deep silence, broken at last by the loud voice of an officer reading an order from General Howe for an attack upon Washington's position at White Marsh on the evening of December 4. Not waiting to hear more, she tremblingly made her way back, and had scarcely closed the door when the adjutant knocked. Pretending not to hear until he had repeated the alarm for the third time, she answered the summons, drowsily rubbing her eyes, as though just aroused from sleep, and let the officers out.

It was cold next morning, and there was snow on the ground; but, making the excuse that she needed flour, and could not spare the servant to go for it, Lydia secured a pass and set out for Frankford, a distance of five miles. Reaching the mill and leaving her sack to be filled, she speeded on until near the American lines, when she met Lieutenant-Colonel Craig, a mounted scout to whom she was well known and who inquired her errand. As he was at the head of a company she answered evasively, saying she was in search of her son, who was an officer in the American army. Then she added, in a lower tone: "I have something important to say to thee." He at once dismounted and, walking slowly beside her, received the startling information gratefully; then assuming a careless air, bade her good-by, when

she unceremoniously departed, returning to the mill for her flour and hurrying home.

Resuming her household duties as though nothing unusual had occurred, she waited the outcome, calmly noting the departure of the British soldiers on the evening of December 4; listened to the distant booming of cannon on the morning of the 5th; and three days later witnessed their hasty return to camp, when the generally disturbed surroundings told her that they had been repulsed. Following this reverse, a cloud of suspicion settled upon the place, and strict inquisition was made to locate the spy or traitor there. It was whispered that he had been concealed in the Darrah house. The adjutant-general sent for Lydia, and, locking the door, questioned her sharply, but without eliciting any incriminating evidence. Indeed, he was convinced of her innocence. "Thee knows," she said, in conclusion, "that we were alone, and that all but myself had retired." "Yes, I do know," he replied, after a pause. "And you, yourself, were asleep, for I had to rap loudly three times before I could awaken you, and you were almost dreaming when you came to let us out. Still, it is quite plain that we were betrayed. Strange! very strange!" Thus Lydia Darrah's daring deed, tradition tells us, saved Washington's army—perhaps the country—and thus she became a heroine in American history.

On April 12, 1778, at Valley Forge, Colonel Craig addressed a letter strongly appealing for clothing for the soldiers, this fact showing their destitute condition in that respect. In the battle of Monmouth his regiment displayed unusual courage, which fact was attributed to the coolness and bravery of their leader, who was eminently qualified for the high position he occupied.

After the close of hostilities Colonel Craig returned to Northampton county, and in July, 1783, was appointed lieutenant. The following year Montgomery county was formed from Philadelphia, and he was appointed associate judge, clerk of the courts and recorder, all of which positions he held until 1789, a period of five years. For several years he was major-general of the

Seventh Division of Pennsylvania militia. In 1789 he removed to Towamensing township, but a few years previous to his death, which occurred in 1832, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Kreamer, at Allentown, Pennsylvania. His remains were interred in Fairview Cemetery, Allentown. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Dorothy Breinig, bore him six children: Charles, Thomas, Eliza, Mary, Harriet and William Craig.

Thomas Craig, second son of Thomas and Dorothy Craig, was born at Stemlersville, Towamensing township, Carbon county, in 1796. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood, which in that early day were limited to the elementary branches; Wolfe's Academy, and a school in the Irish Settlement for a few months. About 1822 he accompanied his father's family to Lehigh Gap, Carbon county, where he was the proprietor of a hotel in the management of which he achieved a large degree of financial success, and subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and the lumber business, both of which enterprises proved lucrative. He, too, was prominent in public affairs, and in 1828 became captain of what was known as the Troop of Horse in the Pennsylvania militia. Mr. Craig was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Kuntz, who bore him two sons, Thomas and Samuel. His second wife was Catherine Hagenbach, daughter of John Hagenbach, then proprietor of a hotel at Lehigh, Pennsylvania. Their children were: Thomas, deceased, who represented his district four years in the house of representatives, and three years in the senate; John, mentioned at length hereinafter; Eliza, who became the wife of General Charles Heckman, an officer in the Mexican and Civil wars, and a resident of Germantown; Hon. Allen, for many years a leading attorney of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and the incumbent of the office of district judge; William, a resident of Nebraska; Robert, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, now a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army stationed at Washington, D. C. Thomas Craig, the father of these children, died in 1858; his wife, Catherine (Hagenbach) Craig, died in 1871.

Colonel John Craig, second son of Thomas and Catherine (Hagenbach) Craig, was born in Lehigh Gap, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1831. In boyhood he attended the schools of the district, and in 1850 went to Easton, Pennsylvania, where his education was completed at the private school conducted by the Rev. John Vanderveer. He then became connected with his father in the lumber business, and after the death of the latter, in 1858, devoted some time to the settlement of the estate, and also continued the management of the business. In 1857, at the age of twenty-six years, he was elected captain of a cavalry company, which position he held up to the time of the Civil war. He was one of the first volunteers in the defense of the government, enlisting April 22, 1861, for three months service, and was commissioned captain of Company I, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, which took part in the military operations in Virginia and Maryland. On August 30, 1861, he re-enlisted and was commissioned captain of Company N, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, which was afterward merged into Company C, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment. Among the battles in which he participated were those of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Chattanooga, and the various engagements from Atlanta to the sea under General Sherman, including the battle of Peach Tree Creek. Enlisting as a captain, he was promoted successively to the rank of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He participated in the grand review in Washington, D. C., and July 15, 1865, was honorably discharged from the service of the United States government, in whose behalf he labored long and faithfully during the darkest days of its history.

Resuming the life of a civilian, Colonel Craig formed a partnership with his brother in the general mercantile business under the style of J. & W. Craig, at Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania, and this business relationship continued until 1882, when W. Craig withdrew his interest, since which time Colonel Craig has been sole proprietor. In addition to the management of this extensive en-





John Drake





*Sam'l Doake*



terprise he is also a dealer in coal, lumber and fertilizers. In 1866-67 he contracted for and built four and a half miles of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad which was in course of construction at that time. Since 1880 he has been the president of the Carbon Metallic Paint Company, and a director of the National Bank of Slatington since its organization in 1875. He is a shrewd and capable business man, and all his transactions have been characterized by fairness, integrity and justice, which fact is the secret of the success he has attained during his entire career in the business world. He has always taken a keen interest in every measure calculated to promote the welfare of the citizens and the interests of the county, especially along educational lines. For more than five years he served as school director; was the incumbent of the office of postmaster of Lehigh Gap for a number of years; and from 1884 to 1886 represented his district in the lower house of the state legislature. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, whose candidates and measures he has supported since attaining his majority. He holds membership in Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery, at Philadelphia; and Chapman Post, No. 61, Grand Army of the Republic, at Mauch Chunk.

In the fall of 1866 Colonel Craig was united in marriage to Emma Insley, daughter of Philip and Henrietta Insley, residents of the Irish Settlement, near Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. The following named children were the issue of this union: Thomas, Charles, P. Insley, H. Tynsdale, Henrietta, wife of T. Griffin; Mary, Allen D., and John D., deceased. The family occupy a prominent place in the social circles of the community in which they reside.

**DRAKE FAMILY.** The Drake family of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and particularly its members in the Lehigh Valley in the latter named state, are of English-Scotch-Irish origin and of long established ancestry in America, the founders having come from Exeter, Devonshire, England, in the sixteenth century. They were two brothers, descendants of Sir Thomas Drake,

the brother of Sir Francis Drake, and settled first in New Hampshire. Their descendants moved to what is now North Easton, Massachusetts, and members of that branch moved to New Jersey, and settled along the banks of the Piscatawa river near where is now the city of Rahway. From this settlement sprang the Warren county settlement, and it is with this branch we have to deal. Imla Drake, with whom this narrative begins, was born May 1, 1751, married Temperance MacPherson, who was born October 15, 1750, and their deaths occurred respectively January 3, 1826, and January 13, 1826.

Samuel Drake, son of Imla and Temperance (MacPherson) Drake, was born April 26, 1774, married March 3, 1796, by the Rev. William Budd, Catharine Hulshizer, born September 14, 1775, died March 17, 1853, daughter of John Martin Hulshizer, born January 8, 1747, died April 9, 1810, and Margaret (Mellick) Hulshizer, born August 20, 1757, died February 25, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Drake resided on a farm near Asbury, New Jersey. They were the parents of eleven children:

1. Rebecca, born February 1, 1797, died December 2, 1865. She was married (first) January 23, 1823, by the Rev. Jacob R. Castner, to Joseph Osmun, who died November 8, 1823; married (second) February 14, 1839, Jesse Stewart. Her son Joseph Osmun, born December 13, 1823, married Mary Vliet, born January 4, 1827, and moved to Oak Grove, Dodge county, Wisconsin, where their daughter, Lauretta White, was born December 2, 1852, married July 2, 1874, and died December 27, 1900.

2. Margaret, born November 5, 1798, died July 21, 1881. On February 23, 1829, she became the wife of Thomas Moffet, who died December 6, 1837.

3. Sarah, born June 9, 1801, died December 19, 1802.

4. John, born December 19, 1803, died April 28, 1873. He married, September 25, 1827, Margaret Stewart. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Sloan. Further mention made below.

5. Martin, born May 19, 1806, died May 2, 1887. He married, September 1, 1841, Sophia S. Meginley, born April 21, 1821, died July 28, 1890. Her parents were James Meginley, born

May 20, 1778, died December 5, 1858, and his wife, Catharine (Dewitt) Meginley, born May 20, 1787, died April 24, 1851. June 9, 1854, Martin Drake and family moved to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in the town of Clyman, Dodge county, in September of the same year, remaining there until death. Their children were: 1. Martha, born January 18, 1843. 2. Theodore, born August 29, 1844, married Mary J. McQuivey, May 28, 1871, and their children are: Frances M., born August 22, 1873; Nellie M. Brewster, born February 14, 1876, married January 19, 1900; Carrie L., born April 3, 1884; Charles P., born November 27, 1888; and Robert G., born October 1, 1893. 3. Charles, born August 5, 1846, married, December 19, 1876, L. Emma Lyon, who died April 23, 1901. 4. Caroline, born September 9, 1848, became the wife of George H. Wilson, October 5, 1898. 5. Tamzon, born November 28, 1850. 6. Robert C., born June 18, 1853, married, May 25, 1887, Hermione Creydt, and their children are: Edna C., born October 1, 1891; Raymond L. born February 25, 1893; and Alice M., born June 20, 1897. 7. Mary C., born March 16, 1859, became the wife of Edwin D. Cole, June 19, 1899.

6. Imla, born April 16, 1808, died July 26, 1808.

7. Temperance, born November 28, 1809, died June 17, 1872. She married, December 1, 1831, Luther Calvin Carter, who was born March 31, 1807, died November 6, 1842. Their children were: Elizabeth, born January 17, 1833, married January 3, 1853, William W. Sterrett and died September 1, 1870; Mary Catharine, born February 5, 1835, married, October 21, 1857, Imla Drake Williamson, and died October 20, 1860; Charlotte, born May 18, 1837, married, February 25, 1862, William H. Parker; Sarah Anderson, born July 9, 1839, married, April 29, 1858, George Hoffman; Margaret Drake, born September 9, 1841, married November 19, 1873, James Irving Stevenson.

8. Mary, born August 22, 1812, died February 6, 1852.

9. Samuel Stewart, born January 14, 1816, died August 18, 1867. He married, September 19, 1839, Susan Axford Vliet, born September 20, 1819, died August 22, 1898, and their remains were interred in Oak Grove Cemetery. In April, 1854, Samuel S. Drake and family went to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in the town of Oak Grove; he was the proprietor of the only hotel in that town. Their children were: 1. Emma M., born April 24, 1842, married, February 2, 1864, Warren Finch, and their children are: Edwin,

William, Nettie, who married Andrew Hart, 1895; and Mabel. 2. Edward H., born July 19, 1844, married June 19, 1866, Adele Bassett, and they are the parents of one son, Harvey S., born November 30, 1886. 3. Lewis M., born August 22, 1848, married, December 16, 1869, Frances V. Huxford, who died October 27, 1900, and was buried at Oak Grove Cemetery, and their children are: Howard B., born November 19, 1880, and Harry Stewart, born November 14, 1882. 4. Amanda, born January 6, 1851, married January 6, 1869, Henry Nottingham, who died September 22, 1898, and was buried at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and their child is Louis, born February 6, 1876, married June 10, 1896, Jessie Clason. 5. John, born July 3, 1854. 6. William A., born May 1, 1856, married, August 29, 1878, Frances Woodworth. 7. Charra E., born May 12, 1859.

10. William, born June 22, 1818, died February 14, 1892. He married Rachel Morgan Axford, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Morgan) Axford, who was born August 18, 1817, and died March 11, 1896; they resided for many years at Hackettstown, New Jersey. Their children were: 1. Henrietta Axford, born September 28, 1839, married Josiah Ketcham, of Hackettstown, New Jersey, and their children are: John, Irving and Lizzie. 2. Adaline, born December 31, 1840, married James Dufford, of New York City, and their children are Frank, Annie and Lizzie; 3. Daniel Axford, born December 20, 1842, died February 5, 1857; 4. Albert Livingston, born May 3, 1844, died July 31, 1899; he married Kate Vliet, of Orange, New Jersey, and their children are Nelson and Harry. 5. Margaret Morgan, born August 17, 1847, became the wife of Sylvanus D. Budd, of Newark, New Jersey, and their children are Mary, Sarah, William and Helen. 6. Catherine, born April 27, 1849, became the wife of Jacob D. Flock, of Hackettstown, New Jersey, and their children are Ella, Edith and Rachel. 7. William Henry, born May 2, 1852, married Adaline Ayers, of Hackettstown, New Jersey, and they have one son, John. 8. Richard Van Horn, born March 31, 1857, married Rose Wintermute, of Mt. Vernon, New York, and they have one son, Frank.

11. David Andrew, born March 9, 1823, died March 22, 1878. He married, July 2, 1855, Lucy Barr.

John Drake, fourth child and eldest son of Samuel and Catherine (Hulshizer) Drake, was



born near Asbury, Warren county, New Jersey, December 19, 1803, and died at Easton, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1873. He was brought up on his father's farm and at the age of twenty-five left home and settled in the village of Broadway, in his native county, where he kept a hotel and carried on a small country store. Three years later he removed to Townsbury, where for two years he kept store and operated a saw mill. His next location was at Bridgeville, where his attention was devoted to mercantile pursuits. In 1836 he settled in Easton and started in the grocery business in 1837, associating with himself as a partner his former employe, Derrick Hulick, in the firm of Drake & Hulick. Easton was then an important town, and it was there that he was so long in business with Mr. Hulick, first in the retail trade, but later developing into an extensive wholesale establishment whose goods were distributed not only throughout the Lehigh Valley but in western New Jersey and even in southern New York. The establishment of this firm being before the construction of the many railroads which now traverse these rich sections of Pennsylvania, developing as much if not more substantial wealth than the same area of any other section of the United States, Drake & Hulick gathered into the town of Easton and transported thence to the great marts of trade, New York and Philadelphia, the produce of the country by means of wagons. These were under the superintendence of the junior partner, while the senior managed the mercantile and financial branches of the business at home, with the result that the house soon came to control a very large trade in all the surrounding country. Mr. Drake was also the prime factor in what was one of the important enterprises of its day in that region. Before the day of railroads and as head of the firm of Drake, Wilson & Company, Mr. Drake established a line of canal boats between Easton and Philadelphia which became one of the principal means of merchandise transportation, developing an extensive traffic which reached all the Lehigh Valley. He was largely instrumental in the development of the iron trade, being one of

the original subscribers, organizers and directors of the Thomas Iron Company, and the Carbon Iron Company, and one of the five original owners of the Delaware Rolling Mill. He was a stockholder and director in the Farmers' & Mechanics' (afterwards the First National) Bank of Easton, and was public-spirited in every measure conducing to the welfare and prosperity of Easton.

He had no especial taste for politics, but always adhered to the Whig and after its dissolution to the Republican party. John Drake was married September 25, 1827, by the Rev. W. Sloan, to Margaret Stewart, born September 21, 1809, daughter of Samuel Stewart and Catherine Carpenter, and granddaughter of Thomas Stewart and Rachel Dewees. Thomas Stewart was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1752. Rachel Dewees was born at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in 1760, and was daughter of William Dewees of that place. Samuel Stewart and Catherine Carpenter were married January 20, 1807. She was a daughter of Balser Carpenter, of Sussex county, New Jersey. Children of John Drake and Margaret Stewart:

1. Catherine Stewart, born January 3, 1828, now (1905) living in Easton, Pennsylvania.
2. Samuel, born July 16, 1830, died June 29, 1893; married January 16, 1862, Sarah B. Arndt, died June 14, 1884.
3. Thomas Stewart, born January 26, 1832, died July 16, 1899; married April 3, 1858, Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas and Martha Pyle; she was born March 12, 1835, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died April 18, 1878. Thomas S. Drake and wife resided in or near Easton all their married life, and their remains are interred in the Easton cemetery. Their children are: 1. William Semple, born August 16, 1858, died unmarried October 6, 1889. 2. Herbert Thomas, born June 7, 1860; married March 4, 1884, by Rev. J. M. Anspach, to Elizabeth, born September 13, 1861, daughter of the late Joseph and Sarah Nicholas, of Brodheadsville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Their children: Katherine May, born May 23, 1885; Thomas Stewart, February 1, 1889; Herbert Raymond, March 17, 1892; Frank E., July 27, 1894. 3. George Howard, born September 27, 1862; married, Mary Alice, born March 9, 1865, daughter of the late Joseph and Sarah Nicholas, and sister of Mrs. Herbert

Drake. Their children: George Howard, Jr., born November 19, 1892; Emily Alice, April 18, 1896. 4. Harry T., August 6, 1864, died November 24, 1864. 5. Robert Pyle, born November 30, 1865. 6. Margaret May, born April 29, 1869; married, September 14, 1899, Howard Hunt Bennett, born July 19, 1870; their children: John Drake, born July 7, 1900; Howard Hunt, Jr., January 17, 1903. 7. Emily Alice, born May 13, 1872, died April 29, 1875. 8. Lillian Maud, born March 29, 1875; married September 26, 1900, Harry Frank Leshner, born November 8, 1880; their one child is a daughter, Margaret Drake, born February 21, 1902.

4. Ellen, born November 22, 1834; married October 8, 1856, William Brawnlow Semple, born July 10, 1831, died June 29, 1868. Their children: 1. Margaret Drake, born July 29, 1857; married March 1, 1882, William T. Fee, born in Niles, Ohio, May 6, 1854; he resided many years in Warren, Ohio, where their children were born, and is at present United States consul at Bombay, India, where their daughter Ellen Semple died of the plague in 1904. Their children: Warren Harold, born August 31, 1883; Clarence Edward, May 3, 1886; Ellen Semple, May 17, 1894, died March 20, 1904. 2. Elizabeth, born November 29, 1859; married March 12, 1890, Stewart Maurice Hohl, born August 25, 1858. Their children: George Maurice, born July 23, 1891; Stewart Maurice, Jr., July 8, 1897; Emily Drake, February 6, 1903; 3. Isabelle, born January 12, 1862. 4. Clarence Howard, born October 25, 1865; married October 23, 1889, Mary Ellen Engleman, born August 8, 1866. Their children: Helen Engleman, born May 14, 1891; Clarence Howard, Jr., April 24, 1894; died April 8, 1895; Elizabeth Drake, October 21, 1900.

5. Sarah Stewart, born March 10, 1837, died July 2, 1884.

6. Lewis Clewell, born October 13, 1839. He was shipping agent for the Thomas Iron Company at New York, for many years, and died unmarried at Easton, November 10, 1883.

7. Mary Carpenter, born July 15, 1842, died November 23, 1862.

8. Emily, born December 1, 1844; married September 18, 1873, James Whitfield Wood, born January 17, 1845, in Deckertown (now Sussex) Sussex county, New Jersey, son of Rev. James Washington Wood, D. D., and Elizabeth C. Wood. Their children: 1. Margaret Drake, born May 5, 1877; died February 19, 1879. 2. Frederick Raymond (namesake of the immediate subject of this sketch), born January 19, 1880. 3.

Emily Virginia, born August 19, 1884, died January 13, 1890.

9. Howard, born April 3, 1847; married December 14, 1876, Annie L. Shouse, of Camden, New Jersey, died July 7, 1899. Their child by adoption is Gladys Drake. Howard Drake was educated at the Vanderveer school. He entered the wholesale dry goods and notion business under the instruction of Captain Jacob Hay, later conducted a general store for the Thomas Iron Company at South Mountain, Pennsylvania, and in 1877 entered the wholesale grocery firm of J. Drake's Sons & Co., with his brother Samuel, and Winfield S. Hulick, at Easton, where after an honorable business career he developed an unexplainable illness, and died suddenly at Watkins Glen in 1899, as above, respected by all who came in contact with him.

10. Frank, born September 29, 1849, died May 3, 1894. He was a graduate of Dr. Hammond's Lawrenceville (New Jersey) school, and entered Lafayette College in the class of 1873. He left college to go into business, and after several years spent with his brother Lewis in New York returned to Easton and connected himself with the wholesale grocery business of J. Drake's Sons & Co., where he was employed at the time of his death.

11. John Drake, Jr., born April 11, 1852, died in Saylorsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1880. He pursued a business career, and was for a number of years connected with J. Drake's Sons & Co.

John Drake, father of the family named above, died in Easton, April 28, 1873, and his wife died June 6, 1877. Their remains rest in the Drake family plot in Easton cemetery.

Samuel Drake, second child and eldest son of John and Margaret (Stewart) Drake, was born in Broadway, Warren county, New Jersey, July 16, 1830, and died in Spring Lake, New Jersey, June 29, 1893, where he had spent the two last summers of his life. His education was acquired chiefly at the Vanderveer school in Easton. In 1847, at the age of seventeen, he entered his father's wholesale grocery house. Ten years later he became one of the firm, the style of which was then changed to Drake, Hulick & Company, and so continued until 1872 when, upon the death of Mr. Hulick, the name was changed to J. Drake, Son & Company. In 1877 Howard Drake came into the firm and the style then became J. Drake's

Sons & Company. Samuel Drake, the surviving partner of the old firm, was actively connected with the business until the time of his death. He was closely identified with various enterprises of Easton and the Lehigh Valley. He was a director of the First National Bank of Easton; was largely interested in the Thomas Iron Company, of which he was a director and vice-president; serving in the latter capacity until his death; and was also vice-president and director of the Edison Illuminating Company of Easton, a director of the Easton Trust Company, and of the Easton Water Company; and a manager of the Fire Insurance Company of Northampton county.

Originally Mr. Drake was a Whig, but he connected himself with the Republican party at its organization. He was deeply interested in national and state politics, but never aspired to public office. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian church, and fraternally a Mason. The extent and importance of his business interests, his loyal citizenship, and equally loyal friendships, made him one of the most honored citizens of Easton, and his death was sincerely and generally mourned.

Samuel Drake married January 16, 1862, Sarah Arndt, born June 30, 1837, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Arndt, of Greenwich township, Warren county, New Jersey. In the paternal line she was descended from Hanns Arndt, of the village of Warpen, bailiwick of Coswig, Anhalt-Terbts, Germany. (See Arndt sketch on following pages.) From him the line of descent runs through Martin and Martin Conrad to Bernhard, who was founder of the Arndt family in America. Bernhard Arndt (1), born in 1700, emigrated from Baumholder, Lichtenberg, Germany, in May, 1731, landing in Philadelphia. His son Jacob (2) was born in the same village as himself, March 24, 1725, and was six years old when he came to America; he died in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1805. His son Abraham (3) of Greenwich township, was born January 31, 1759, and died in 1845. His son Jacob (4) was born September 2, 1788, and died May 28, 1852. He married, June 26,

1817, Sarah Stewart, born October 26, 1801, daughter of Robert and Mary Stewart. Their daughter, Sarah B. Arndt, who became the wife of Samuel Drake, came to Easton in 1862, and connected herself with the Brainerd Presbyterian church, where all of her children were baptized except the youngest, Laura. She was an earnest Christian and a devoted wife, sharing her husband's struggles and triumphs. During the last ten years of her life her husband was much of an invalid, and required her constant care. She succumbed through heart failure to the dread disease typhoid fever, after an illness of six weeks.

The children of Samuel and Sarah (Arndt) Drake were:

1. Mary Virginia, born July 15, 1863; married November 15, 1888, James Madison Porter, and has one child, James Madison Porter (4th) born March 7, 1897.
2. Fred Raymond, born June 12, 1865.
3. Estelle, born May 30, 1867, died December 9, 1868.
4. Carrie Arndt, born April 30, 1869; married, January 5, 1898, John Rice, and they have two children: Virginia, born August 8, 1899; and John Jr., born June 18, 1903.
5. Laura Edna, born September 12, 1874.

Fred Raymond Drake, second child and eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Arndt) Drake, is the eldest son of the eldest son to the fourth generation. He was born June 12, 1865, in Easton, Pennsylvania. He began his education in the public schools of that city, was subsequently under private tutorship until 1882, when he entered Lafayette College, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886, and took the Master's degree in due course. He was awarded the Shakespeare prize in his junior year, and graded as a speaker at commencement. In college he joined the Zeta Psi fraternity, and has ever since been deeply interested in its welfare. He was elected Alpha Sigma Alpha in 1891 at Providence, Rhode Island, and Phi Alpha, or international president, at Easton, in 1898; and since 1895 has continuously been a member of the



committee of patriarchs of the fraternity; and is president of the Tau Chapter Association of Zeta Psi of Easton, Pennsylvania.

Since 1886 Mr. Drake has been in active business in Easton, in connection with the wholesale grocery house established by his grandfather in 1836, and with which his father was connected during his entire active life. In 1889 he became a member of the firm of J. Drake's Sons & Company, which in 1899 became Drake & Company. He is closely identified with various important corporations, being a director and the auditor of the Thomas Iron Company; vice-president of the Northampton Trust Company; vice-president of the Easton Gas and Electric Company; and president of the Commonwealth Water and Light Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Drake has been for several years actively identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in which he has made an excellent record. In 1898 he organized a company for service in the Spanish-American war, and which was designated as Company E, Eleventh Regiment Provisional Guard. It was not called into the national service, and in 1899 was transferred as Company I to the Thirteenth Regiment National Guard. At the organization of the company Mr. Drake was elected first lieutenant, July 12, 1898. He was promoted to captain September 27, 1898, and served as such after the transfer of his company to the Thirteenth Regiment, and until he was appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of captain of the staff of Brigadier-General J. P. S. Gobin, commanding the Third Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Under Captain Drake the Easton company received the highest inspection rating of any company in the state at each succeeding brigade inspection. He served with his brigade during the industrial disturbances in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, in 1902, and was acting quartermaster of the brigade during a great part of his tour of duty, which extended over the long period of ninety-four days, seventy-two days being spent in the neighborhood of Shenandoah, and twenty-two days in Wilkes-Barre. He was appointed as aide-de-camp on General Gobin's staff, December 5, 1903.

Mr. Drake is favorably known in literary and social circles. He aided in the founding of the Easton Public Library, and is vice-president of its board of trustees. He is vice-president of the Pomfret Club of Easton; and is a governor of the Country Club of Northampton county, of which he was an organizing member. He holds membership in the Markham Club of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania-German Society. He is also a member of the University Club and the Shakespeare Society of New York City. His deep interest in literature is best attested by his connection with the last named body and the Easton Public Library. His private library is of great value, a particularly interesting feature being several unusually fine editions of Shakespeare.

ARNDT FAMILY. I, John Arndt, at present residing in the borough of Easton, in the county of Northampton, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who was one of the subscribers to this American edition of the Holy Bible, do declare my wish and solemn desire that this valuable work consisting of two volumes shall after my decease go to and be considered as the property of the eldest male branch of my posterity. With a most solemn request that the same shall forever, or as long as it will last, go to and be considered as the property of my eldest male descendant, or on failure as such to the eldest male descendant of any of my daughters. Hoping that my posterity will pay so much respect to my memory and wishes that they will not by sale, barter, or neglect, ever part with the book and thereby violate my most sincere expectations; for verification of this intention I have herein put my signature, which is well known to my present existing acquaintances, this 4th day of July, In the Year of Our Lord, 1807.

JOHN ARNDT.

As the above is my intention it occurs to me that it will be very natural for some of my family or posterity to express a wish to know something of mine and their ancestors. To comply with such a desire, if it should ever exist in any one, I will endeavor to inform them the traditions that I recollect and some written documents that I now



have by me, where my ancestors emigrated from. Most of them were poor, humble mechanics, consequently lived in obscurity, unnoticed by the bulk of mankind, and if everyone who is the temporary owner of this book will be at the trouble to make addition hereto, our posterity may be furnished with some sketch of genealogical information.

The first ancestor I could hear from was Hans Arndt, a respectable farmer in the village of Warpen, in the bailiwick (Amt) of Coswig, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbsts, in Germany. He was the father of Martin Arndt, who intermarried with Maria, a daughter of Hanns Sager, a respectable citizen of Zerbsts. They had an only son named Martin Conrad Arndt, who in early life expressed an inclination to travel, for which leave was obtained from his parents, and before he departed from home a writing on parchment was given to him, dated at Zerbsts, 13, March, 1678, which amongst other things certified that he was born of good German blood, and not of the Wenzischen; what this distinction is I was never informed of. This Martin Conrad, it seems, eventually settled himself in the dukedom of Zweibuchen, and in lawful wedlock got two children, one a son named Bernhard, and a daughter that was married to a Mr. Conrad, the grandfather of Frederick Conrad, one of our late representatives to congress. Bernhard Arndt became married to Anna Maria, a daughter to Andress Decker, residing in Corborn, in said dukedom, and settled himself in the borough of Baumholder, in the bailiwick (Amt) of Lichtenberg. In this marriage and settlement there is a circumstance that may appear very singular to a freeborn American citizen, and, under a belief that a short detail thereof may stimulate posterity, ever give rational support to legal liberty without traveling into the wide fields of speculative and licentious proceedings, which by the demagogues of the day are construed to be the rights of men. The village, it seems, where this Andress Decker resided, was subject to a kind of villianage, or vassalage, something similar to the fate of a Virginia slave, or negro, who is transferred with the soil which his master owns when he chooses to sell the same; therefore when my grandfather,

the said Bernhard Arndt, wished to remove his wife from Corborn to Baumholder he was under the necessity of purchasing her manumission for a sum not known to me. The instrument of the manumission bears date at Tweybrucken, the 12th day of February, in the Year of Our Lord, 1717. At Baumholder, Bernhard followed the trade of a shoemaker, and, as his earnings furnished but a scanty supply for his family, he frequently expressed a wish or inclination to emigrate to America, but his wife constantly refused and put a negative on his proposition until, to us, a trifling circumstance occurred which was thus: My grandmother, who was so adverse to giving her consent to go to America, had put a pig in her stable to raise and fatten for the express purpose to regale herself and children with a bountiful repast of meat diet, but before this took place one of the princesses of their duke got married, in consequence of which an extraordinary tax was prescribed to be laid on his subjects for the purpose of furnishing the princess. For this extraordinary request or requisition no provision had been made for the payment thereof, and no other means were at hand to discharge the tax but the sale of the pig fattening in the stable. After this instance no further objections were made to the proposed emigration to the land of liberty in America. Their preparations were made for the removal and at the end of April or the beginning of May in the year 1731 the family of my grandfather departed for their new country, consisting then, besides the parents, of two sons and one daughter. The eldest son's name was Abraham; the second, (my father) Jacob, and Catherine. They came down the river Rhine and embarked at Rotterdam for America. On the voyage another son was born, whom they named Henry. They landed in Philadelphia, paid their passage, and for some time lived in Germantown, and from thence removed into (as I believe) the poorest soil of the then county of Philadelphia, where my grandfather continued the occupation of a shoemaker and taught all his sons the same trade.

And now, as the children of my grandfather branched out into four different families, I will

confine myself to that of my grandfather, only mentioning that Abraham married the amiable daughter of Philip Reed, and by her had issue of sons and daughters. Henry married a woman whose name was Bender, and the daughter Catherine was married to a man named Leidig, which in the event proved rather unhappy. Leidig is dead and she is a pauper on the township, at the same time having a daughter married to one Kolb, who is able but not willing to support her. My father, one of the sons of said Bernhard, as I mentioned before, was born at Baumholder on 24th of March, 1725, and here he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Jacob Geiger, who had emigrated from Germany. She was born in Ittlingen, in the bailiwick of Bretton, in the Upper Palatine, on the 20th of September, 1726. After marriage he purchased a farm in Rock Hill township, in the county of Bucks. Whilst he resided there the French war in 1755 broke out, when he quit his occupation of shoemaker and accepted a captain's commission in the provincial service, and with his company was stationed at what was called the frontier, to check the incursions of the savage Indians in the stockade forts then called "Norris" and "Allen." In the end he was promoted to the rank and command of major and stationed at Fort Augusta (near the present Sunbury), and, at the conclusion of that war when the Pennsylvania troops were disbanded, he was of course discharged from that military service. He then sold his farm in Bucks county, and made a purchase of John Jones, of a mill and farm on Bushkill creek, near Easton, to which in the year 1760 he removed his family, consisting of five children besides the parents. I, as the eldest, was one; his daughter Elizabeth, born September 29, 1750, who was married to Jacob Shoemaker and departed this life on July 4, 1797, leaving issue of sons and daughters; Margaret, born July 29, 1752, departed this life in an unmarried state on 11th day of —, 1768; Jacob, a second son, born May 14, 1756, who became intermarried with Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Zacharias Nyce, of the county of Montgomery; and Abraham, the youngest son was born January 31, 1759, and was

married to Ann, one of the daughters of William Henn, of Morris county, of the state of New Jersey. After my father settled on his new purchase he used much industry and economy in improving the same as to buildings and so forth, and kept a strict family discipline (in my opinion rather too severe) and had all his children instructed in the German Reformed Protestant Christian religion. God seems to have blessed his endeavors, so that eventually he could help his children to begin a living in the world. When the dispute between Great Britain and their colonies (now the United States of America) commenced, he took an early and active part on the side of the Americans, at the expense of a large part of his property, occasioned by the depreciation of the then emissions of paper bills of credit. Having thus established himself to be what in those days was called a good Whig, he was elected by his fellow citizens of the county to represent them first in the convention that framed the late constitution of Pennsylvania, and afterwards as a member of the house of representatives, and also of the executive council, as by the public records will appear; thus he continued to serve his country and its cause until age and change of opinion in politics with the people made it desirable for him to retire from public to private life and enjoy the residue of his days as comfortably as could be expected. Thus he continued to reside at his mill after all his children had removed from him and kept their own families. My mother departed this life on the 17th day of March, in the year, 1797, aged seventy years, five months and twenty-seven days. He shortly came to reside with his daughter and her husband, Jacob Shoemaker, and remained with them until some time after the death of his daughter, when he removed to my family in Easton, where he resided until his death, which took place 3d of August, 1805, aged eighty years, four months and ten days. As to myself, I was born on my father's farm in Rock Hill township, in the county of Bucks, on the 5th day of June, in the year 1748, and was from thence with the family removed to my father's new purchase near Easton, where I lived a hard and laborious life. In the year 1774 I paid my addresses to the ami-

able Miss Elizabeth Feit, one of the daughters of John Feit, of Greenwich township, in the county of Sussex, New Jersey, and became married to her on the 13th of December of the same year. With her I lived as happily as could be expected to fall to the lot of man, but alas! this felicity was of short duration. On the 15th of January, 1776, she was delivered of a female child, which died the third day after its birth, and this was the first corpse that was interred in the family burying-ground near the mill; and then my good and much beloved wife soon after departed this life on the 31st day of the same month, aged seventeen years, eight months and twenty-seven days, and was buried beside the body of our child. Being thus left without a family of my own I continued the occupation of miller in my father's mill, and in the month of June, 1776, when the affairs between this country and Great Britain began to come to a serious crisis, I then, at the request of the committee of this county, consented to take command of a company of riflemen as their captain, in what was then called the "Flying Camp." This acceptance to such a hazardous undertaking was owing to several inducements—patriotism was the leading one; the next was that I would serve a grateful country, but in the last I was eventually convinced of my error, for experience has taught me that there is no notion of such a thing as gratitude with the citizens of a Republican government. I marched that company according to orders to different places, and among the others to Long Island, where, on the 27th of August, we partook in the disgrace of a defeat by the superior force and discipline of the British forces. There by the shot of a small cannon ball I got wounded in the left arm, which ever after deprived me of the use of the elbow joint. In the beginning of the year 1777, when the new government of Pennsylvania became organized, I was by the legislature thereof appointed register of the probate of wills and recorder of deeds. This appointment I accepted and was thereafter too delicate to solicit the pension I was entitled to on account of being crippled. Thus I held said office, with that of justice of the peace; the emoluments thereof at that time and

during the war did not much more than compensate for the stationery that was wanted for the use thereof. On the 12th day of August, 1777, I became married a second time to Miss Elizabeth Ihrie, one of the daughters of Conrad Ihrie. She was born in Forks township on April 6, 1756; this second marriage proved as happy as could be expected. By this union we had the following named children: Maria, born March 6, 1779; Susanna, born February 2, 1781; Elizabeth, born February 14, 1783; Jacob, born April 27, 1785, died August 6, 1806; Sarah, born February 27, 1788; John, born May 21, 1789, died October 29, 1806; George Washington, born June 25, 1791; Annie, born March 15, 1794; Benjamin F., born June 23, 1796; Samuel, born August 17, 1798.

I continued to reside at the mill until the 4th day of March, 1796, on which day I removed my family to Easton into a house I had purchased previously from my father-in-law, Conrad Ihrie, in which I continue to reside now. Here I continued to administer to the office of register of wills and recorder of deeds and clerk of the orphans' court and in the discharge of the duties of those offices I have the consolation of knowing that my official conduct was approved by the generality of citizens, the widows and the orphans, and particularly my own conscience. In the general election of the year 1799, when the government term of the late Thomas Mifflin constitutionally expired, there were two candidates nominated by the citizens of Pennsylvania for the high and important office of governor of the state. The one was James Ross, of Pittsburg, and the other Thomas McKean, of Philadelphia. Having had a personal acquaintance with both gentlemen in nomination, my opinion was that James Ross was of the two the better person, and if elected would be governor of all the citizens in the state. The other would be that of a giddy-headed party only. Under the circumstances I was led to believe that as a citizen of a free republic I was undoubtedly entitled to the freedom of choice; I did so, and voted for James Ross; by doing so the event proved that I was in the minority, and had thereby in the opinion of the successful candidate com-



mitted an unpardonable crime which all past services entailing danger and wounds for the establishment of our independence and the blessings of a republican government, and also the upright discharge of official duties, could not wipe out. This supposed Governor McKean would sooner pardon a man guilty of murder or treason than him that did not vote for him. I consequently was marked out as one of his first victims of Democratic frenzy and zeal for the giddy party he had espoused, and my dismissal from all public employment as soon as he was settled in the chair of government convinced me that all my Revolutionary and other services were rendered to an unjust and ungrateful country. I can in truth inform the reader of this, that I have derived as much consolation as I have chagrin and disgrace from my adherents in all change of public opinion to the good old Washingtonian creed to which I mean to adhere through life.

Second Part. It now becomes my (George W. Arndt) duty in compliance with my father's request (after having concluded his life) to continue the present history, confining myself mostly to such events immediately interesting myself. My father adhered to his political principles unchanged through his life, agreeable to his declared determinations. After being dismissed from office by Thomas McKean, the governor, he devoted himself to shop-keeping for support, a business in my opinion ranking no higher than the meanest profession, but which he pursued until the spring of 1813. He had long labored under bodily as well as mental affliction, a depression of spirits, hypochondria, all gradually working on his frame terminated his existence on the 6th day of May, 1814, having attained the respectable age of sixty-five years, eleven months and one day.

George W. Arndt, the writer of the foregoing paragraph, early in the year 1813, proceeded to settle on the estate lately occupied by his father, and which afterward became the joint patrimony of himself and his brother Benjamin, and therein, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Charles Lombbeart, undertook the manufacturing of woolen cloth in connection with farming and milling. On the 27th of ———, the same year he

became married to Henrietta Byllbysby, by whom he had the following children: Wellington, born February 28, 1814; Jackson, born February 12, 1815; Susan and Eveline, twins, born October 11, 1817, died February 1, 1815, aged one year, three months and seventeen days. After an ill regulated pursuit of business for four years he was compelled to abandon it, and in the year of 1817 he removed his family to Easton and continued without any definite employment until July of the following year. He then determined to emigrate to one of the western states in the hope of retrieving his fortunes, his patrimony having been wholly dissipated or insolved, and accordingly set out on a tour with the intention of selecting a spot for the purpose. Having passed through the countries bordering on the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, he finally arrived at the city of New Orleans, where in a few days he was attacked by the unhealthfulness of the climate and after lingering nearly six months he died there on the 29th of June, 1819, aged twenty-eight years and four days, thus terminating an unimportant life marked with much indiscretion and misfortune.

CAPTAIN JOHN ARNDT. A battle occurred on the 27th of August in which the Americans were beaten and forced to retreat, which they did in a masterly manner. On the 29th of August the American loss of killed was upward of one thousand men. One of the companies was commanded by Captain John Arndt, of Forks township. Captain Arndt lost many of his men and he himself was severely wounded. Colonel Peter Kickline was with Mr. Arndt and they were taken prisoners. Captain John Arndt after his release from confinement, returned to Easton in September, 1790, and was appointed a commissary with David Deshler for supplying the sick and disabled troops with the necessaries of life. The services of John Arndt during the Revolution were mentioned in a publication in 1799, and says that it is well known that John Arndt turned out in 1776, a time which tried men's souls and assisted in toil and danger against the British foe. He got



wounded and crippled, but declined soliciting for a pension which by law he was entitled to, accepting an office in this county, in the conduct of which he is known to have been the true friend of widow and orphan. In 1777 he was appointed register of wills, recorder of deeds, etc., and clerk of the orphans' court, and the most efficient of the committee of safety. In 1783 he was elected a representative in the council of censors to propose an amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania. In 1783 Dickenson College at Carlisle was incorporated, and Mr. Arndt was appointed one of its trustees. He was chosen one of the electors of the president and vice-president of the United States, and cheerfully gave his vote for the illustrious Washington. During the war he advanced money out of his own private funds toward the recruiting service, thus practically illustrating his devotedness to the cause. The exigencies of the state were then so great that actions testing the patriotism of the citizens favorable to liberty were called for continually, their lives and fortunes were to be risked, and John Arndt was not found wanting. The following is a letter from John Reed, president of the executive council of the state of Pennsylvania:

"In Council, Phila., April 2, 1781.

"Sir—Your favor of the 25 ult. has been received and we are much concerned that the Treasurer of the county is unable to answer the draft, and the more that it is not in my power to send you money. The State Treasurer has not 10 pounds in the State Treasury. We hope you will have patience to bear with some difficulties, and we will do all in our power to relieve you.

"Yours,  
"JOHN REED, President."

During the insurrection of 1779 by John Freas, Jarrett Haaney and others, his utmost exertions were used to preserve law and order. As a mineralogist and botanist he held no mean rank. His correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Gross and other clergymen shows he was a pious man. In 1796 a law passed rendering it necessary that the county records should all be at the county seat or town, which occasioned the removal from his mill to Easton. On the election of Governor McKean

he was removed from office, after which he devoted his life to mercantile pursuits until his decease in 1814.

Jacob Arndt, the father of John, was born in Germany. His father was named Bernhard. During the Indian wars he was in active service in 1755 as captain at Fort Allen, near Mauch Chunk, and in 1758 major of the troop at Fort Augusta. His reports are found in Pennsylvania archives and other publications of transactions. During the war in 1760, Mr. Arndt purchased the mill property about three miles above Easton, on Bushkill creek, from John Jones, and soon afterwards removed to the mill. Easton was a very diminutive town when Mr. Arndt first visited it in 1760. He had engaged to meet Mr. Jones in Easton to receive the deeds of the mill property, and for that purpose he came to Easton and hitched his horse to one of the forest trees in the square and attended to his business, and it did not appear to him that Easton was much of a place. In 1763, when the Pontiac Indian war commenced, he was elected a captain by his neighbors, who associated themselves together to protect themselves against the savages under the following agreement: "We, the subscribers, as undersigned, do hereby jointly and severally agree that Jacob Arndt shall be our captain for three months from the date of these presents, and be always ready to obey him when he sees occasion to call us together, in pursuing the Indians, or helping any one of us that shall happen to be in distress by the Indians. Each person to find powder, arms and lead at our own cost, and have no pay, but each person to find himself in all necessities, to which article, covenant and agreement we bind ourselves in the penal sum of 5 pounds lawful money Pennsylvania, for the use of the company, to be laid out for arms and ammunition, unless the person so refusing to obey shall have a lawful reason. Given under our hand and seal the 13th October, 1763." Signed Jacob Arndt, Peter Seip, Michel Lawall, Amam Hay, Paul Able, and thirty-four others.

Mr. Arndt was elected with George Taylor, Peter Kickline, John Obely and Lewis Gordon to the convention to the forming of a constitution of

the state in 1774. In 1776 he was a member of the executive council of Pennsylvania. In 1796 he removed to Easton from his mill. A copy of a letter from Dr. Gross speaks of Mr. Arndt, respecting his health, in 1803: "It is tolerable for his age, but time has and continues to press bodily infirmities heavily upon him. His eyesight is almost entirely gone. His feet begin to get weak and can not for a long time bear the weight of his body, but his appetite is good, and for to live happily and contented depends upon himself." He died in 1805.

THE REV. JOSEPH MAXIMILIAN HARK, D. D., educator and author, has been for the past eleven years principal of the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the oldest girls' boarding school in the country, with an unbroken history of over one hundred and fifty years behind it. His writings have left their imprint upon the trend of public thought, while his instruction from the platform and pulpit has aided in molding character and in shaping the destiny of many individuals.

Dr. Hark is of German and Danish lineage, and traces his descent from a Danish merchant whose son, Johann Hark, a saddler by trade, was his great-grandfather. His grandfather, John Gottlob Hark, was a bookbinder by trade, and his father, Joseph Hark, largely devoted his energies to the practice of medicine and surgery. Joseph Hark (father) was born in Nisky, Saxony, January 15, 1819, and when about twenty-seven years of age came to America as a theological graduate of the Theological Seminary at Gnadenfeld, Germany. Following his arrival in America in 1846 he became a teacher at Nazareth Hall, a Moravian school at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, but, deciding to become a member of the medical fraternity, he began studying for that profession and was graduated in the Franklin Medical College at Philadelphia, after which he engaged in practice at Nazareth. He was married in 1848 to Maria Louisa Bute, who was born in Philadelphia, April 7, 1827, a daughter of Dr. George H. and Mary (Bardill) Bute. Dr. Bute was a native of Prussia, while his

wife was of Swiss parentage. They went as Moravian missionaries to Surinam, Dutch Guiana, and afterward returned to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where Dr. Bute entered upon the practice of medicine. He had been a student under Professor Hahnemann, and was the first homœopathic physician in America. Subsequently he removed to Nazareth, where he continued in active practice until his death.

J. Max Hark—for so he always signs himself—spent his boyhood days in the village of Nazareth and acquired his early education in the Moravian schools and Nazareth Hall. His father made him his companion upon long rides through the country, where he grew to love nature and gained from her many valuable lessons. After completing the course of study at Nazareth Hall he entered the Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, and upon his graduation from the latter institution he returned to Nazareth and for two years occupied a position as teacher in Nazareth Hall. He early displayed a love of literature and of scientific thought, and derived great pleasure from the perusal of the volumes, ancient and modern, which constituted his father's large and well selected library. While teaching he also devoted much thought to the scientific and philosophic writers of the day—Lyll, Asa Gray, Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, and Herbert Spencer, the last named of whom perhaps more than any other thinker of this age or of past ages has given Dr. Hark that comprehensive view of life and that catholicity of spirit which sees a remnant of good in everything, and all the world divinely planned and not a mighty maze.

Dr. Hark was married in 1873, and about the same time entered upon ministerial work as pastor of a Moravian congregation at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where he labored for three years. On leaving that charge he was asked by the Ministerial Association to deliver his farewell address to the united evangelical churches of the city at a special union meeting held in Zion Lutheran church, the largest edifice of the place—an unusual compliment, for he was the only minister who had ever been requested to do this. From

Lebanon he went to Philadelphia, where he entered upon the pastorate of the Second Moravian church, and subsequently accepted a call from a church in Lancaster, where he labored as pastor for thirteen years, and this terminated his pastoral service. Since that year (1893) he has served in the capacity of principal of the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies at Bethlehem, and during these eleven years he has not only maintained the high reputation of the school, which for more than a century and a half has been a leading educational center of the country, but has raised its standard in many ways, keeping in touch with the progressive spirit of the age. The site of the Moravian Seminary is almost on the spot where once was the little village of Christian Indians known in the old records as Friedenshutten, or Tents of Peace.

"Colonial Hall," the oldest building of the group of seven which comprise the present Moravian Seminary, was erected in 1748, and has all the architectural simplicity and dignity of the genuine colonial style. It is one of the oldest buildings still standing in Bethlehem, and one around which cluster many varied memories. During the period between 1776 and 1778 it served as a military hospital in which thousands of our Continental heroes were nursed, and during this time it was visited by John Hancock and most of the members of the Continental Congress, the daughters of many of whom afterwards were sent here as pupils. General Washington also paid a visit here, as did also many of his officers. Evidently General Washington was impressed with the place and school, and upon his recommendation his young niece, Eleanor Lee, was entered as a pupil. On the Seminary's roll are to be found the names of representatives of nearly all the old Dutch families of New York, the German and Quaker of Pennsylvania, and the French and English of Virginia and the South. Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, are all represented, for denominational differences have never been recognized here. Over eight thousand of America's best women have gone forth from the Seminary, and today there is not a more devoted and

loyal body of alumnae to be found anywhere than those who have graduated here. The school is divided into "Room Companies," groups of about twenty, that for all practical purposes constitute little independent families of their own, sitting at table together, using a common study room and dormitory, going for the daily walk together, and for the most part having the same duties and privileges alike. The average attendance at the Seminary is about one hundred pupils, ranging in age from ten to twenty years and upward. These are in charge of more than twenty able and experienced teachers, thus insuring that thoroughness of instruction and supervision which is possible only when the classes are small enough to have personal attention given to the individual scholar. The Seminary prepares for college and for life. Its course of study is carefully planned to give a complete and solid education, and to make its graduates broadly cultured and truly refined women, fit to meet all the duties and demands of the best modern society and a useful active life. There are three grades—preparatory, intermediate and academic.

While a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Dr. Hark entered upon his literary career, which alone would entitle him to distinction had he not contributed to the work of the church and the cause of education in any other way. He became a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Moravian Historical Society, contributing to the latter named society a monograph, rich in research and striking in style, entitled "Meniolagomeka"—Annals of a Moravian Indian Village. For a number of years he wrote editorially for the *Christian Union* and *The Sunday-school Times*; was editor of the official organ of his denomination; was translator and editor of "Chronicon Ephratense," and for many years had charge of the literary department of the Pennsylvania School Journal. He has been a frequent contributor to the leading literary, educational and theological journals of the country, and is the author of a number of works, the most important of which, perhaps, is "The Unity of the Truth in Christianity and Evolution." He was the founder



and for a number of years the editor of *Christian Culture*, and he has conducted private classes in literature at a number of seats of learning. Dr. Hark has put forth earnest and effective effort to promote knowledge along directions that will ameliorate the conditions of life, develop character, and add to the sum total of human happiness. He was one of the organizers of the Lancaster County Historical Society, the Pennsylvania-German Society, the Lancaster County Forestry Association, the Clisosophic Club, and the Lancaster Cremation and Funeral Reform Association. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College in 1887.

A contemporary biographer has said: "Sound scholarship, joined to wide sympathies and a keen knowledge of mankind, have given Dr. Hark success as an instructor. He is equally removed from the false conservatism of the past and the ultra radicalism of some modern thinkers, and so had adopted the best means for the soundest progress of today. A Christian evolutionist, he works with the calmness and sureness of the qualified optimism given by modern science. In style Dr. Hark is clear and exact, with every word touched by a latent glow of poetic fervor, and many a point rounded by a timely quotation from the masters. In speech he is fluent and eloquent, and yet as direct in forceful simplicity as he is plain and unostentatious in all the ways of the street or social circle. He is therefore a man of the masses, and yet at home with Matthew Arnold's 'Remnant'—the select hand of the scholarly few."

Dr. Hark was married, October 7, 1873, at Riverton, New Jersey, to Milla Theresa Crosta, a daughter of Francis Grosta. They have three children: Hugo Crosta, born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1874, a graduate dentist of the University of Pennsylvania, and who married Miss Mary Louise Bingham. Hilda Theresa, born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1886, is a graduate of the Moravian Seminary of the class of 1902. Anna Amelia, born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1890.

## HISTORY OF MUHLENBERG COLLEGE.

(By Rev. Solomon E. Ochsenford, D. D., Professor of English and Social Science, Muhlenberg College.)

Muhlenberg College is located at Allentown, Pennsylvania, the Queen City of the Lehigh Valley. This is one of the most progressive and prosperous inland cities of Pennsylvania with a population of 40,000. It has numerous industrial establishments that employ thousands of hands and cause money to circulate freely. Its mercantile interests involve the investment of millions of dollars. Its magnificent trolley system connects it, in its business and social relations, with many of the larger and smaller towns throughout the valley. In this busy city of manufactures and commerce the educational interests of the people are not overlooked; for, besides its well-equipped public schools, it has two institutions for the higher education of the young,—the one a college for women, known as the Allentown College for Women; the other a college for young men whose corporate title is Muhlenberg College. Both of these institutions have grown out of the Allentown Seminary, which was established in 1848, and was carried on as a co-educational school, under changed forms, until 1867, when the two institutions already referred to were established and began their separate existence.

Muhlenberg College was established in the year 1867, to meet a want, long felt by many pastors and lay members of the Lutheran church in eastern Pennsylvania, where the Lutheran population is very strong. Prior to this period these people had no institution of their own for the higher education of their young people, and hence were compelled to send their sons to institutions of other faiths, if they wished their education to extend beyond the elementary training of the public schools. It was felt by many that a college under Lutheran management was needed, should be established, and could be maintained. The institution, therefore, is a church school, but it is by no means to be regarded, on this account, as sectarian. It is a Christian institution of higher







*Allentown Seminary*  
1848

FRONT VIEW



REAR VIEW

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE





education, established and maintained for the Christian training of the young, not only for those who expect to enter the office of the ministry, but also for those who wish to prepare for other pursuits in life, and who admittedly need the healthful and inspiring influences of Christianity as much as those who assume the responsible duties of the Christian ministry.

Possibly the immediate cause that led to the establishment of Muhlenberg College by the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, was the establishment of a Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, in 1864, by the same body. The Seminary had no regular source of supply of students, and those who applied for admission had been prepared at a variety of colleges, often under diverse influences, so that there was a lack of unity in their preparation which was felt to be needed for successful work in the Theological Seminary. A college closely identified with the interests of the Seminary was felt to be a necessity. This led to the establishment of the college at Allentown.

In the Providence of God it happened that there existed in the centre of the territory of the Ministerium, at this critical period of its history, an institution of high grade and with collegiate powers in which Lutheran clergymen and laymen had been deeply and actively interested from the beginning of its existence, the authorities of which were ready and anxious to turn it over to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. Thus it happened that Muhlenberg College became the successor, to some extent, at least, of the Allentown Seminary, which was founded in 1848 by the Rev. Christian R. Kessler, a clergyman of the Reformed Church, and of the Allentown Collegiate Institute and Military Academy, which succeeded the seminary in 1864. Under the charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania the latter institution, into which the original seminary had developed, possessed collegiate powers and privileges, and made its first advancement towards the grade of a college. In the year 1867 the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania assumed partial control of the institution,

elected one-third of the trustees, and advanced it to the grade of a college. Ten years later the same body assumed the entire management of the college.

The original board of trustees of the college consisted of the following persons, elected by the stockholders, Rev. Frederick A. Muhlenberg, D. D., *ex-officio* president; Rev. Edward J. Koons, secretary; Jonathan Reichard, treasurer; Hon. Robert E. Wright, Rev. Samuel K. Brobst, Melchoir H. Horn, Charles W. Cooper, William Sager, William H. Blumer, Rev. William Rath, Rev. Joshua Yeager, Christian Pretz, and Rev. F. J. F. Schantz; elected by the Ministerium, Revs. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., William J. Eyer, and George F. Miller; and Messrs. Amos W. Pott-eiger, Lewis Klump and Benjamin F. Trexler.

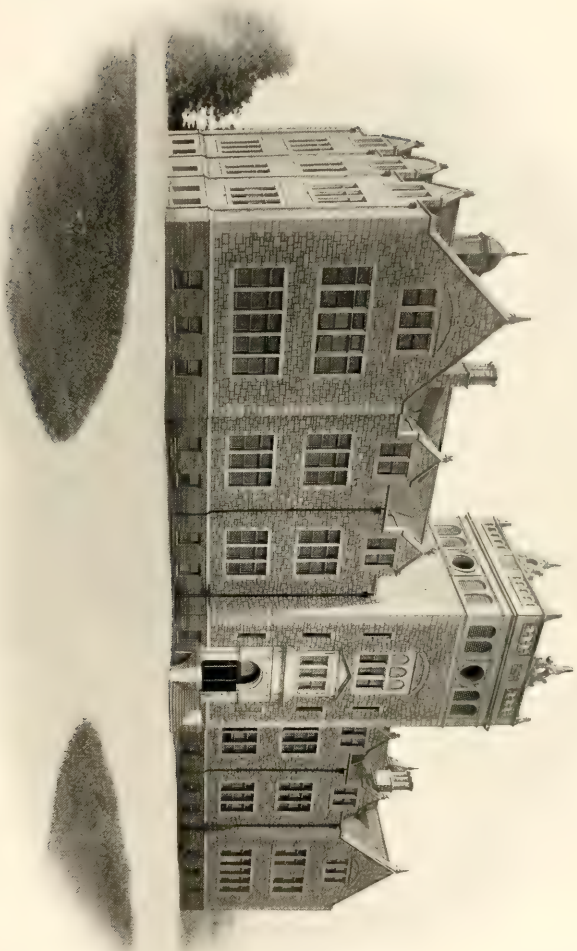
THE COLLEGE BUILDING:—As soon as the joint stock company had secured its amended charter entitling it to establish a college with all the powers and privileges of such an institution, had elected its board of trustees and a president, work was begun to arrange the buildings for the larger field of operations to which they were in future to be devoted. The property of the new college consisted of about five acres of land in the southeastern part of the city of Allentown, on which had been erected several commodious buildings devoted to the use of the institution. The original building in which the Allentown Seminary was opened, and which was afterwards remodeled and became the east wing of the college building, was a large double two-story stone building, known as the Livingstone Mansion. It was surrounded by an extensive lawn on the south, a beautiful grove on the north, and by vacant grounds on the east and west sides, being bounded on the east by Fourth street, on the north by Walnut street, and on the south by Union street, thus occupying a prominent position on the southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. The property was at one time owned by the Livingstones, relatives of the Allen family, the founders of the town which bears their name. East of the mansion was located a smaller building which was known as "Trout Hall." Before the opening

of Allentown Seminary this valuable property had passed into the possession of Christian Pretz and Henry Weinsheimer, influential citizens of the town, and active members of the Lutheran church. The property continued in the ownership of these men until the establishment of the college, when it was purchased by the stock company organized for this purpose and for the management of the new institution.

The original Livingstone mansion served the purposes of the seminary until 1851, when an enlargement became necessary on account of the increase of the number of students. Accordingly, during the summer of that year, a new building was erected, which now forms the west wing of the college buildings, and was used as the residence of the president of the college until 1903. A few years later more room was needed to accommodate the constantly increasing number of students, and in the summer of 1854 the central building, four stories high, was erected, connecting the east and west wings, and Livingstone mansion was raised to three stories. The several buildings thus united presented a front of one hundred and thirty feet, with a depth of forty feet, and furnished accommodations for one hundred students. After the property had passed into the hands of the stockholders of the college, it was found necessary to alter the extensive buildings in order to adapt them to the new arrangements, and to erect an additional building. This new building, one hundred feet long and five stories high, was attached to the rear of the central building, and now forms the southern extension of the college building. The various parts of the building erected at different times, constitute one building, provided with rooms for the accommodation of students, with a chapel, library, recitation rooms, a reading room and other necessary equipments. The entire building is heated by steam. As thus arranged, the building served the purposes of the college for thirty-seven years. In the course of time, however, these quarters became congested, and the need was felt for more extensive grounds and more commodious and better

equipped buildings. Accordingly, at the opening of the new century, the authorities purchased a tract of fifty-five acres of land in the western part of the city, on which new buildings have been erected for the better accommodation of the institution. The new property is located west of Twenty-third street, on high ground, and makes an ideal place for the permanent housing of the institution. The administration building, one hundred and ninety feet by fifty-two feet, built of Scranton pink granite, has been completed. Berks Hall, the new dormitory, one hundred and eighty by twenty-eight feet, built of brick, has been erected, as also a residence for the president and a power house and chemical laboratory. Other buildings will be erected in the near future.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE.—Muhlenberg College was named in honor of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, D. D., the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America, who had labored not only for the spiritual welfare of the people in a general way, but had also put forth strenuous efforts to organize the various and manifold works of the church for the intellectual and spiritual benefit of future generations in the organization of the first Lutheran Synod, in 1748, and in the effort to establish a literary and theological institution in Philadelphia. He failed in the successfully carrying out of the latter project, not because his high aims were erroneous, but because the time was not propitious, nor were the people prepared for the important step contemplated. Nearly a hundred years later the Ministerium of Pennsylvania succeeded in carrying out his pious wishes, inaugurated its educational work on its own territory, in the spirit of Muhlenberg, by establishing a theological seminary at Philadelphia, in 1864, and a college at Allentown in 1867, and rightly called one of these by his honored and revered name—Muhlenberg College. Although the name of this eminent pioneer labored in spiritual things may not now be widely known in this country to the Lutherans in Europe and America, and in India and Africa, it is a familiar and honored one, a name that stands



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.





for everything that is noble and ennobling in the spheres of religion and right life.

The course of study adopted at the beginning of the history of the college was like those of similar institutions at that time, embracing all the branches usually included in the regular college course, and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This standard has ever since been maintained on a par with the best institutions of the State. As improvements have been made by our colleges throughout the country in raising the standard of admission and graduation, as also in additions to the studies of a college course, so Muhlenberg College has made various improvements in this direction, so as to maintain its equality with other institutions of the country, and to maintain its rank in the educational progress of the country. It now offers two thorough courses of studies. It does not aspire to university work, nor does it attempt impossible things; but what it attempts to do, it does thoroughly. Its Bachelor of Arts course is the regular four years' classical or culture course; the other is a four years' scientific course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and enables graduates to enter any medical school in the country. Its standard is equal to that of any of the institutions with which it is surrounded and with which it naturally comes into competition.

The first faculty had as its head the Rev. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, D. D., LL. D., who was called from the chair of Greek at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to take charge of the new college, named in honor of his distinguished ancestor. He came to the new institution with many years of experience as a successful teacher, and the reputation of being one of the best Greek scholars of his time. Born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1818, the son of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, M. D., and educated at Pennsylvania and Jefferson colleges, and Princeton Theological Seminary, he was well qualified to take up the profession of teaching, and, after teaching for twelve years at Franklin College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and for seventeen years at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg,

he, in the prime of mature manhood, and with a wide and varied experience in his chosen profession, assumed the responsible position of organizing a new institution of learning, his high standing as an educator and a scholar giving at once prominence and character to the new institution.

The other members of the first faculty were also men of distinction and wide experience in their various departments. These were, besides Dr. Muhlenberg, president and professor of Greek, mental and moral sciences, and evidence of Christianity, the Rev. Edward J. Koons, A. M., vice-president and professor of mathematics, astronomy and physics; the Rev. William R. Huford, A. M., professor of Latin; the Rev. Samuel Phillips, A. M., professor of rhetoric, logic, English literature, and political economy; the Rev. Joseph F. Fahs, A. M., professor of history; the Rev. Hans N. Riis, professor of German; and Theodore C. Yeager, M. D., professor of chemistry, physiology and botany. At the head of the academic department, and assistant professor of Greek, was the Rev. Theodore L. Seip, A. M., then recently graduated from the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia and ordained to the office of the ministry by the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania.

During the earlier years of the history of the college, there were frequent changes in the personnel of the faculty, but these did not affect the successful work of the institution. As the places were vacated by members of the original faculty, they were filled by eminent and successful teachers, some of whom spent their lives in connection with the institution. Among these deserve to be specially mentioned, Professor Davis Garber, Ph. D., professor of mathematics and allied branches from the year 1869 until his death in 1896; and the Rev. Matthias H. Richards, D. D., author and scholar, professor of English language and literature from 1868 until his death in 1898.

The period of Dr. Muhlenberg's presidency was also the period of struggle for the newly founded college. In acquiring the property, arranging it for enlarged usefulness, erecting new buildings, and providing for the maintenance of

the institution, without a dollar of endowment, the board of trustees had assumed enormous responsibilities. Everything had to be provided for the successful operation of the new enterprise. They began with fair prospects of success; but the panic of 1873-75 came upon them and almost wrecked the enterprise. During the financial stress caused by the panic, the Rev. Dr. Seip was appointed as the financial agent of the institution and by his untiring efforts succeeded in re-establishing confidence in the institution, in securing new students, and in collecting large sums of money to relieve the most pressing needs. As one of the results of his efforts he could report the endowment of the Mosser-Keck professorship of Greek. Some years later, as an indirect result of his labors, came the endowment of the Asa Packer Professorship of Natural and Applied Sciences. Dr. Muhlenberg continued as president of the college and as professor of Greek until the close of the year 1876, when he resigned in order to accept the professorship of Greek in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. His withdrawal was a cause of sincere regret to the best and most deeply interested friends of the college. He remained long enough, however, to establish the institution on a firm educational basis and give it a prominent place among the educational institutions of the State. It remained for one of his successors to place it on a solid financial basis.

LATER HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.—In the year 1876 the Rev. Benjamin Sadtler, D. D., who had been successful in the active ministry of the church as pastor of various congregations, and as principal of the college for women at Lutherville, Maryland, was elected to the presidency of the college, and entered upon his duties on January 1, 1877. He was inducted into office by the president of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania at its convention held at Allentown, May 28, 1877. At this convention, also, the full control and responsibility for the maintenance of the college were assumed by the Ministerium, and the entire board of trustees was elected by this body. Dr. Sadtler was the son of Philip B. Sadtler, was born at

Baltimore, Maryland, December 25, 1823, and was educated at Gettysburg College and Theological Seminary, entered the Lutheran ministry in 1844, for eighteen years served as pastor of Lutheran congregations in Pennsylvania, and for fifteen years as president of the College for Women at Lutherville. During Dr. Sadtler's presidency of Muhlenberg College few changes occurred, either in the faculty or in the external management of affairs. In 1879 Asa Packer's bequest of thirty thousand dollars was received, and was set apart as an endowment of the chair of Natural and Applied Sciences. In June, 1881, Professor Edgar F. Smith, Ph. D., now vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected as the first incumbent of this professorship, and he it was who organized this department at Muhlenberg, and by his ability as a scholar and teacher gave to it immediate prominence. Dr. Smith remained only a few years, but the college has been successful in securing competent men, and much has been accomplished since then in the line of natural sciences. Dr. Sadtler administered the affairs of the institution until the fall of the year 1885, when a fall on the ice disabled him for life, and constrained him to retire from active duties, and in the summer of 1886 he removed to Baltimore, where he lived in retirement until his death, which occurred April 28, 1900. His successor was elected November 5, 1885, his term of office beginning January 1, 1886. This was the Rev. Theodore Lorenzo Seip, D. D., who was the efficient and esteemed head of the institution until his death, November 28, 1903. When the vacancy occurred occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Sadtler, the board of trustees and the Ministerium of Pennsylvania unanimously turned to Dr. Seip as the most suitable and best equipped man for this responsible position. Dr. Seip was the son of Reuben L. and Sarah A. Seip, and was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1842. He received his classical training in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and his theological training in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, having entered the latter institution in the year 1864, as a mem-



DORMITORY OF MUHLENBERG COLLEGE.





ber of the first junior class in the newly established seminary. In the year 1867, after graduation from the seminary, he was ordained to the office of the ministry by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and immediately afterward accepted the position of principal of the Academic Department at Muhlenberg College and assistant professor of Greek in the college department, having previously come to Allentown, while yet a student at the seminary, to assist in winding up the affairs of the Allentown Collegiate Institute and Military Academy, preparatory to the opening of the new college. During the war of the Rebellion he served in various capacities during portions of several years. As a member of the first faculty, and its secretary, he assisted the first president in the organization of the various departments. Later, he became professor of Latin and Greek, and in addition taught other branches in the College Department. The following are the positions he held prior to his election to the presidency: Principal of the Academic Department and assistant professor of Greek, 1867-73; professor of Latin, 1873-77; financial agent, 1876-77; professor of Greek and Latin, 1877-81; Mosser-Keck Professor of Greek, 1881-86; president and professor of Greek, Moral Science and Evidence of Christianity, 1886-1903. When therefore, he accepted the presidency of the college, he had practically passed through all the various departments of the institution, had helped to formulate the courses of studies for the several departments, had passed through the period of trial and struggle incident to the early history of the institution, had secured large sums of money for current expenses and endowment, was thoroughly acquainted with the needs and work of the college, and had withal attained such a fine and ripened scholarship in general, but especially in the classics, that all interested in the future welfare of the college and acquainted with its needs, felt that he was the man providentially trained for the vacant position, and he was unanimously and by acclamation elected by the board of trustees. Nor has the church made a mistake in the view taken in this matter; for with the advent of the new ad-

ministration began a new period of wider influence and greater prosperity than the institution had previously enjoyed. His fine scholarship gave the institution an excellent reputation among other institutions of learning. The courses of studies were amplified and improved, the number of students was largely augmented, and the financial condition was placed on a solid basis. Today, Muhlenberg College is known as one of the best institutions of learning in the Lutheran church in America, and is generally regarded as the representative Lutheran college. He was also active in bringing the institution into closer and more prominent relations with other colleges and universities of the country through his active connection with the College Association of Pennsylvania, and as a member of the University Council of Pennsylvania by appointment of the Governor of the State. He lived long enough to see the beginning of that expansion for which he had been working for many years. Greater Muhlenberg has been made possible through his efforts, self-sacrificing labors, and his wise plans for the best interests of the institution to which he devoted his entire active life. On June 18, 1903, he laid the corner-stone of the new administration building of the college, on its new site, and in October of the same year he participated in the services connected with the laying of the corner-stone of Berks Hall, the first of a series of dormitories to be erected on the college grounds. But he was not allowed to see the completion of this new enterprise; for he died on November 28, 1903. After the death of Dr. Seip, the Rev. William Wackernagel, D. D., senior member of the faculty and professor of German, French, Spanish, and history, was appointed acting president of the institution to serve until a permanent president could be secured.

The vacancy in the presidency of Muhlenberg College, occasioned by the death of Dr. Seip, was filled in 1904 by the election of the Rev. John A. W. Haas, D. D., of New York City. He is a son of the late John C. Haas, for many years parochial school teacher and organist of Zion and St. Michael's Lutheran church, Philadelphia. Dr.

Haas received his classical training in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and his theological training in the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, graduating from the latter institution in 1887. During the years 1887 and 1888 he spent some time at the University of Leipzig, Germany. He was ordained to the office of the ministry in the Lutheran church and served a Lutheran congregation in New York City until his election to the presidency of the college in 1904. On Wednesday evening, June 22, 1904, he was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office. On June 23, the new administration building was consecrated. On January 1, 1905, the work of the college was begun in the new buildings, in the western part of the city, where the college is now housed in its commodious and modernly equipped buildings and where its work is now carried on with every prospect of success for the future.

The present faculty consists of the Rev. John A. W. Haas, D. D., president and professor of Religion and Philosophy; the Rev. William Wackernagel, D. D., (University of Pennsylvania), professor of German, French, Spanish and history; the Rev. John A. Bauman, Ph. D. (Muhlenberg) of the class of '73, professor of mathematics, astronomy, meteorology and librarian; George Taylor Ettinger, Ph. D. (University of New York) of the class of '80, dean and secretary of the faculty, professor of Latin and Pedagogy; the Rev. Solomon E. Ochsenford, D. D. (Muhlenberg), of the class of '76, professor of English language and literature, and social science; W. H. Reese, M. S., instructor in natural and applied sciences; John A. Lear, A. M., M. D. (University of Pennsylvania), professor of biology; Robert C. Horn, A. M., of the class of 1900, instructor in Greek; the Rev. Stephen A. Repass, D. D. (Roanoke), professor of Christian evidence; Henry H. Herbst, A. M., M. D. (University of Pennsylvania), of the class of '78, professor of physical culture; William A. Hausman, Jr., B. S., M. D. (University of Pennsylvania), of the class of '99, instructor in biology.

Muhlenberg College has graduated more than

five hundred young men, many of whom have already become eminently successful in the varied spheres of life which they have entered, either professional or commercial. More than twenty-five hundred young men have either wholly or partly received their education in this institution, and have been more or less influenced by the spirit that pervades its work. Thirty-six years is a short period of time in the history of an institution of learning, being sufficient merely to organize fully its various departments, and to set its operations in motion, and the men who have graduated from it must be comparatively young, many only in the beginning of their careers in practical life. Yet many of the sons of Muhlenberg have already distinguished themselves as presidents of institutions of learning, professors in theological and literary institutions, as pastors of important parishes, as superintendents and officers of public institutions, as authors, editors, and writers for the religious and secular press, as legislators, and men of prominence in other walks of life.

The future of Muhlenberg College is assured. At its new location, with modern and well-equipped buildings, and with better facilities for its legitimate work, it will be able to expand its work, extend its influence, and carry on its work more successfully than at any period of its history.

THEODORE L. SEIP, D. D. An enumeration of the men of Pennsylvania who have conferred honor and dignity upon the state which has honored them, would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of Dr. Theodore L. Seip. His life record forms an important chapter in the history of educational development in the Lehigh Valley, while his influence in this work was not restricted to his own state. It was far-reaching and beneficial, for not only was he one of the founders and promoters of Muhlenberg College, but he was also one of the originators of the idea of public education that has become known to the country through the term of university extension lectures. He was for thirty-six years connected with what became one of the leading Lutheran

educational institutions of the country, and for seventeen years was its president.

Dr. Theodore Lorenzo Seip was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1842, a son of Reuben L. and Sarah A. Seip. He was of German lineage, representing a family that was founded in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the nineteenth century. Among his paternal ancestors were those who served in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. His maternal grandfather, William Henry Hensing, removed from Philadelphia to Allentown, Pennsylvania, in order to accept the position of teacher and organist in a parochial school. He married Margaretta Spinner, of Salisbury, Pennsylvania, and they began their domestic life in the Livingston Mansion, which now forms the east wing of Muhlenberg College. Subsequently they removed to Easton, where Mr. Hensing spent his remaining days as a teacher, exercising strong influence in the educational development of his adopted city. Mr. Hensing carefully trained his daughter, the future Mrs. Seip, in both English and German, and especially in music. One of the biographers of Dr. Seip has said of his mother: "She was gifted with high mental and moral endowments, a strong character, was firm in her conviction of truth and duty, and not easily influenced by the isms of the times. The molding influence of such a mother had most to do in forming the life and character of her son, although his father discharged his paternal duties faithfully and was prominent among his fellow citizens, having been chosen by them for local positions of honor and trust by reason of his intelligence and fitness for the place." The instruction of the schools, private and public, which Dr. Seip attended in his native place, Easton, was supplemented by home instruction in religion, morals and music, taught him by his devoted mother.

When sixteen years of age Dr. Seip became a student in Weaversville Academy, then under the presidency of Professor H. F. Savage, and while in that institution he took up the study of Latin and Greek. Throughout his life his deep interest in the languages continued, and for many years he devoted his talents to teaching these subjects.

His education was continued in the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, in which he matriculated in October, 1859, and in October, 1860, he entered the freshman class of the college, being graduated in 1864. He made rapid advance in his studies, although suffering at times from ill health which on more than one occasion threatened to terminate fatally. However, he recovered and was graduated with honors. While in college he became a member of the Phrenakosmian Literary Society and the Phi Kappi Psi Greek letter society. He was pursuing his studies at Gettysburg when, in 1863, General Lee invaded Pennsylvania and fought the memorable battle near the college town. Dr. Seip joined the college company and was mustered into the United States service with Company A, Twenty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. After spending one night in Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, he was detailed for duty at headquarters with the staff of Major General D. N. Couch, then in command of the Department of the Susquehanna, with whom he served until the company was mustered out after the armies had recrossed the Potomac river. He spent the spring vacation of 1864 in the service of the United States Christian Commission in Tennessee and Georgia, having charge of the office and work of the commission in the hospitals in Murfreesboro. He was afterward sent to the front with General Sherman, who was fighting his way to Atlanta, and terminated his services at Resaca, Georgia, where he administered alike to the wounded of both armies.

On the expiration of his term of services with the United States Christian Commission, Dr. Seip returned to Gettysburg to complete his college course. In the meantime he had planned to devote his life to the Christian Ministry and in October, 1864, entered the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia. He was present at the inauguration of the faculty and the opening of the seminary, being a member of the first class that received the full three years course in that institution. In the spring of 1865, through the instrumentality of Rev. Dr. Krauth, he was appointed an agent of the United States Sanitary Commission and was sent on a tour of



inspection of the work of stations in the armies under General U. S. Grant, on the James and Appomattox rivers in Virginia. On the completion of that tour he returned to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he delivered many public addresses concerning the work, and organized ladies' aid societies in all the towns and villages to assist in furnishing supplies to sick and wounded. His work in this connection was terminated with the surrender of General Lee. He afterward completed his course in the Theological Seminary and was graduated in June, 1867, being ordained by the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent states at its meeting in Salem church, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1867.

Prior to this time Dr. Seip had been called to enter upon what became his real life work, that of college education. A plan had been formed for the organization of Muhlenberg College by the gentlemen who had charge of the Allentown Collegiate Institute, and Dr. Seip was selected to aid in the instruction and discipline of the students of the latter school until its affairs could be closed with the end of the school term, June 27, 1867. The call came to him unsolicited, and he entered upon his duties on the 25th of April of that year. May 21st he was elected principal of the academic department, and also provisional professor of German until a regular professor could be secured for Muhlenberg College, which was to be opened in the following September. At the solicitation of President Muhlenberg, and on the advice of the faculty of the Theological Seminary, he accepted the call and declined the pastorate of St. John's church at Quakertown, which had been offered him. He was made assistant professor of Greek in the college, in addition to the principalship of the academic department, and he also gave instruction in English literature. During the absence of the regular professor he also taught classes in mathematics. He served as principal of the academic department of Muhlenberg College until June, 1872, when he was chosen to the chair of the Latin language and literature, and was also continued in the Greek department. He thus labored in the institution as a teacher until Feb-

ruary, 1876. A crisis in the history of the college was impending, and Dr. Seip at that time was called to enter another field of activity. The institution had become embarrassed financially, and the management realized the absolute necessity of furnishing immediate funds, else the suspension of the institution would follow. On the 18th of January, 1876, the board of trustees elected Professor Seip to act as financial agent, relieving him temporarily from the duties of his professorship. He entered upon his new work in February, 1876, and for almost a year and a half discharged the duties of the position. His efforts proved the salvation of the school. About thirty-three thousand dollars were secured for endowment and current expenses through the labors of Professor Seip, who visited many homes and individuals in behalf of Muhlenberg, and also delivered many addresses to different congregations, soliciting funds to meet the necessary expenses of the school.

After his return to the college, and following the retirement of Dr. Muhlenberg from the presidency, Professor Seip was given charge of the classes in advanced Greek, and was also continued as Latin professor. From 1877 until 1880, inclusive, he was professor of the Greek and Latin languages, and in the latter year he was chosen to the chair of Greek. It was due to his efforts that this chair was endowed by Messrs. James K. Mosser and Thomas Keck, who through the influence of Dr. Seip gave twenty thousand dollars in money, which sum was subsequently increased to thirty thousand dollars. This endowment was accepted by the board of trustees at a special meeting July 20, 1880, when Professor Seip was elected Mosser-Keck professor of the Greek language and literature. He also remained in charge of the advanced classes in Latin, and occupied the chair until December, 1885. At the June meeting of the board of trustees in that year, President Sadtler, the successor of Dr. Muhlenberg, had tendered his resignation, and on the 5th of November, 1885, Dr. Seip was elected to the presidency, entering upon the duties of that position on the 1st of January, 1886. He was inaugurated January 6, 1886, in St. John's Evangelical



Lutheran church and entered upon the work with renewed energy, consecration and zeal. He had been a teacher in almost every department of the college, and thus brought to his new labors thorough, comprehensive and practical understanding of the work, its needs and its possibilities. He watched with an eager scrutiny every opportunity for the advancement and improvement of the institution over which he so ably and successfully presided. He surveyed the whole ground, examined with the utmost care and precision every point, and when he was satisfied in his own mind that the way was clear to undertake or inaugurate any improvement, he laid his plan, well matured and fortified at every point, before the committee of the board. Honest, upright and conscientious in principle and purpose, he was a safe man. To Dr. Seip, above all others, belongs the credit of the forward step that was taken at the meeting of the trustees in June of 1892, when three new professors were added to the faculty. He was also largely instrumental in making the quarter-centennial of Muhlenberg College such a grand success. It was one of his great ambitions to see the erection of more modern and better equipped buildings for the college, and he lived to witness the commencement of that work. At the time of his death no other had been so long connected with the institution, and Muhlenberg College today largely stands as a monument to his life work.

As Dr. Seip labored on year after year, his ability and the work that he accomplished drew to him the attention of the educational world, and various college degrees were conferred upon him, including that of Doctor of Divinity, received from the University of Pennsylvania in 1886. He was chosen a member of various associations tending to advance the interests of education, including the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, the American Society of Church History, the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the Society of Science, Letters and Arts of London, England, and other bodies, whose membership was composed of the scholarly men of the world. Not long after he assumed the presidency of Muhlenberg College he took steps to bring the institution into closer relations with

other colleges and universities of the country, and he was largely instrumental in founding the College Association of Pennsylvania in 1887, which has grown to include the Middle States and Maryland. He was the first chairman of its executive committee, and was continued in the office until he declined re-election. He was the vice-president and presided in the absence of the president at the meeting in the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, and he was chosen to read a "History of the Organization of the College Association of Pennsylvania," which was published in pamphlet form, by the J. B. Lippincott Company in 1887. He was also appointed to prepare and read a paper at its meeting in Princeton College on the "Taxation of College Property," an ethical treatment of the subject. Following his inauguration as president of Muhlenberg College he inaugurated a movement to hold an annual course of free lectures in the college chapel, open to the public, thus formally doing work for the community which has since been attracting attention elsewhere under the name of the University Extension work. These lectures have been given every year since by men eminent in their specialties, who as friends of the college have contributed their services gratuitously.

Dr. Seip was not only a teacher, but an orator, as well as an author, and became widely known in church and educational circles, many of his addresses having been printed including those on "Education," "A Sketch of Muhlenberg College," Baccalaureate sermons and Reformation addresses. He possessed the happy faculty of expressing his thoughts in a clear and forcible manner, having a natural and easy style, an elegant and copious diction, a unique and lucid construction and, in consequence, the productions of his pen were always read with pleasure and profit. Although he never accepted a pastorate, Dr. Seip became well known as a preacher, frequently filling various pulpits. His sermons were prepared with the same care and precision that marked his preparation for the work of the classroom. He was logical in his reasoning, a deep thinker, and clear and forceful in his presentation of any subject. He appealed to the intellect as well as to

the heart of the people, and preached Christ rather than dogmas. He was, however, a firm believer in the doctrines of his denomination, and for a number of years, by appointment of the Synod, served as a member of the examining committee. He was, because of his knowledge of Greek, the examiner in Greek exegesis from 1886 until his death. During the same time he was a member of the executive committee of the Synod, and he was also elected for a number of years by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania as a delegate to the General Council, and never failed to attend its meetings. From 1895 to 1898 he was the president of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. He was usually chosen the presiding officer of the Second District Conference of the Pennsylvania Synod, and presided with dignity and grace, his decisions being fair and just. In the city in which he made his home he was honored and esteemed as few men have been, and, as occasion offered, he was called upon to deliver public addresses, among the more notable of which was that delivered in memory of President Garfield. He was made chairman of the committee on resolutions on that occasion, and in 1885, at a public meeting of the citizens of Allentown called to take action on the death of General Grant, he presided by invitation of his fellow citizens, and delivered an address on the "Life and Death of General Grant," which was afterward published by request.

Dr. Seip was twice married. He first wedded Emma Elizabeth Shimer, of Bath, Pennsylvania, who was confirmed in the same class that made her husband a member of the church. She died in 1873, and in 1877 Dr. Seip married Miss Rebecca Keck, of Allentown. His four children were born of the first marriage—Howard Shimer Seip, A. M., D. D. S., of Allentown; Rev. Frank Muhlenberg Seip, A. M., who died in 1898; Annie Elizabeth Seip, who died in 1904; and Theodore Lorenzo Seip, who died in infancy in 1873.

The home life of Dr. Seip was ideal, and he held friendship inviolable. His courteous cultured manner, combined with the kindness of his disposition, won him not only the esteem but also the love of pupils and associates, and Muhlenberg College will long bear the impress of his

individuality. Its growth and development he made his life work. At times he received tempting offers from other institutions, but these he always declined. His ambition was not for personal honor or gain, but for the growth and extension of the influence of the school with which he became identified at its organization, and with which he continued until his death. He championed the highest Christian education, and with such success that his name came to be held in high honor while he lived, and his untimely death was regarded with a sorrow which was at once general and sincere.

PROFESSOR GEORGE TAYLOR ETTINGER, PH. D. For the past seventy years the Ettinger family has been well-known in the business, musical and educational life of Lehigh county. The founder of the Allentown branch of the family was Major Amos Ettinger, the son of a hat-maker, born in Lynn township, Lehigh county, March 23, 1817. His mother's maiden name was Smith. When still a very young man he came to Allentown, where he learned the trade of a coppersmith, in the establishment of Solomon Gildner, and later he started in the same business for himself at the southeast corner of Hamilton and Eighth streets. Still later he enlarged the field of his business by buying out his brother-in-law, Nathan Laudenschlager, who was engaged in the stove and tinware trade. For a long time his store was at 738 Hamilton street, until, his business requiring greater and better accommodations, he purchased the property at 732 Hamilton street, and erected one of the largest and best appointed buildings in the city. At that time his store-room was the largest in Allentown. He prospered, and for many years the phrase "Ettinger's Stove Store" was almost a household expression in Lehigh county.

Tall and dignified in appearance, Amos Ettinger was one of the most genial of men, with an unusual fund of wit and humor. Many are the witticisms and practical jokes that he has had to father. In this respect his reputation in his native county was proportionately as great as that of Abraham Lincoln in the United States.



*George T. Ettinger*





For many years he was the leader of the Allentown Band, the first organization of the sort started in Allentown. Of this musical organization Henry's "History of the Lehigh Valley," published in 1860, says: "Although the greater part of the time is devoted by the citizens of Allentown to their various business pursuits and callings, they still find time for recreation and amusement. The Allentown Band, of which Amos Ettinger is leader, is considered one of the best in the state, and is composed entirely of the business men of the place." There is still in the possession of the family an excellent oil portrait of the genial face of Amos Ettinger, presented to him by the members of this musical organization. He was especially prominent also in the military life of his time, and held many important offices. He was captain of a model volunteer company called "The Lehigh Fencibles," and for seven years was brigade inspector of the Second Brigade, Seventh Division. During his lifetime his fellow-citizens honored him with various positions of trust and responsibility, and at the time of his death he was the president of the town council.

On Christmas Day, 1836, he married Susan, a daughter of Henry and Lydia Hamman Laudenschlager, who was born at Macungie (then known as Millerstown) Lehigh county, December 22, 1818. The Laudenschlager family moved to Allentown, and for many years the father was a carpet-weaver, living in a large stone-house on Union street, near Seventh. From this marriage were born four sons: William Jacob, who died in 1863; Alfred Henry; Richard Carlos, who died in 1896; and George Taylor Ettinger.

Amos Ettinger died February 1, 1866, in the forty-ninth year of his age. In speaking of his death the *Lecha County Patriot* of February 6, 1866, said: "Through his affable, sociable demeanor the deceased won for himself the affection of all that came into contact with him. He was one of the best loved, most highly esteemed and most benevolent citizens of this town." The *Allentown Friedens-Bote* of February 7, 1866, summed up his life and character as follows: "He was an honorable, upright citizen, and a host of

friends sincerely mourn his early demise. He was a true friend and a good neighbor, and, the Spirit saith, he resteth from his labors and his works do follow him."

George Taylor Ettinger, the youngest son of Amos and Susan Ettinger, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1860. He received his elementary training in the excellent private school of Miss S. V. Magruder from 1869 to 1873, and in the fall of 1873 he entered the academic department of Muhlenberg College, with which institution he has been connected as student and teacher for nearly thirty-one years. As a student he has the remarkable record of not having missed a single recitation in seven years. He prepared for college in the academic department from 1873 to 1876, and in September of the latter year he entered the freshman class of Muhlenberg. He was graduated with first honor and the valedictory, June 24, 1880. In 1879 he received the junior oratorical prize of twenty-five dollars for the best oration as to matter and manner, the subject of his oration being "The Folly of Warfare." During his college course he was a member of the Euterpean Literary Society and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

Immediately upon his graduation in 1880 he began to teach in the academic department of Muhlenberg College as assistant to Rev. A. R. Horne, D. D., from 1880 to 1882, and to Rev. John Kohler, D. D., from 1882 to 1884. From 1884 to 1892 he was principal of the academic department in connection with Prof. E. S. Dieter, now of the Allentown high school. During these years the annual enrollment of the department increased from thirteen to seventy-five students. Upon the occasion of the quarter-centennial celebration of Muhlenberg College in 1892, he was elected professor of pedagogy and associate professor of Latin. Several years later the title of the chair (which he has filled ever since) was changed to professor of the Latin Language and Literature and Pedagogy. In 1888 he enrolled in the graduate department of New York University, which three years later conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) for work done in pedagogy, under Dr. Jerome

Allen and Dr. Edgar D. Shimer, and in German under Dr. A. S. Isaacs.

Upon the death of Professor Davis Garber, Ph. D., Dr. Ettinger became librarian of his alma mater, and upon the death of Professor Matthias H. Richards, D. D., he was chosen secretary of the faculty. He has been the alumni editor of *The Muhlenberg* since 1886, and for many years corresponding secretary and treasurer of the Alumni Association and a member of its board of managers. He has also been a member of the editorial committee of the *Muhlenberg College Bulletin*, the official quarterly publication of the institution since its beginning in 1902. In 1904 the board of trustees elected him dean of the faculty.

For nearly fifteen years Dr. Ettinger was a director of the public schools of Allentown, during which period he was repeatedly elected president of the board of control, later served as secretary of the same body and was chosen president of the Lehigh County Directors' Association. For nine years he was connected with the Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mt. Gretna, serving in various positions as instructor in Latin and Greek, dean of the faculty and member of the board of managers. In 1905 he was chairman of the committee under whose auspices a successful series of University Extension Lectures was delivered in Allentown by Professor J. C. Powys, M. A., of Cambridge, England, on "The History of Liberty."

He has published "Pedagogy the Fourth Profession," an address delivered before the Lehigh County Teachers' Institute, and "The Relations and Duties of Colleges to their Preparatory Schools," a paper read before the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, at Cornell University. In 1904-5 he was associated, as supervising editor, with John W. Jordan, LL. D., librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Edgar M. Green, of Easton, Pennsylvania, in the publication of an extensive "Genealogical History of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania," in two handsomely illustrated volumes brought out by

The Lewis Publishing Company of New York and Chicago. When the Liberty Bell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated the tablet commemorating the hiding of the Liberty Bell in the old Zion's Reformed church, Allentown, the prominent gentleman that had promised to deliver the principal address found that it would be impossible for him to keep his engagement. As a special favor to the regent of the chapter, Dr. Ettinger consented to serve as a substitute and, with but three days for preparation, delivered what the local press was pleased to call "a masterpiece." On September 1, 1904, he also delivered the opening address at Muhlenberg College on "The American College and its Problems," which was afterwards published by the board of trustees. His services as a speaker and lecturer are in frequent demand, his two most popular lectures being "Life's Lottery" and "An Evening with the Dictionary."

The subject of this sketch is a member of the American Philological Society, the Pennsylvania-German Society, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York, of which organization he is the chairman for Lehigh county. He is also the first president of the recently organized Lehigh County Historical Society, and a contributing member of the Allentown Hospital Association, the Lehigh Saengerbund, and the Allentown Oratorio Society. Since 1897 he has been the efficient secretary of the Livingston Club of Allentown, one of the largest and most representative social clubs of the Lehigh Valley.

Although busily engaged as student and educator, he still finds time to share in the larger life of the community and to discharge his duties as a citizen of the same. At various times he has served as a delegate to city and county conventions of the Republican party, and he presided over the stormy sessions of the Lehigh county convention in the historical contest for political supremacy in the state of Pennsylvania waged between Governor Daniel H. Hastings and Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, with such tact and ability that special mention was made of it in the press of the state. In 1902 Judge Edwin Albright

appointed Dr. Ettinger inspector of the Lehigh county prison, and his successor, Judge Frank M. Trexler, has continued him in this position from year to year. For several years he has served as secretary of the Prison Board of Lehigh county. He is associated with a number of Pennsylvania and Colorado gentlemen in the Keystone Mining and Development Company, which owns six hundred acres of rich gold and copper property in Boulder county, Colorado, and in Carbon county, Wyoming, including the town-site of Downingtown in the latter state. He is the president of this corporation.

Since his confirmation in 1877 he has been an active member of St. John's English Lutheran congregation. For many years he was an officer and teacher in the Sunday school, served as president of the Young People's Society, was a deacon and secretary of the vestry, and is now an elder and vice-president of the same.

On August 17, 1899, he married Emma C., the only daughter of Gustav A. and Emilie F. Aschbach, of Allentown. This union has been blessed with one son, Amos Aschbach Ettinger, born May 24, 1901, and named after his paternal grandfather.

As Dr. Ettinger was but five years old when his father died, he was raised by his mother, a woman of strong mental and moral character, to whose excellent Christian training he gladly ascribes whatever measure of usefulness and success he has attained in life. At the uncommon age of eighty-six she is still living, with mind active and able to recall and describe the scenes, incidents and persons of the days when Allentown was hardly more than a large village.

In the words of one of his friends: "Dr. Ettinger possesses a sympathetic nature, combined with that true modesty which causes him to carry his learning as a man carries his watch—to be kept out of sight till some one wishes to know the time. No man has less of the pedant about him. The lark needs no trumpet to herald the fact that it is a sweet singer. His advice and criticism are often sought. The one is always marked by good sense, and the other by the utmost kindness, but at the same time combined with

justness and fairness. He is keen in his observations, and can find "sermons in stones, books in running brooks, and good in everything."

REV. C. J. COOPER, D. D., to whom Muhlenberg College is deeply indebted for its substantial development and the excellent financial basis upon which it now rests, belongs to one of the oldest families of the Lehigh Valley.

William Cooper, of Dillenberg, in the duchy of Nassau, Germany, was born August 24, 1722, and his wife Gertrude, was born September 12, 1724. They came to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century and, spending their last days in Lehigh county, their remains were interred in the burying ground surrounding St. Paul's church at Upper Saucon. Their son Daniel preceded them, however, to the new world, coming about 1770. He was born at Dillenberg, in the duchy of Nassau, March 31, 1752, and on crossing the Atlantic settled at Goshenhoppen, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. On the 3d of November, 1775, he married Elizabeth Gery, a daughter of Jacob Gery, of Goshenhoppen. Daniel and Elizabeth Cooper became the parents of ten children: Jacob, John, Peter, William, Charles, Daniel, Catherine, Elizabeth, and two who died in infancy. Of this family Jacob removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married twice, and by his first wife had a son Daniel, who became a physician and practiced his profession in Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. His second wife was in her maidenhood Miss Fink, but at the time of her marriage to Jacob Cooper she was Mrs. Owen, a widow. They had one son, Jacob. Jacob Cooper, Sr., having occasion to go to New Orleans, was taken ill on the ocean with yellow fever, died and was buried at sea. John Cooper, the second son of Daniel Cooper, died in 1847, leaving a daughter, Fayette, who was married to Elias Nitrauer. Peter Cooper, another son of the family, was born December 26, 1790, married Susan Buchecker and died May 19, 1837, leaving four children. He was the founder of Coopersburg, Lehigh county, and served as deputy surveyor general of Pennsylvania. Of his



children Milton is still living in Coopersburg, and has passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. Charles W. became the first county superintendent of the public schools of Lehigh county, and was cashier and president of the Allentown National bank. He left a son, Harry, who resides in Emans. Dr. Thomas B. Cooper, a physician, became prominent in public affairs, represented his district in congress, and died in 1862. His son, Tilghman S., resides at the old homestead in Coopersburg, and is a leading breeder and importer of cattle. Anna Matilda Cooper became the wife of Dr. Fred Martin, and died in Bethlehem, leaving two daughters, who are residents of Philadelphia. William Cooper, son of Daniel Cooper, the founder of the family, removed to Schuylkill county. Daniel Cooper married Sarah Ott, and died in April, 1864, leaving several children. Charles died in childhood. Catherine Cooper became the wife of Jacob Seider, and is the grandmother of Mrs. Edwin Kline, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Cooper married Abraham Slifer, and removed to Flourtown, Pennsylvania, where she died in 1867.

Jacob Cooper, father of Rev. C. J. Cooper, D. D., was born March 18, 1820, in Upper Saucon, Lehigh county. He received a very limited education, but was trained to active labor, learning the tanner's trade, which he followed for many years. He became a member of the German Reformed church in early manhood, but afterward united with the Evangelical Lutheran church. In politics, he was a staunch Democrat, and for many years he resided in Coopersburg, where he took an active and helpful interest in many movements for the general good. His death occurred in Allentown, February 18, 1899. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Ann Cooper, was a daughter of John and Mary Catherine (Egner) Horlacher and was a native of Upper Saucon, Pennsylvania. She traced her ancestry back to the founder of the family in America, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, about 1730. His son, Daniel Horlacher, was the father of John Horlacher, who wedded Mary Elizabeth Schaeffer, and one of their children was John Horlacher, the father of

Mrs. Cooper. Jacob Cooper and Sarah Ann Horlacher were married in June, 1827.

Dr. C. J. Cooper was born in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, near Lanark, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1847. In 1850 his parents removed to the vicinity of Coopersburg, and entering public schools of that locality he began his education, which he continued in the Allentown Academy, the Bucks County Normal and Classical Institute at Quakertown, Pennsylvania, and in the Allentown Seminary, now Muhlenberg College. On leaving the last named institution he matriculated in the sophomore class at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1864, and was graduated in 1867. The same year he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Philadelphia, and completed his course of study there by graduation in 1870. He was then ordained by the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania in Pottsville, and was elected pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran church at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, at a salary of three hundred dollars per year. Subsequently Freemansburg and Lower Saucon were connected with this parish. Dr. Cooper ministered to the three congregations until 1881, when he resigned the work at Lower Saucon, and in 1886 he resigned as pastor of the church at South Bethlehem and Freemansburg in order to accept the position of treasurer and financial agent of Muhlenberg College. He built new churches in the three places named, and promoted a work of far-reaching importance. He was secretary of the Second Conference of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, secretary of the Ministerium, and has been a trustee of Muhlenberg College since 1876, and has repeatedly been a delegate to the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, has been a member of its board of publication since 1901, and is a member of the Pennsylvania German Society. His work in behalf of Muhlenberg College entitles him to the gratitude of all of his denomination who have interest in Christian education. He accepted his position when the financial foundation of the college was very insecure. There was a debt of seventy-five thousand dollars rest-



ing upon the institution, and through the untiring and effective efforts of Dr. Cooper this was reduced to thirty-two thousand, five hundred dollars. He was also instrumental in increasing the endowment from one hundred and twenty thousand to one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and in doubling the number of students. His efforts also resulted in the improvement of the library and the apparatus of the school, and he was the chief instigator and prime mover in the effort to raise two hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of new grounds and the erection of new buildings west of Allentown. This project has every promise of success, fifty-five acres of ground having been purchased, while at present there is approaching completion the Administration building, one hundred and ninety by sixty-five feet, and a dormitory one hundred and eighty-three by forty feet, a power house and a president's residence. In his work in behalf of church and college he has ever looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, laboring not only for the present but also for the later development of the school, and bringing to his work the zeal and consecration of a strong nature that fails not in the accomplishment of its purpose.

On the 4th of October, 1870, Dr. Cooper was married in Philadelphia to Emma S. Knause, who was born in Locust Valley, Lehigh county, and in her childhood days removed to Philadelphia, where she was educated in the public schools. Her parents were George and Caroline (Jacoby) Knause, the former a merchant of Philadelphia. To Dr. and Mrs. Cooper have been born eight children. William Henry, born July 6, 1871, in South Bethlehem, is an alumnus of Muhlenberg College of 1891, and of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1894. He was then interne in the Homeopathic Hospital of Pittsburg, and is now a practicing physician at Oakmont, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He married Harriett Bettis, of Titusville, Pennsylvania. Frederick Eugene, born October 16, 1876, in South Bethlehem, was graduated in Muhlenberg College in

1896, and in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mount Airy, Pennsylvania, in 1899. He is now pastor of St. Mark's church at South Bethlehem. He married Rosa M. Richards, a daughter of the late Professor M. H. Richards, D. D., of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Caroline Jacoby, born August 3, 1878, is a graduate of the high schools of Allentown, and is now cashier and bookkeeper for E. Keller & Sons, jewelers of Allentown. Emma Malinda, born March 6, 1880, in South Bethlehem, is a graduate of the high school of Allentown, and is now teaching in the public schools there. Sarah Alice, born May 9, 1883, in South Bethlehem, is a graduate of the Allentown high school, and is taking a course in kindergarten work in the Mary J. Drexel Home, Philadelphia. Anna Rebecca, born December 19, 1886, in Muhlenberg College at Allentown, graduated from the high school of that place in 1904. Two other children, Charles Jacob and Mary Catharine, died in childhood.

STILES. The Stiles family is one of great antiquity, and in its wide dispersion is found in all parts of the United States. In its various generations from the coming of its immigrant ancestor its members have been known for great ability and nobility of character.

The family is of early Anglo-Saxon origin, and, as remarked by the scholarly Henry Reed Stiles, M. D., the family historian and an accomplished genealogist, "if other families claim that their ancestors came into England with William the Conqueror, ours may rest assured that it was in Britain before the conquest," and in the argument upon which he bases his proposition he adduces some philological evidence which is at once interesting and convincing. The family seat was in Melbroke, Balfordshire, England, whence came the founders of the American family of Stiles—Francis, Thomas, Henry and John. They came March 16, 1634, in the ship "Christian," a small vessel of forty tons. They were of a company of twenty-two adult males, three adult females, and two children. The Rev. Ezra Stiles, pastor of the Second Church of Newport, Rhode

Island, writing in 1762, with the family records before him, said of them that they were of those who "for the sake of a free exercise of pure religion fled out of England from the tyranny and persecution of King Charles the First, and settled in New England. Our family of Stiles was one of this original accession, and purely English blood."

John Stiles (1), the immigrant, was born in Milbroke, Bedfordshire, England, December 25, 1595. He came to America with the company above mentioned, and March 16, 1634, was indentured to his brother Henry as a carpenter's apprentice. He settled in Windsor, Connecticut, and was apportioned land near his brothers. He became a man of considerable property, as shown by various minutes in the records of the church and town. In the seating of the meeting house (1659-60) among those who "have paid and were placed in the long seats when they were paid" were John Stiles, Sr., and his wife. His wife was Rachel (family name unknown) and she was presumably of the company of immigrants with which he came. He died June 4, 1662-3, aged sixty-seven years, in Windsor. He made his will "the last day of May, 1662," a few days before his decease, making an equitable division of his estate, which was inventoried at £222.4s—a large sum for that day. His wife survived him more than twelve years and died September 3, 1674. They were the parents of four children: Henry, born in England, 1629; John, born in England, about 1633; and Isaac and Sarah, born in Windsor, Connecticut.

John (2), son of John (1), is referred to by Dr. Stiles in his "Genealogy of the Stiles Family," who relates a family tradition that "a woman and her child paid only a single passage, but double if the child were weaned; and though John Stiles was old enough to wean when they came from England in 1634, yet his mother suckled him (during) the voyage, and so gained his passage." This John (2) grew up in Windsor, Connecticut, and was a citizen of good repute. June 5, 1656, he was defendant in quarterly court in an action brought against him for carrying passengers over the river, and judgment was given in his favor.

In the tax list of 1675 to raise money for the support of the ferry at Windsor, he is mentioned as having "family, horse and four oxen." He married, October 28, 1658, (or 1657) Dorcas, born in 1638, daughter of Henry Burt, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Stiles, the historian, relates a tradition that her mother before she came from England, was laid out for dead, and put into her coffin. At the funeral, signs of life appeared, and she recovered and came to New England, settling in Springfield, Massachusetts; she was the mother of nineteen children, among whom was Dorcas. John Stiles (2) died at Windsor, Connecticut, December 8, 1683, aged about fifty years. He was the father of five children.

Ephraim (3) was fourth child and second son of John (2) and Dorcas (Burt) Stiles. The date of his birth is unknown, and he died about 1755, aged eighty-five years. He married, August 2, 1694, Abigail Neal, of Westfield, Massachusetts, where he settled. They were the parents of five children. Of this generation the family historian says: "Here ends the third generation, consisting of 123 souls—61 males, 62 females, of which number 29, or nearly one-fourth, died in infancy. The third generation is four times the number of the second. Of this generation by 1764 are 53 marriages already, of which only one barren, 7 dead, 7 done bearing, leaving 37 bearing families in 1764."

Isaac (4) second child and eldest son of Ephraim (3) and Abigail (Neal) Stiles, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, October 6, 1696, and died October 4, (or 9) 1790, aged ninety-four years. He married a cousin, Mary Brooks, their intentions of marriage having been published November 12, 1720, and the ceremony was performed by John Ashley, justice of the peace, December 22 following. She died October 21, 1734, and he married (second) Deborah Harmon, of Suffield, Connecticut, in May, 1757. He had seven children, all of his first wife.

Daniel (5) sixth child of Isaac (4) and Mary (Brooks) Stiles, was born in Westfield, January 20, 1732-3. He was the second of his parents' children to bear the name of Daniel, the first Daniel born October 17, 1729, dying October 12,

1731. He died in service during the French war. He married Amy Hillyer, of Simsbury, Connecticut, about May 11, 1754. They were the parents of five children.

Daniel (6), second child and eldest son of Daniel (5) and Amy (Hillyer) Stiles, was born in Westfield, January 15, 1757, and is said to have died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, date unknown. He married (first) Sarah, daughter of Daniel Rogers, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and (second) Charity Lucas, of Sussex, New Jersey. He was the father of nine children.

Lewis (7) eldest child of Daniel (6) and Sarah (Rogers) Stiles, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1789, and died at the age of fifty-six years, in Town Hill, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer. March 21, 1811, he married Sarah, daughter of John Dodson, who died in 1875, long surviving her husband. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom nine were sons.

John Dodson Stiles (8), seventh child of Lewis and Sarah (Dodson) Stiles, was born in Town Hill, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1823. He became one of the most prominent men of his day, and lived a life of great usefulness in state and national as well as in community affairs. He acquired a liberal academical education, afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1844, shortly after attaining his majority and on September the 5th of the same year he was admitted to the bar at Allentown, in which city he took up his residence, and with which he was prominently identified thenceforth throughout his life. He became a leading practitioner and throughout his life conducted an extensive and lucrative practice. His entrance upon public life dates from 1853, when he was elected district attorney for Lehigh county, to which he was elected without any opposition, and in which position he served for three years, acquitting himself most creditably. He was a Democrat in politics, and in 1856 was chosen a delegate to the national convention which nominated for the presidency James Buchanan, whom he aided largely in obtaining his nomination, and whom he held in honor as a

statesman and in affection as a friend. In that memorable contest the organization of the party was attributable to the young men of Pennsylvania, prominent among whom was Mr. Stiles. In his county Mr. Buchanan received a larger increased majority than in any other county in Pennsylvania. Mr. Stiles never asked and never received an appointment to office, federal or state.

In 1860 Thomas B. Cooper, Democrat, an intimate friend of Mr. Stiles, was elected to congress from the fifth district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Lehigh and Bucks, by a majority of one hundred votes. Mr. Cooper entered upon his duties, but in the beginning of the second session of the thirty-seventh congress, died, and Governor Curtin, fearing that a Democrat might be elected, delayed his proclamation for a special election for an unreasonable length of time, but finally ordered an election for the 24th day of May, 1862. Mr. Stiles with great unanimity received the Democratic nomination but a single week before the election. Congress was then in session, and the outbreak of the war caused the election to be one of the most exciting that ever took place in the state. The district had been represented by a radical in the preceding congress, and was considered a doubtful one. Mr. Stiles was elected by 585 majority, a greater majority than had been given for any Democrat for years. He assumed his seat in the thirty-seventh congress on the 3d day of June, 1862, and at once took an active part in its proceedings. In that body he served upon the committees on expenditures in the State Department, and on revolutionary claims.

By the apportionment of the state in 1862, his congressional district was changed, Montgomery county having been annexed to Lehigh, and Bucks county with Philadelphia. In the new district of Lehigh and Montgomery, Mr. Stiles was by unanimous consent placed in nomination for re-election. The radicals made vigorous efforts to defeat him. His record in congress on the war was made the cause of bitterness, and he was more strenuously opposed because of his position on the first tax bill, against which he spoke and voted in the thirty-seventh congress. His opponent, Judge



Krause, who shortly before deserted the Democratic party, was a man of large popularity, and of great ability. He was denominated a "war Democrat" and hoped to receive a sufficient support from the democracy to carry the district. Mr. Stiles received a most flattering endorsement, carrying his district against fierce personal opposition by a majority of 3224.

In 1864 Mr. Stiles was not a candidate for re-nomination. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1864 which nominated General McClellan, whom he supported. He took an active part in the ensuing campaign. In 1866 he was a delegate, appointed by the Democratic state central committee to the National Union convention, which assembled in Philadelphia. In the Democratic state convention of 1866 Mr. Stiles though not a candidate, received the vote of his own and several other counties for governor. In 1868 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Mr. Seymour, and in the same year, his county again being entitled to the candidate, he was unanimously placed in nomination, and was elected to the forty-first congress by a majority of 2679. During his entire service in congress, Mr. Stiles was favored with prominent positions on the committees of the house. He took an active part in the proceedings of the house, no man was more active and determined in the position of the land grant subsidies and his course in congress was unanimously approved in his district upon all the great questions which agitated the country during his three terms of service.

Mr. Stiles married, June 11, 1849, Mary Amanda, daughter of John S. and Sarah A. Gibbons, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who was born December 11, 1826, and died January 23, 1880. The following named children were born of this marriage: 1. John Lewis, born March 17, 1853. 2. Harry Gibbons, born December 16, 1856. 3. Mary Amanda, born September 3, 1859. 4. Clarence Herman, twin with Mary Amanda. 5. Charles Frederick, born June 20, 1862. 6. Blanche G., born November 20, 1865.

HARRY GIBONS STILES, (9) second child and second son of Hon. John D. (8) and Mary A. (Gibbons) Stiles, was afforded excellent educational advantages. He began his studies in the public schools of Allentown and was graduated from the high school July 30, 1874, at the age of seventeen years. For two years thereafter he pursued special branches in Muhlenberg College, and then entered the Law School of Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1878, shortly after attaining his majority. He was also favored with instruction by his father in his professional studies, and on April 14, 1879, he was admitted to practice at the bar of Allentown, and shortly afterward became associated with the parent in the well known law firm of John D. Stiles & Son. In 1884 he was nominated as a presidential elector, and was the youngest man ever placed on that ticket for that position. In 1889 he was elected district attorney for a term of three years, and acquitted himself with great ability. On the expiration of his term he resumed his law practice, and has since conducted a large and lucrative practice, having for his clientele many of the most extensive firms and corporations in the Lehigh Valley, and is regarded as one of the most thoroughly equipped lawyers at one of the most important bars in the state, conspicuously careful in the preparation of his cases, and logical in their presentation, while his fluency of speech and intense earnestness give him a strong vantage before a jury. A Democrat in politics, he has frequently been a delegate in state and county conventions, and a forceful speaker before the public in political campaigns. In 1894 he was elected to the state senate on the Democratic ticket. In that year the Republican party had phenomenal victories all over the country, and in Lehigh county every Democrat on the ticket was defeated except Mr. Stiles. In 1898 he was re-elected by the handsome majority of two thousand votes.

Mr. Stiles' father, John D. Stiles, represented his party in the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Forty-first congresses of the United States. He



was a distinguished lawyer and practiced at the Lehigh county bar nearly half a century, and was one of the best known men in Pennsylvania. Mr. Stiles' maternal grandfather, John S. Gibbons, was a member of the Pennsylvania senate in the first half of the nineteenth century.

On the 27th of September, 1889, Mr. Stiles married Miss Annie Yheulon, of Allentown, a daughter of Joseph and Caroline Yheulon, well known people of this city, where they have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Stiles always gave close, careful and intelligent attention to his public duties. The greater part of his time and attention, however, is devoted to the legal practice, and in the prosecution of his chosen profession he has met with most excellent success.

DR. J. C. KELLER, a physician and surgeon of Wind Gap, is a representative of one of the old families of Lehigh Valley, of German origin, the first American ancestors of Dr. Keller having settled at Delebole, Northampton county. The ancestral history may be found in connection with the sketch of Dr. David H. Keller on another page of this work.

Dr. J. C. Keller was born at Bellevue, Huron county, Ohio, December 26, 1864, and is a son of the Rev. Eli and Emma Keller. His father was a minister of the German Reformed church, serving as pastor of a congregation at Bellevue, Ohio, for eleven years, where he preached with great acceptance to the people. Subsequently he was called to the pastorate of Zionsville Reformed church in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He has now given up regular pastoral work, but each Sunday occupies a pulpit, his services being in constant demand to fill vacancies throughout Lehigh and adjoining counties. Although he has passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, he yet displays the vigor of a man of much younger years, and is a factor for good in the various communities in which he labors.

Dr. Keller spent the first nine years of his life in Ohio, since which time he has made his home in Pennsylvania. His education, which was begun in the former state, was continued in

the latter, being largely acquired in Perkiomen Seminary, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. On taking up the study of medicine he became a student in what was then known as the Columbus Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, but which in 1893 was merged into the Starling Medical College. He pursued his studies with much diligence and was graduated in 1886, winning his degree in that year. Soon after he located in Bangor, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a short time as assistant to his brother, Dr. David H. Keller. Believing that there was a good business opening at Wind Gap, in 1886 he removed to this place, and has since been a resident here. He is a close and earnest student of his profession, continually reading along lines that add to his general knowledge of medicine and surgery, and therefore promote his efficiency in the line of his calling. He possesses a laudable ambition, and has gradually worked his way upward until he occupies a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity in his county. His practice is now large and his business profitable, and he enjoys the high esteem not only of the public but also of his professional brethren as well. He fills the office of local examiner for several insurance companies, including the New York Life, the Mutual and the Pennsylvania Mutual.

Dr. Keller is a member of the Northampton County Medical Society, of which he is now serving as president. He also belongs to the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally Dr. Keller is a member of Pen Argyle Lodge, No. 574, F. and A. M., and is a worthy exemplar of the craft. In matters of citizenship he is public spirited and progressive, and he gives a loyal support to the Republican party, believing firmly in its principles. On this ticket he was elected chief burgess in the borough of Wind Gap, and discharged his duties in a manner that reflected credit upon himself and gave entire satisfaction to his constituents.

Dr. Keller was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Leibert, a daughter of George Leibert of Wind Gap. Their beautiful home in this place is justly celebrated for its gracious hospitality.

WILLIAM F. KOEHLER is a resident of Fullerton, and a descendant of an old family of Northampton county, whose ancestors came from Germany at an early epoch in the development of the Lehigh Valley. The great-grandfather was extensively engaged in farming, making his home in Hanover township. He reared a large family, and one of his sons was John Koehler, the grandfather of William F. Koehler. He was born in 1777, and died September 22, 1857. A practical farmer, he owned and operated a large tract of land and found in his agricultural activity an excellent source of revenue. He married Elizabeth Bial, who was born in 1778 and died October 16, 1867. Their children were Peter, Samuel, Conrad, Sally, Elizabeth, Julian and Susan, all of whom are now deceased.

Samuel Koehler, father of William F. Koehler, was born in Hanover township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and after his marriage removed to Hanover township, Lehigh county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and seven acres. This he placed under a high state of cultivation, becoming one of the successful agriculturists of his community. In matters of citizenship he was progressive and public-spirited, and among his friends and neighbors was held in the highest regard. He married Miss Lucy Beiry, and his death occurred in 1892, while Mrs. Koehler passed away in 1875. Their children were Uriah S.; Samuel J.; Theodore J.; William F.; Monroe E.; Sarah A. and Kittie, both deceased; Amanda; and Almira.

William F. Koehler was born in Hanover township, Lehigh county, December 9, 1852, and was there reared and educated, being prepared for the duties of life by liberal instruction in public schools. The occupation to which he was reared he decided to make his life work, and some years after his marriage he removed from Hanover to Whitehall township, where he purchased a farm on which he made his home until 1882. In that year he sold the property and took up his abode in Fullerton, where he now owns and occupies a small farm. His entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and his capable management and enterprise have resulted in mak-

ing him a successful career. In community affairs Mr. Koehler has also been prominent, and has aided in molding the public policy of his township. He served as commissioner from his township, and has been and now is a director of the Fairview cemetery of Catasauqua. Like others of the family he has strong faith in the doctrines of the Lutheran church, and in the church organization in which he holds membership he has filled every office, and is now acting as elder. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy.

On the 14th of May, 1878, William F. Koehler was married to Miss Rose E. Miller, a representative of one of the old families of the Lehigh Valley. Her great-grandfather, Adam Miller, emigrated from his native land, Germany, to America in the year 1733, and lived to be ninety-two years of age. His wife was also a native of Germany, and one child was born to them in that country. He was married three times. One of his sons by the second marriage was William Miller, who wedded Maria Paul, and they became the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters, and made their home in what is now Catasauqua. Their son, Joshua Miller, was the father of Mrs. Koehler. He married Sarah Steckel, and they had four children: Amanda M., now deceased; Robert A., and Rose E., and James E. S. Miller. To Mr. and Mrs. Koehler were born two sons: Amos J., who is now deceased; and Victor R. Koehler, who is living with his parents in Fullerton.

GUSTAV ADOLPH HEMM is the youngest member of the bar of Carbon county, being at this writing (in 1903) but twenty-three years of age. He is a young man with bright prospects because of his strong mentality, his laudable ambition, and his firm determination to win success. He was born in Mauch Chunk, and at the usual age entered the public schools, where he mastered the common branches of English learning. He afterward became a student in East Stroudsburg State Normal School, and when his education was completed he entered the employ of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. Later he engaged in teaching school, being thus em-

ployed for two years. He took up the study of law under Laird H. Barber, and was admitted to practice in Carbon county in 1901. He is a gentleman of excellent intellectual endowments, possessing good gifts of oratory, and in the preparation of his cases he displays much care as well as legal ability. He is also the proprietor of the cafe at Flagstaff, and the one at Switchback.

Mr. Hemm is identified with the Republican party in his political affiliations, and has held the office of borough auditor. In February, 1903, he was elected mayor of his town, and is now filling the office at the present writing, being the youngest mayor in the entire state. His election is certainly an indication of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen, as well as of his superior ability. Mr. Hemm is a member of the Mohican Club, and his personal characteristics, his genial manner, kindly disposition and deference for the opinion of others have made him popular with a large circle of friends.

In 1903 he was married to Katherine Weysser, a daughter of J. R. G. Weysser, a brewer of Mauch Chunk.

GEORGE I. EVERITT, who was well known in connection with bridge construction in Pennsylvania, and who for a number of years was accounted one of the reliable and highly respected citizens of Allentown, his death causing uniform regret throughout this city, was born in Belvidere, Pennsylvania and was one of a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, born unto John A. and Sabia (Ink) Everitt. 1. Elizha Everitt, the eldest child, married Elizabeth Taylor, and had three children—Emma, Charles and George. 2. George, who is the subject of this sketch. 3. Elizabeth Everitt, married Samuel Dankle, and had five children—Elisha, Dora, Alberta, George and John. 4. Massie, married John Horn, and they had four children—Katie, Floyd, Edith and Mamie.

George Ink Everitt pursued his education in the public schools of Clinton, Pennsylvania, and when not engaged with the duties of the school-room gave the father the benefit of his services

in the operation of the home farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he started out to learn the bridgebuilding trade, mastering the business, and making it his life work. Experience and close application brought him skill and superior efficiency, and for many years he occupied the responsible position of superintendent of the construction department of the Lathrop Bridge Company of Trenton, New Jersey. In this connection he built many of the large bridges across the rivers in New England, and also many which span the streams of Pennsylvania. The old bridge across the Lehigh river was one of his construction. He made a specialty of draw-bridges, and there were none better than those builded under his direction. In 1878 he went to Arkansas on a business trip, and was there taken ill and died. His illness was of brief duration, and his remains were brought back to Allentown and interred in the family lot in the Allentown cemetery.

Mr. Everitt was married to Miss Catherine Keiper, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Bowman) Keiper, and a granddaughter of John D. and Margaret (Newhard) Bowman. She was the second in order of birth in a family of six children. Celinda, the eldest, married Daniel Stettler, by whom she had three children, Eugene, Ella, and Frank. After the death of her first husband, Celinda married Charles Bitterling, and they have three children—Hattie, John and Eva. Annie Keiper became the wife of Walter Seip, by whom she had one son, George. Her second husband was Joseph Hunter, and they had one child, Robert. Clara married William Deshler. Emma and Ella Keiper are deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. George I. Everitt were born four children: Sally, died aged six years; John, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Annie Z., at home with her mother; and Jessie, wife of John K. Good, by whom she has one son, Everitt.

Mr. Everitt was recognized in his home community as a most staunch and inflexible adherent of the Republican party, having firm faith in its principles, and giving helpful support to the work of the party, yet the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him, his time being



fully occupied by his business duties. He belonged to no lodge or church, but attended services of the Methodist denomination. His leisure hours were given to his family, and his devotion to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children was one of his strong characteristics.

HENRY H. DENT, the president of the Dent Hardware Company, is a native of England. He was born in 1861, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Hewitt) Dent, who were also natives of England. In 1866 the parents emigrated to the United States with their family, locating in Newark, New Jersey, where the father carried on business as an architect and builder. Unto him and his wife were born thirteen children, eight of whom are still living, namely: Mary, Emma, Elizabeth, Sarah, Julia, Nellie, Henry H. and Edwin.

Henry H. Dent completed his education by graduation in the high school of Newark, New Jersey. In his youth he occupied various clerical positions, acting as bookkeeper and in other capacities, and in 1889 he removed to Allentown, where he again accepted a position as bookkeeper. In 1894 he became superintendent of the Allentown Hardware Company, and the following year on the incorporation of the Dent Hardware Company was chosen president, and has since acted in this capacity, bringing to bear his keen discrimination and unflinching energy in the successful conduct of what has become one of the leading productive industries of Allentown.

In 1880 Henry H. Dent was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Roder, of New Jersey, and they have two children: Harry C. and Walter R. Dent.

SAMUEL B. LEWIS, of Allentown, has throughout his business career been connected with the iron interests of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the Lehigh Valley acknowledges its indebtedness to other members of the family for labors resulting in its material progress and business upbuilding.

The Lewis family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was established in Pennsylvania when this

country was a part of the colonial possessions of Great Britain. Samuel Lewis, his grandfather, was a man of patriotic spirit and love of liberty, and at the time of the Revolutionary war, being then a resident of Chester county, furnished iron which was used in making cannon for the continental troops. He married Elizabeth Long, and to them were born seven children: Betsey, Samuel, William, John, Jane, Anna and Margaret. Of this family Samuel Lewis (second) was the only one that married. Like his father, he became an active factor in the business development of Pennsylvania, being one of the pioneer coal shippers of Schuylkill county. He did a large business in that line, and later became a factor in the development of the iron industry, building the furnace of the Allentown Iron Company in 1846. He assumed the management of the plant, and was at the head of the concern for a number of years. Samuel Lewis (second) was united in marriage to Elizabeth Balliet, and to them were born eleven children: 1. Samuel, the eldest, is the subject of this review. 2. Elizabeth became the wife of Oliver T. Ritter, and had one child, Templeton C., who married Frances Ihrie, by whom he has a daughter, Frances. 3. Mary became the wife of H. C. Longnecker, who was a colonel in the Mexican and Civil wars, and was also congressman from this district, and a lawyer by profession; his children were Elizabeth and Reginald, the latter married Cora Hittle, by whom he has two children, Gladys and Mary. 4. William, deceased. 5. Martha, living in Allentown. 6. Joseph B., married Eleanor Schmucker. 7. John S., wedded Mary F. Lawson, and has one child, Hattie. 8. Sarah, a resident of Allentown. 9. Lawrence, went to the west and was there married. 10. James B. 11. Ella, wife of Dr. Henry C. Longnecker, dentist, and has one son, Dr. Parke D. Longnecker, a practicing dentist of Philadelphia.

Samuel B. Lewis, the eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Balliet) Lewis, was reared and educated in Allentown, and in early life became familiar with the iron industry as assistant to his father, whom he succeeded as manager of the furnace of the Allentown Iron Company.





H. H. Dent.



Throughout his business career he has been connected with the development of the iron fields of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, controlling important industrial interests. He comes of a family noted for patriotism and loyalty in citizenship, successive generations giving their support to the Federal, Whig and Republican parties. He is a staunch advocate of the last named, putting forth strong effort to promote its growth and secure its success.

In 1858 Samuel Lewis was married to Miss Mary A. Rosensteel, a native of Allentown, and their children are two in number. Hon. Fred E. Lewis, the only son, is a leading lawyer and business man of Allentown, and is also mayor. He married Julia Hammersley; and their children are Samuel and Anna. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lewis, is the wife of Thomas Simcoe, and their children are Mary, Carroll, Roberta, and Fred.

HARVEY HAAS FARR, connected with mercantile and manufacturing interests in Allentown, was born in the city which is yet his home, his parents being Jacob Lemur and Elizabeth (Haas) Farr. His maternal grandfather, Nathan Haas married Miss Butz. To Jacob and Elizabeth Farr were born three children: William H., who died at the age of twenty-one years; Harvey, and Jacob.

Harvey H. Farr acquired his early education in the public schools of Allentown, and then entered the academy at East Hampden, Massachusetts, but before the time of his graduation was obliged to return home to assist his father in business. His elder brother William, who had been his father's assistant, died, and thus he was needed at home. In 1860 Jacob Farr had established a shoe store, and his son Harvey upon his return in 1883 entered the store, where he remained as a salesman until 1888. In that year his father died, and he joined his brother and Nathan Haas in the firm of Farr, Haas & Company. They succeeded to the business, and the partnership was maintained until 1900, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and then Jacob Farr and Edgar Wenner became partners in the

firm, taking the name of Farr Brothers & Company. This they yet conduct, and have developed an enterprise of large and profitable proportions. In 1898 Harvey H. Farr organized the Lehigh Valley Shoe Company, for the manufacture of boys and children's shoes of all grades. The output at the present time is about one thousand pairs of shoes per day, and the demand made by jobbers for their manufactured stock is so great that they have to purchase nearly all of the goods which they carry in their own store. There is nothing in the line of ladies', men's and children's shoes than cannot be found in their establishment, and their store is a very extensive enterprise, their sales having reached a large annual figure.

Harvey H. Farr gives his support to the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for political honors, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. He belongs to the Reformed church, to the Masonic fraternity and became one of the charter members of the Lodge, No. 130, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Allentown.

WILLIAM F. HECKER is well known as a successful and enterprising merchant of Allentown where he has been engaged in business for more than a third of a century. Moreover, he is a representative of one of the oldest families of the state, tracing his ancestry back to Rev. John Egidius Hecker, who in 1751 came to Pennsylvania from Herburn, Nassau, Germany. He was a minister of the German Reformed church, and settled in Northampton county, where he preached the gospel for a number of years. He married and had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters—Adam, Yost, Jonas, Mrs. Peter Troxell, Mrs. Adam Troxell, Mrs. Bartholomew, and Mrs. Kock. Of these, Adam married, and his children were Jacob, John, Henry, Mrs. Landenslager, Mrs. Reigley, and Kate.

Yost Hecker, the second son of the emigrant, married, and his children were Adam, Paul, John, Egidius, Jacob, Mrs. Woodring, Mrs. Kreiling, Mrs. Butz, and Mary. There is no record of the daughters' children, but four of the

sons reared families. Adam Hecker had five children: William, Joseph, Mrs. Catherine Beiter, Mrs. Eliza Gilbert, and Mary. Paul Hecker had two children, Anna and Owen. John Hecker had four children: Edward Egidius, John Franklin, Orville, and Philemon. Jacob Hecker had a large family of nine children: Caroline, Benjamin, Mary, Elmina, Sarah, Willoughby, Henry H., Albert, and Edward.

Jonas Hecker, the son of the emigrant, and the grandfather of William F. Hecker, had eight children: Daniel, William, Joseph, Jeremiah, Charles, Peter, Polly, and Julia. The family history gives the following record of the sons' families: Daniel had eight children: Joseph, Franklin, Stephen, Daniel, Charles, Levi, Melinda, and Polly. William had two sons, Robert W., and James. Jeremiah had two sons, Washington, and Wayne.

Peter Hecker, son of Jonas Hecker, had three children, of whom William F. Hecker is the second. The eldest, Lewis P. Hecker, married Elmina Lentz, and their daughter is Mary Magdalene, wife of Charles H. Schlesman, by whom she has a son, Carlton Hecker. Jane A. is the widow of Alfred Delong, and their children are Rev. Preston A. Delong, who married Miss Seidley; Winifred P. and Clara A. Delong.

William F. Hecker was born in North Whitehall, Pennsylvania, and in early life attended the public schools. His father was a carpenter and builder, and he learned the trade, which he followed until 1862, when he responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting in the One Hundred and Seventy-Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he became a second lieutenant. He was with the army for about a year, and was located most of the time at Hilton Head, South Carolina. He then received an honorable discharge and returned to the north. Following his marriage, which occurred in 1864, Mr. Hecker went to Heidelberg, where he established a general store which he conducted for three years, when, having an opportunity to sell advantageously, he disposed of his business there, and in 1868 came to Allentown, where he has since been a representative of mercantile interests. He first

opened a millinery and fancy goods store, together with a sewing machine department, but in 1892 disposed of the first named department, and has since dealt exclusively in sewing machines. In 1884 he purchased the business block in which he is now located, and in the conduct of his business has gained gratifying success.

In 1864 William F. Hecker was married to Miss Elmina Diebert, a daughter of Daniel and Anna (Krause) Diebert, in whose family were four children: Messina, the wife of David Huff, and the mother of nine children: Mrs. Hecker; Amelia, who married William Metzger, and has five children; and Elias, who married Leah Wehr, and has one child. To Mr. and Mrs. Hecker were born three children: Isola, the wife of J. Y. Schelly, by whom she has five children—Harold H., Hannah Isola, Arthur James, William F., and Dorothy; Annie E., the wife of H. O. Ritter, by whom she has a daughter, Ketherine; and Julia Helen, wife of Ralph Rhoda. Mr. Hecker and his family attend the Reformed church. He is a Republican in his political views, and for four years served on the school board, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs.

ALFRED JOHN YOST, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Allentown, was born in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1870, and is of Danish descent, the ancestry of the family being traced back to Joseph Yost, his great-grandfather, who was a native of Denmark and became a resident of the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century. The early educational privileges of his son, John Yost, were limited, but by the exercise of his inherent talents he won a place among the substantial residents of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. Not only was he successful in business affairs, but he also became quite prominent and influential in public life in his locality, serving in various official positions, including that of county commissioner. He devoted his attention largely to farming, but his last years were spent in active retirement from labor, and he died in 1873, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife bore the



maiden name of Maria Van Steuben, and belonged to a well known and influential family of Lehigh county. Their marriage was blessed with four sons and five daughters, including Dr. Martin Lewis Yost, the father of Dr. Alfred J. Yost.

Dr. Martin L. Yost became a student in the public schools, and his love of learning prompted him to devote all of his leisure hours to the acquirement of knowledge, and in this way he became prepared for entrance upon a professional career. He was graduated in the Bellevue Medical College of New York in 1864, but previous to that time he gained a practical knowledge of the science of medicine, and had ministered to his neighbors as a member of the medical fraternity. Soon after his graduation he located in Salisbury township, near Allentown, and he remained an active member of the profession up to a few years ago, always keeping thoroughly informed concerning the advancement made by the medical fraternity. Not only did he practice his profession in that city, but also became a director of the Second National Bank of Allentown. He has been for a number of years the owner of one of the best farms of the locality, comprising one hundred and fifty acres of very valuable land, splendidly improved with all modern equipments.

Dr. Martin L. Yost was twice married. In November, 1862, he married Amanda Gable, a native of Lower Milford township, Lehigh county, and a daughter of Willoughby and Eliza (Wieder) Gable. They became the parents of seven children, five of whom, as well as the mother, met an accidental death. The others are Dr. Alfred J. Yost, and his sister, Helen. The father for his second wife chose Julia Heiman, a daughter of Solomon and Rachel (Ulmer) Heiman. Her father was a resident of Alsace, Germany, and spent his entire life in that country. Unto the second marriage of Dr. M. L. Yost was born a daughter, Rachel, who graduated from the College for Women.

Alfred J. Yost acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town, and afterward attended Muhlenberg College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1890. He then

entered the University of Pennsylvania, and completed a course in that institution with the class of 1893, having been a student in the medical department. Immediately afterward he went to Salisbury township, where he opened an office and engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery until November of that year, when he was married and removed to Allentown. He has since engaged in active practice in the latter place and his business ability, comprehensive understanding of the principles of the medical science, and his care and precision in his surgical work, have gained for him a large practice. In 1893 he was nominated for coroner, and on the expiration of his first term, three years later, was re-elected to the same office. When six years had passed he refused to accept another nomination.

Dr. Yost is quite prominent in fraternal organizations in his county, belonging to Lehigh Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand; to the Elks Lodge, No. 130; to Greenleaf Lodge, No. 561, F. & A. M.; to Rajah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. His political faith is that of the Democratic party, and his religious belief is in harmony with the Lutheran doctrine.

Dr. Yost was married in 1893 to Miss Adelina Lovina Ruhe, a daughter of Werner K. and Mary Jane (Frederic) Ruhe. Her paternal grandparents were Augustus L. and Adelaide (Knauss) Ruhe, and her maternal parents were Nathan and Lovina (Kiechel) Frederic. Mrs. Yost has one brother, Mark Ruhe, but no sisters. To Dr. Yost and his wife have been born five children—Martin Lewis, Ethel, Isabel, Mary, and Ruth, the two last named being deceased.

SIMEON BRUCE CHASE, an attorney at Pen Argyl, is a descendant of an old and distinguished family of Pennsylvania. His birth occurred at Great Bend, this state, May 13, 1878, his parents being Nicholas D. and Alice (Wallace) Chase. The father was also born in Great Bend, while the mother was a native of Springfield, Indiana. Nicholas D. Chase was for a number of years a member of the Susquehanna county bar, but in 1880 removed to Easton and

became a member of the Northampton county bar. In the trial of cases he showed marked ability and a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, being thus enabled to command a large clientage. A staunch advocate of Republican principles, he served as chairman of the county convention on more than one occasion. His death occurred January 19, 1902, when he was about forty-nine years of age. His family numbers three living children: Simeon B., Edwin B., born in 1884; and Clyde W., born in 1889.

Simeon B. Chase spent the days of his boyhood in Easton, Pennsylvania, and his early educational privileges were supplemented by a course of study in the Easton high school, from which he was graduated in June, 1896. He then entered Lafayette College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1900. He studied law under the direction of his grandfather, Simeon B. Chase, who is now a practicing attorney of Hallstead, Pennsylvania, and in April, 1900, he was admitted to the bar in Susquehanna county, this state. Mr. Chase entered upon the practice of his profession in Hallstead, and in the meantime became the editor of the *Hallstead Herald*, now being published under the name of the "*County Herald*." He served in that capacity during the years of 1897-98. During the Spanish-American war he was enrolled as company clerk in Company G, of the Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served from the 10th of May, 1898, until the 11th of March, 1899. He then again assumed control of the "*Herald*" and continued this connection with journalistic interests until his admission to the Susquehanna bar in 1900. At the same time he was also a member of the staff of several papers in various portions of the state. In 1902 he became a member of the Northampton county bar, and is now practicing at Pen Argyl. He is a promising young attorney, and has already secured a clientage that would be creditable to an older practitioner. His thorough preparation for his profession and his natural ability all combine to make him one of the leading young members of the Profession in the Lehigh Valley.

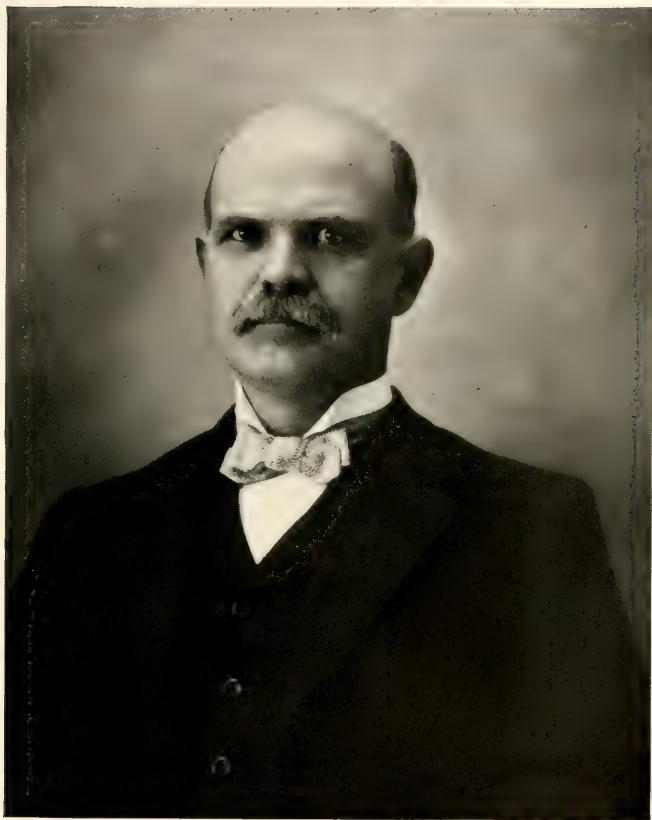
Mr. Chase was married October 10, 1900, to Miss Grace R. Waterman, who was born in Hickory Grove, Great Bend township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Edwin R. Waterman. They have two children, Simeon B., born February 2, 1902, and Edwin R., born June 10, 1903. Mr. Chase is a member of Great Bend Lodge, No. 338, F. & A. M.

CHARLES C. KAISER, treasurer of the Dent Hardware Company, and a wide-awake, progressive business man, is of German birth. He was born in 1851, and is a son of George C. C. and Elizabeth (Brown) Kaiser. His father was a manufacturer in Germany, and in 1854 emigrated with his family to America.

Charles C. Kaiser is the only child born in the fatherland that is now living. He was reared in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he acquired his early education, later supplementing it by a course of study in Baltimore, Maryland. Entering upon his business career, he was employed in a clerical capacity until his twentieth year. Subsequently he took charge of a dry-goods store in a western state, and in 1888 came to Allentown, where he was employed as foreman of the Allentown Hardware Company. In 1894 he became interested in the organization of the Dent Hardware Company, and was chosen its treasurer. This has since been his business connection, and he has contributed his full share to the success, growth and prosperity of the business.

Mr. Kaiser has attained high rank in Masonry, being connected with the Consistory as a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Knights of Malta. In 1884 he was married to Miss Sarah P. Newman.

J. WINSLOW WOOD, a manufacturer of Allentown, is a representative of a family of English origin that has had important bearing upon the substantial development of the Lehigh Valley. He is a descendant of Timothy Wood, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to Amer-



Chas. C. Kausey





ica in 1700, and joined his brother, Jonas, who was then living at Huntington, Long Island. In 1727 Timothy Wood was killed by the Indians and seven poisoned arrows were found in his body. He left three sons, Timothy, Daniel and Andrew. The two older removed to Orange county, New York, in the spring of 1728, Timothy settling in Goshen, and Daniel near Florida. Andrew, the youngest son, removed to New England.

It was Daniel Wood who became the next in the line of direct descent to J. Winslow Wood. He bought what is called the Wood farm in 1733, paying one dollar per acre for it, and through one hundred and twelve years it remained in possession of his descendants. He was twice married, and by the first union had five children, John, Jonas, Mary, Elizabeth and Deborah. The children of his second marriage were Daniel and Andrew. The former became a physician and served as a surgeon in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, making a most excellent record because of his scientific skill and his patriotism. His son, John Wood, was the founder of the city of Quincy, Illinois, and became governor of that state. His brother, Andrew Wood, continued upon the old homestead, and married his cousin Elizabeth Wood, a daughter of John Wood, who came from Longford, Ireland, thus uniting two branches of the family. Their children were Jesse; Mrs. Elizabeth Totten; Andrew, who became a Methodist minister of Ohio; and James.

James Wood, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Wood, was born April 17, 1778, upon the old home property, and in connection with farming followed cabinet-making and carpentering. A high clock frame which he made as a wedding gift for his bride is now owned by one of his descendants in Easton, Pennsylvania. He purchased the old home farm, paying twenty-five dollars per acre for the property for which his great-grandfather had given a dollar per acre. He was married March 9, 1799, to Mary Armstrong, daughter of William Armstrong, granddaughter of William Armstrong, Sr., and great-

granddaughter of Francis Armstrong. The last named sailed from Ulster county, Ireland, August 6, 1728, and landed in New York on December 10th following. He was a man of unfaltering integrity and honesty of purpose, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, one of the earliest members of the church of his denomination in Florida, New York, and acting as its chorister for many years. The following description was given of him by Rev. J. E. Elmer, pastor of the church, September 11, 1758, and is copied from the original manuscript. "Mr. Francis Armstrong, elder of the Presbyterian congregation in Florida, has in every article fulfilled his obligation to me as minister on the account of my support while I lived in the congregation, and much more than ever was his proportion, for which I do forever acquit him from all subscriptions made to me, and heartily and earnestly recommend him as an example for others if they would follow a preached gospel."

To James and Mary (Armstrong) Wood were born the following named children: Daniel T., Sarah, William, Julia, Jane, Keturah, James, Mary, Thomas and Emily. Of this family Daniel T. was for twenty-nine years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Middletown, New York, while William was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Galesburg, Illinois, and Jane was for many years engaged in missionary and pastorate work as the assistant of the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, New York.

James Washington Wood, father of J. Winslow Wood, was born near Florida, New York, October 15, 1813, and remained on the old home farm until almost nineteen years of age. At a revival service held in Florida during the fall of 1831, he became interested in the cause of Christianity, and made public profession of his faith by uniting with the church, January 31, 1832. He chose the work of the ministry as a life calling, and in the spring of 1832 began a course of study under the direction of his brother, the Rev. Daniel T. Wood, of Middletown, New York. The sudden change from an active outdoor life

to the sedentary habits of the student brought on a severe illness, which made it necessary for him to return to his home in Florida. In the fall of 1832, however, he entered Goshen Academy, then under the charge of Mr. Stark, and in November, 1833, traveling by way of the Newburg and Easton stage line, he reached Easton, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of December. He was enrolled as a student in Lafayette College, in which he won high rank. He provided for his own support by working as a cabinet-maker and carpenter, and by teaching and by writing for the newspapers and magazines, and while thus busily occupied with various means of support he also gained high rank in scholarship, and was graduated September 20, 1837. The records show that he was awarded the Latin and English salutatory on commencement day. He continued his preparation for the ministry in the Union Theological Seminary in New York city, where he also followed employment that would provide for his expenses while he continued his studies. During three months of one year he conducted a class in the classics in Middletown, and this pioneer effort for higher education resulted in the establishment of the academy at that place.

During a meeting of the Presbytery of Hudson, at Amity, Orange county, New York, on September 11, 1839, James Wood was examined and licensed as a minister of the Presbyterian church. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the church of his denomination at Deckertown, New Jersey, on December 11, same year, and continued his pastorate there until September, 1845, when he resigned and began work for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in New York. As a representative of that society he preached for the mission in Chester, New York, and without solicitation on his part a call was extended to him to accept the pastorate there. This invitation he accepted, and began his work in Chester on November 1, 1845. For seventeen years he remained there, in which time about four hundred members were added to the church, and a large and beautiful house of worship was erected at a cost of about ten thou-

sand dollars. October 1, 1862, Rev. Wood resigned his pastorate at Chester and removed to Easton, Pennsylvania. On the 18th of the same month he sailed for the old world, visiting Europe and the Holy Land, and in the fall of 1863 returned to America. He then accepted a call from the Presbyterian church of Allentown, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1865, and was installed as its pastor by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, October 25th of that year. He continued to reside in Allentown until his death, which came very unexpectedly. Both he and his wife lie buried in the Able family lot in the cemetery at Easton, Pennsylvania. Rev. Wood was a man of attractive personal appearance, of medium height, good physique, dark hair, and a fine face with which kindness supplemented intellectuality. He was always an earnest student, and continued his acquaintance with the classics and the German and French languages as well as with the writings of the English tongue. His scholarly attainments were recognized by his alma mater on July 2d, 1879, when the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him, and to this honor he responded in an oration delivered in the Latin tongue. He became well known as an orator, and made frequent contributions to the press and general publications, both religious and secular. His oratorical power caused him to be selected to address many popular public gatherings, and he was as well, a most entertaining conversationalist, so that his companionship was eagerly sought by both young and old. He was, moreover, a man of broad humanitarian principles and of deep sympathy and he held friendship inviolable. He was a student of the signs of the times, and kept informed in the great social and economic questions of the country, for he regarded the things of the day as a part of man's life, and as a preparation for the life to come. His influence was far-reaching, and his memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him.

Rev. James Wood was married October 9, 1839, in Easton, Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Caroline Able, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Daniel T. Wood, of Middletown, New York,

and Rev. Dr. Gray, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wood was a daughter of Jacob Able, a son of Jacob Able, Sr., who in his childhood came from Germany to America in 1750. Mrs. Wood was a lady of superior education and culture, and possessed a remarkable memory. In early life she was a leader in society circles of Easton, and became a most earnest worker in the Sunday-schools. At the age of eighteen she united with the Presbyterian church of Easton, under the pastorate of Dr. Gray, and throughout her married life was a most devoted assistant to her husband, sharing with him in his work in all possible ways. She died at her home in Allentown, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1882. The children of her marriage are Jacob Winslow; James Whitfield, of Easton; Mrs. Elizabeth Able Harrison, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Daniel Burton Wood, of Dickens, Missouri.

J. Winslow Wood was born in Deckertown, New Jersey, March 27, 1843, and during his early childhood accompanied his parents on their removal to Chester, New York. His early education acquired in the public schools was supplemented by a course in Chester Academy, where he prepared for college. He then entered Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1863, and was graduated in 1866. In the same year he went to Easton, where he took up the study of law under the direction of Matthew Hale Jones, and in 1867 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced for a short time in Easton and in New York, and in 1868 took up his abode in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he continued in the law practice until 1883. In that year he put aside the duties of his profession, and has since devoted his attention to manufacturing interests, covering a period of twenty years, in which he has developed an enterprise of importance in industrial circles in Lehigh county. He is a Republican in politics, and is an active and earnest exponent of the principles of his party.

In 1878 J. Winslow Wood was married to Miss Mary Jane Allbright, a daughter of Phaon and Lucinda (Guth) Allbright, who were the parents of six children: (1) Ellen is the wife of

John P. Dillinger, and had four children: Flora, who married Henry Greenwald, and has two children, Henry and Ralph; Lewis, who married Annie Ibach, and has four children, John, Harry, Lewis and Helen; Sallie, who was the wife of Edwin Gross, and had four children; and Myra, who married Fred Horlacher, and has three children, Frederick Edgar and Robert. (2) Josiah, married Mary Amanda Eberhard, and has one daughter, Eva. (3) Griffith, married Hannah Cleaver, and their children are Sallie, Frank, John, Lucy and Joseph. (4) Myra, married Samuel A. Butz, and their children are Gertrude, who married Joseph C. Groff, and Edgar. (5) Mary Jane, who married J. Winslow Wood, whose name introduces this sketch, became the mother of two children, James W. and Frances. (6) George married Sallie Brobst, and they are the parents of five children: Lewis, who married Cena Bittner; Arthur, Kate, Margaret and Miriam.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Winslow Wood are the parents of five children, two of whom are now living, James W., and Frances; and three are deceased, Guy, Elizabeth, and Lucena. Mr. Wood and family are members of St. John's Lutheran church of Allentown.

GEORGE FREDERIC HERMAN, now living retired in Allentown, Pennsylvania, was born in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1831. His paternal grandparents were Frederic and Catherine (Lutz) Herman, and his maternal grandparents were John George and Catherine (Fuchs) Frederic, so that Mr. Herman of this review bears the full name of each grandfather.

His parents were Jacob and Susan (Frederic) Herman, in whose family were seven children: Jacob Tilghman, who married Anna Brown, and their children are: Jacob J., Martin, Ellen, Camilla, Anna, Susanna, and Christian. 2. George Frederic, mentioned hereinafter. 3. Daniel, who married Sarah Ann Johnson, by whom he has nine children: Richard, Simon, Eugene, John, Palmar, Sabila, Sarah, Esther and



Minnie. 4. Samuel, who married Sarah Ann Kern, and they are the parents of one son, Howard, deceased. 5. Catherine, who became the wife of Owen Clewall; both are now deceased, and one child survives them, Maria, now married to Tilman Fogel; Sallie Ann, who became the life of David Barnett, by whom she had one child, Eliza Etta, now deceased. Mrs. Barnett is now deceased. 7. Rebecca, who became the wife of Andrew Kriedler, now deceased.

George Frederic Herman attended the public schools of his native township during his early boyhood days, and in his leisure hours assisted his father, who at that time was one of the prosperous farmers of Lower Nazareth township. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, at which time he began learning the trade of miller under the direction of Colonel Yohe, of Easton, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He afterward returned to his father's farm, and then established a steam mill at Hecktown, which he operated for four or five years. In 1865 he took up his abode in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the grain and wholesale liquor business, following that pursuit with success up to the year 1880, a period of fifteen years, when he closed out the business. In the same year he was elected sheriff of Northampton county, filling the office for one term. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Bethlehem by President Cleveland, and acted in that capacity for three years. On the expiration of that period he retired from public life, and has since devoted his time to his family and the supervision of his invested interests. In 1902, after a residence of thirty-seven years in Bethlehem, Mr. Herman removed to Allentown, locating at No. 1109 Hamilton street, where he still resides. Mr. Herman is a Lutheran in religious faith, a Democrat in politics, and a member of Bethlehem Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Herman has been married twice, his first union having been with Sarah Ann Koehler, a daughter of David and Lavina (Schortz) Koehler. They had a family of five children. (1) Ascher W., cashier of the N. H. National Bank at

Easton; he married Ellen Reinich, who bore him the following named children: George, Henry, Lillie. (2) Mary Jane, widow of Dr. Thomas Cooper, and mother of one son, George Herman Cooper. (3) Emma Catherine, who became the wife of Paul Kampsmith, and their children are: Frederic and Ralph. (4) Susanna Lavina, who resides at home. 5. Ida M., wife of George Reigel, by whom she has two sons: Franklin and a babe. Mr. Herman married for his second wife Araminta A. Roth, a daughter of Jesse and Catherine (Gauß) Roth.

JAMES A. MILLER, proprietor of the Hotel German, at New Tripoli, and also engaged in general merchandising there, was born on the old family homestead in Linn township, Lehigh county, on the 3d of May, 1863. The family was established in America by Andrew Miller, the great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this record. He was a native of Switzerland, who, crossing the Atlantic to the new world, settled in Lehigh county. He married and among his children was John Miller, Jr., the grandfather, whose birth occurred in Linn township, where he was reared and educated. He attended the common schools, and after putting aside his text books began farming on his own account, making that his life occupation. He married Marie Rex, of the same county, and among their children was Reuben Miller, the father of James A. Miller. Reuben Miller was born in Linn township, November 27, 1824, and was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period. He acquired his education in the common schools, and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he carried on with success for a number of years, acquiring thereby a competence that enabled him to live retired until his death, May 17, 1904. He made his home in New Tripoli, where he enjoyed a well earned rest from his labors. He married Sarah A. Mantz, a daughter of David Mantz, of Linn township, Lehigh county, and the children born of this marriage are as follows: Alvena M., who married Reuben Fisher, and had four children; George D., who mar-





*Jas. A. Miller*



ried Josephine Oldt, by whom he had three children; Mary J., who married James D. Snyder; William A., who wedded Savilla Krause, by whom he had one child; and Catherine E.

James A. Miller spent his boyhood days on the old homestead, assisting in the labors of the fields through the summer months, and during the remainder of the year pursuing his education in the common schools. He also attended several select schools, and when his course was finished he engaged in teaching, becoming a successful representative of educational interests in Lynn township of Lehigh county. He then entered the employ of his father-in-law, Jonas German, and managed his store and hotel business for nineteen years until the death of Mr. German, July 5, 1900. He then purchased the hotel property and began business August 17, 1900, and is now conducting a good hostelry which finds favor with the public. He is also proprietor of the general store in the town, and his dual business interests are bringing to him gratifying success. Aside from his mercantile and hotel enterprises he is serving as justice of the peace, to which position he was first elected in 1882, and by re-election he has been continued in the office to the present time, (1904.) In 1903 Mr. Miller was elected a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Allentown, and takes an active interest in that flourishing institution. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, he is enabled to support his position by intelligent argument. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, to the Odd Fellows, to the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics. He also holds membership relations with the Pennsylvania German Society, and he and his family attend the German Reformed church.

Mr. Miller was married in 1881 to Miss Louisa G. German, a daughter of Jonas German, deceased. Her father was a resident farmer of Linn township. By this marriage there has been born one son, Ralph E., whose birth occurred January 26, 1882, and who now attends Ursinus College, and will graduate with the class of 1905.

HENRY D. HERSH, of the F. Hersh Hardware Company, of Allentown, was born near Alberty, Upper Macungie township, December 6, 1846. His paternal grandfather, Henry Hersh, was the father of Franklin Hersh, who married Emma Yeager, a daughter of Daniel Yeager, who married a Miss Christman. To Franklin and Emma Hersh were born seven children, of whom two died in infancy. The oldest living is Henry Daniel Hersh, of this review.

James N. Hersh, the second, married Emma Mertz, a daughter of Elias and Sophia Mertz, and they have four children: Henry, at home; Edgar, who married Ella Troxell, and has two children, Lloyd and Clarence; Harvey, who married Rebecca Kocher, by whom he had a son, Ralph, and after her death wedded Mary Elizabeth, Wisner, by whom he has six children—Grace, Marie, Paul, James, Marion and Harvey, Jr.; and Willis, who married Roxie Welty, and has three children: Earle, Emma and Ethel.

George T. Hersh, third son of Franklin Hersh, married Emma Edwards, a daughter of Benjamin in Lydia (Bartholomew) Edwards. They have five children: Florence, wife of Robert F. Miller, by whom she has one child; George Warren; Harold Edwards; Lewis Edwards; and Isabella. George T. Hersh was educated in the public schools, and in the early part of his business career was engaged in clerking for five years in Philadelphia. In 1876 he removed to Allentown, and became a member of the hardware firm of F. Hersh's Sons & Company. In public affairs he has been active and influential, serving for four years as a member of the board of control, for one term in the city council, and as a member of the board of managers of the building committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a director in the Allentown Foundry & Machine Company. He is a Republican in politics, belongs to Zion Reformed church, and holds membership with Greenleaf Lodge, No. 561, F. & A. M.

Frank H. Hersh, twin brother of George, attended the public schools in Allentown, and after-

ward became a student in the business college in New Haven, Connecticut. On his return to Pennsylvania he went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in clerking for a brief period, and then entered the Lehigh Valley Railroad service as yardmaster, being employed in that way for four years. On the expiration of that period he became a member of the firm of Hersh & Brother, of Allentown, and was associated with the business until 1902, when on account of ill health he retired. He is, however, a director in the Allentown National Bank, and is also one of the trustees of the College for Women. He married Jennie E. Glick, and they have a daughter, Ruth A. Hersh.

Clara M. Hersh, the only daughter of Franklin Hersh, became the wife of Arnold R. Lewis, and had a son Roy, who died in infancy.

Henry Daniel Hersh, the eldest of the brothers, pursued his early education in the public schools and entered upon his business career as a salesman in the employ of Joseph Stein, of Weisenberg township, Lehigh county, in order to learn the methods pursued in the mercantile world. After six months, however, he entered his father's hardware store, and had charge of the business during his father's absence at the front in the Civil war. After his father's return, Mr. Hersh was in the employ of Joseph Hartman for a time, and was afterward in the general store of Burdge & Jones for four years. In 1866 he became a member of the firm of Hersh & Mosser, hardware dealers of Allentown. Several changes in ownership have occurred since that time, and the firm style has been successively Hersh, Mosser & Co., F. Hersh's Sons & Company; F. Hersh & Sons, and the F. Hersh Hardware Company, the last being the present name. This is one of the largest and best equipped hardware stores in the Lehigh Valley, and the annual sales reach a large figure.

In matters relating to the public welfare and general improvement, Henry D. Hersh is actively interested. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the city council of Allentown, and also of the school board. He belongs to Zion Reformed church, and also to Camp

No. 63, P. O. S. A., and Lehigh Commandery No. 6.

Henry D. Hersh married Miss Annie E. Knauss, a daughter of Ephraim T. and Mary (Kline) Knauss. Ten children have been born to them, of whom seven are now living: John F., who married Maggie Wren, and had one child, which died in infancy; Mary M.; Howard N., who married Hattie Ruch, and has one child; Grace E., who married Christian Pretz, and has one son, Richard; Charles W., Nina M., and Franklin Arnold Hersh.

GEORGE ALBERT GREISS, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Allentown, Pennsylvania, was born at Alburtis, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1874.

Peter Greiss was probably the ancestor and founder of the family in America. He came from Germany in the latter half of the eighteenth century and settled in Philadelphia, where he remained until the colonists entered upon a war for independence. He then left home to become a Revolutionary soldier, and is supposed to have been killed in battle, as no news of him was afterward received. His wife, who was probably of German lineage, was left with the care of their three sons, Philip, Peter, and Joseph (or John). There is some little doubt concerning the name of the third, his history being unknown, as he left no descendants, but it was probably Joseph. Philip married and removed to either Center or Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and had a large family. Peter Griess, the second son, married Margaret Rauch. He was indentured at the age of three years to a farmer of the name of Leaser, who resided near Huff's church, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Late in life he was confirmed as a member of the German Reformed church, and was known to rise at three o'clock in the morning and read his Bible until dawn. By trade he was a weaver, and in following that pursuit provided for his family. His children were Magdalena, Peter, George, Joseph, Philip, Hannah, David, Katie, Polly, Barbara,



Rebecca, John and Elizabeth. Of this family George Greiss was the grandfather of the Rev. George A. Greiss. He married Lydia Gehris, and their children were: Philip, John, Peter, Jacob, George G., Daniel, David, Sarah and Julia.

George Gehris Greiss was born near Huff's church, July 4, 1839, and acquired his education in the neighborhood schools. In the years of his early manhood he followed the trade of a stone mason, and also engaged in farming. The larger part of his life was passed as an iron ore contractor, conducting a successful business in that line. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and his political support is given to the Prohibition party, for he is a stanch advocate of the temperance cause. He has been elected to the office of school director of his district in Lower Macungie township. He married Miss Anna Schirey, who was born in February, 1845, at Forge Dale, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and is a great-granddaughter of John Schirey. Her grandfather, John Schirey, worked in the forge and also followed farming. He served as a private in the war of 1812, and he established the Schirey homestead near Eschbach Crossing, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Marks, who was of English descent, while Mr. Schirey was of German lineage. Their son, William Schirey, wedded Elizabeth Boyer, who was also of German descent and was a daughter of Adam Boyer. It was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Boyer) Schirey, who became the wife of George Gehris Greiss, and the mother of our subject. Their children were: Bertha A., Annie Dell, Sallie Kate, George Albert, and William Henry.

In the public schools of his native town (Alburtis, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania), Rev. Greiss acquired his early education, which was supplemented by a three years' course and afterward by a post-graduate course in the State Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, where the degree of Master of Elements was conferred upon him. He then engaged in teaching for two terms

in the public schools of his native town, and on the expiration of that period he was enrolled as a sophomore in Muhlenberg College, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in June, 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while that of Master of Arts was subsequently conferred upon him by the same institution. In the fall following his graduation from Muhlenberg, he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary of the General Synod, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and after three years was graduated in the spring of 1899, having completed the course and won the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

Rev. Greiss entered upon the active work of the ministry at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, in July, 1899. His pastorate covered three Lutheran charges, and he remained at New Bloomfield for a year and two months, his labor there proving most pleasant. At the end of that time, upon the resignation of Dr. J. A. Singmaster, of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church at Allentown, he was called to fill that pulpit, and entered upon his duties there in September, 1900. His service there has continued to the present time (1904), and during this period a large number of persons have been received into the membership of the church, and thousands of dollars have been raised for local and benevolent objects. At this writing a magnificent house of worship in Gothic style of architecture is being erected on the site of the old church, which was torn down during the summer of 1903, and the new edifice, when completed, will cost sixty thousand dollars. The church work is well organized, and much good is being accomplished in its various departments. As a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the General Synod of America and an ordained minister he is actively connected with the synodical and conference work, and also takes a very helpful and effective part in local religious and benevolent work.

Rev. George A. Greiss was married June 6, 1900, to Miss Daisy Irene Lonabaugh, the wedding taking place at her home, at No. 2324 North Eighth street, in Philadelphia. She is a daughter of Joseph Rhoats and Susie Ann (Bair) Lona-

baugh, and is a lineal descendant of Augustus Lonabaugh, who was a native of Germany and came to America at the age of twelve years, becoming the progenitor of the family in this country. His son, August Lonabaugh, served as a private in the war of 1812. He married Katharine Stover, who was supposed to be among the heirs to the Trinity Church property on Broadway, in New York city. Their son, John August Lonabaugh, married Ann Paff, and they were the parents of Joseph Rhoads Lonabaugh, the father of Mrs. Greiss. His occupation is that of a job printer, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations, enlisting in defense of the Union, serving throughout the entire war as sergeant of the Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. He married Susie Ann Bair, a daughter of Henry and Kate Bair. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lonabaugh are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To Rev. Mr. Greiss and wife was born a daughter, Dorothy Lonabaugh, February 29, 1904.

GEORGE GRANT SYKES, secretary of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company of Allentown, and possessing the enterprise which has in recent years been productive of great industrial and commercial activity and advancement in his city, was born in Allentown in 1873. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Sweitzer) Sykes, natives of England, who settled at York, Pennsylvania, in which city their son, William H. Sykes, was born. He married Ella C. Daubert, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Ann (Woodring) Daubert, and a granddaughter of Fredinand Woodring, who was one of the earliest settlers of the Lehigh valley and took an active and important part in its pioneer development.

At the usual age George G. Sykes became a pupil in the public schools of Allentown, in which he continued his course until graduated from the high school. He afterward pursued a commercial course in the American Business College, after which he entered upon his active career as secretary to the general freight agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. While thus employed the gen-

eral offices of the road were removed from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia, and from there to New York City. Mr. Sykes's efficiency and unremitting attention to business found ready and deserved recognition, and he was retained in the service of the railroad company during all the changes that were made, and in New York was promoted to the position of chief clerk in the general freight department.

There came to him while he was serving in that capacity, the offer of a position with the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, of Allentown, and in 1899 he accepted this offer and returned to the city in which he now makes his home. He retained his original position with this company but a year, and at the end of that time, in recognition of his executive ability, as noted by the leading men of the company, he was elected to his present position, that of secretary, in 1900. The officers of the company at this writing (in 1904) are: H. C. Trexler, president; George Ormrod, vice president; Edward M. Young, treasurer; George G. Sykes, secretary; and Charles A. Matcham, general manager. The business of the company has continually increased, and this is now a mammoth enterprise, the output of the house being greater than that of any other cement company in the United States.

Mr. Sykes has a very wide and favorable acquaintance in Allentown, and is popular with a large circle of friends. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and to the leading social organization of the city, the Livingston Club. He is also a member of the Reformed church, and in his political views is a stalwart Republican, inflexible in support of the principles of the party.

Mr. Sykes married Miss Sarah Ruhe, and they have one child, Edmund Ruhe Sykes, born April 27, 1899. Mrs. Sykes is of English lineage, a descendant in the fifth generation of John Christopher Ruhe, who spent his entire life in that country. His second son, John F. Ruhe, also born in England, emigrated to America in early manhood, and married Catherine Maria Henrietta Mackenrott. Among their children was

Charles Augustus Ruhe, the grandfather of Mrs. Sykes. He was of the first generation of the family born in the new world. He began in the grocery and drug business, and afterward engaged in the manufacture of cigars, establishing an industry which still remains as one of the leading business enterprises of Allentown. He married Catherine Shimer, and they became the parents of twelve children, of whom five died in infancy. Joseph Ruhe, the fourth member of this family, is mentioned elsewhere in this volume, and in connection with his personal biography there is more extended mention made of the ancestral history of the family. Charles H., the third member of the family, married Eliza A. Engleman, and their family consisted of nine children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Millie, wife of the Rev. W. D. C. Keiter, and mother of two children—Charles and Ernest Keiter; Edward E., who married Katherine Ingham, and their children are Dorothy E. and Charles E. Ruhe, who married Emma Minninger; John C., who married Jennie Jacoby, and their children are Paul, Russell, and Roger Ruhe; Samuel J., unmarried; Sarah E., wife of George G. Sykes; and Nina B., wife of M. S. Hottenstein.

WALTER JESSE GRIM, a resident of Allentown, Pennsylvania, now leading a practically retired life from active pursuits, was for many years a successful and prominent business man who by industry and keen sagacity conducted a flourishing trade for thirty-five consecutive years, from 1857 to 1892. He was born in Weisenberg township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1835, a son of Jesse and Mary (Knapp) Grim, the former named having been a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Hatten (Stein) Grim, and the latter named a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Herbein) Knapp.

Jesse and Mary (Knapp) Grim, parents of Walter J. Grim, reared a family of children as follows: (1) Ephraim, whose first wife, Mary (Eckert) Grim, bore him two children, William and Sarah, and his second wife, Sarah (Mowry) Grim, bore him one child, Mary, who became the

wife of William Mosser. (2) Deborah, wife of William Eitleman, and mother of six children: Celia, unmarried; Anna, wife of George Diefer; Emma, unmarried; Tillie, married and now residing in the west; Sarah, wife of Frank Stemmer; and Jacob, who married Mary Siegfied. (3) Jacob, who married Mary Siegfied, and their children are Celia, and an infant. (4) William, who married Eliza Ludwig, and their son, Alfred Grim, married Miss Madden, and after her death Miss Schumaker, who bore him one child, Henry J. Grim. 5. Allen, who died unmarried. 6. Walter Jesse, mentioned hereinafter.

The early educational advantages enjoyed by Walter J. Grim were obtained in the schools of his native town and Allentown, which he attended until he attained the age of fourteen years. The following four years he assisted his father with the many and varied duties of the farm, after which he learned the trade of tanning and finishing leather with his brother, William Grim, with whom he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1857 he established a business on his own account, which he conducted until 1892, and during this long period it enjoyed a flourishing existence. During recent years he has lived a retired life, and as a means of recreation has assisted his son, Charles D. Grim, in the management of his extensive coal and wood business. For three years Mr. Grim served as councilman, and was a school director and member of the board of control for nine consecutive years. In religion he adheres to the tenets of the Lutheran church, and in politics ably supports the candidates and measures advocated by the Republican party.

Mr. Grim married Elizabeth Drescher, daughter of John and Diana (Feyley) Drescher, the former named having been a son of John and Diana (Grim) Drescher. Their children are: (1) Ida, who became the wife of Henry Hunsicker, and their children are: Walter, Hessa, Jessie, Rhoda and George. (2) George, deceased, who married Emma Kressley, and they were the parents of two children. (3) John Jesse, deceased.



(4) Charles Dresher, unmarried. Elizabeth (Dresher) Grim was one of five children, as follows: (1) Samuel, who married Sarah Leispen-ger, and their son Alfred married Amanda Cul-ver, and they are the parents of two children: Katie, wife of George Kuhl, and Helen, single. (2) John, unmarried. (3) Elizabeth, mentioned above as the wife of Walter J. Grim. (4) Nathan, who married Katie Trexler, and their children are: John, who married and lives in Reading; Edward, unmarried; Nathan, who married and lives in Reading, and one child has been born to them; Mary and Ellen, unmarried. (5) Charles, who married Mary Butz, and six children were born to them, four of whom are now living; Henry, Georga, Laura, and Emma.

CHARLES B. HAAS has found in each transition stage of his business career incentive for new effort and further development, and now occupies an enviable position in business circles in Allentown, being a member of the well known shoe firm of Koch & Haas.

A native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, he is a son of Nathan T. and Eliza (Butz) Haas. His paternal grandparents were Jonathan and Catherine (Trexler) Haas. His mother was a daughter of Peter and ——— (Schmoyer) Butz. To Nathan T. Haas and his wife were born ten children. Frank H. married Kate Kerchner. William, the second, married Florenda Kline. Mary became the wife of Daniel Bauer and had four children—Ida, Maurive, Clara, who is the wife of Jacob Bortz and has one child; and John Bauer, who is a physician. Ann Eliza became the wife of Jacob L. Farr, and has two children—Harvey and Jacob L. Charles B. married Lizzie Kline. Ella is the wife of John Weiler, and has three children—John, Jennie, and Marie. Katie is deceased. Elizabeth is the wife of Henry Fenstermaker, and has three children—George, Carrie and Ella. Jonathan married Alice Stem-minger, and has six children: Helen, Eugene, John, Ellwood, Amy, and Daisy. Nathan A., the youngest, married Ellen Keck, by whom he had one son, Harry, and for his second wife chose

Emma R. Jacoby, by whom he has three children, Robert, Ruth and Marguerite.

Charles B. Haas was eleven years of age when he became a resident of Allentown, where he has since made his home. He became familiar with the shoe trade as an employe of J. L. Farr, with whom he continued as a salesman until 1886. In that year he resigned his position and entered into a partnership with George J. Koch in the establishment of a shoe store under the firm name of Koch & Haas. This relationship has since been continued with mutual pleasure and profit, and the firm has to-day one of the best equipped stores in the town, handling everything in the line of boots, shoes, rubber and felt goods. The honorable and progressive business policy which they inaugurated has ever been maintained and has been the strongest element in their success.

Mr. Haas is a supporter of the Republican party, and his church membership is with the Reformed denomination.

THE STRASSBURGER FAMILY. The first Strassburger who settled in Pennsylvania was a native of Ober-Ingleheim, a village on the south of the Rhine, between Bingen and Mayence, in the midst of a rich wine producing district. There is a handsome Protestant church in Ober-Ingleheim which dates from the Thirteenth century, and among the records still preserved there are some agreeing exactly with those in possession of the family in this country.

In the Pennsylvania Archives we find that among those who came to America on the ship "Loyal Judith," from Rotterdam, was Johaan Andreas Strassburger. He qualified September 3, 1742. His age is given as twenty-five years. Again, among those who came on the ship "Minerva," from Rotterdam, via Portsmouth, was Johaan Andreas Strassburger. He qualified October 13, 1769. The signatures in both cases are precisely the same. It is probable that it was the same person, ad that after his first voyage he returned to Ober-Ingleheim, married, and in 1769 brought to his two children to Pennsylvania and remained here. The dates are as follows: Johaan





*N. S. Stranburger*



Andreas Strassburger was the eldest of the eight children of Johaan Ulrich Strassburger and his wife Maria Elisabeth, and was born January 19, 1716; he married Catharina Rosina Kolb, in 1751; she died at Ober-Ingleheim, March 15, 1771. Their children were Christine, born October 2, 1751; and Johaan Andreas, born January 24, 1754. Some of the family are still living in Ober-Ingleheim and the house, a very substantial stone building two and a half stories high, where the first Johann Andreas was born, is still standing though it is not now owned by the family.

Johaen Andreas Strassburger (1), who arrived in Philadelphia, October, 1769, was a school master, and located in Hilltown township, Bucks county Pennsylvania, where some of the leading people of that section built a school house for his especial use. He died, however, suddenly and unexpectedly, and is buried in Tohickon churchyard.

In the marriage record of the German Reformed church of Philadelphia we find that Christine Strassburger married Alexander Smith, a merchant of Philadelphia, January 1, 1777.

Johaen Andreas Strassburger (2) learned the trade of leather tanning and established himself in Upper Milford, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and was successful in amassing a considerable fortune. He married Eva Jaeger in 1780, and died April 27, 1825, aged seventy-one years, three month and four days. He and his wife are buried at Zionsville church, Lehigh county. They had seven children, two sons and five daughters, viz.:

John Strassburger, born February 14, 1787; married Maria Gangewer, and died February 19, 1863.

Elizabeth, married to Christian Berger, November 29, 1803. This was the eldest daughter, and after her death he married Hannah, the youngest.

Catharine, born July 23, 1784; married (first) Christian Young and (second) Jacob Hartzell. She died January 28, 1864.

John Andrew, born October 3, 1796.

Polly, married to John Engleman.

Sarah, married to John Adam Wieder.

Rev. John Andrew Strassburger was a son of Johaan Andreas and Eva (Jaeger) Strassburger, and was born in Upper Milford, Lehigh county, October 3, 1796, and died in South Perkasio, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1860. As the Reformed church had at that time no college nor theological seminary, he studied for the ministry privately, under Rev. Samuel Helffenstein, D. D., of Philadelphia. He was licensed to preach by the Synod of the Reformed church at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1818, and was ordained at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1819. While yet a student he received a call from the Tohickon, Indianfield, Ridge Road and Charlestown congregations in Bucks county. Here he lived and labored from the beginning to the end of his ministry, for thirty-six years, from Easter 1818, to June, 1854. During this time he baptized about 3,000 children, confirmed 1,595 catechumens, married 1,235 couples, and buried 1,044 persons. He was of a mild, kind and modest disposition, and beloved and respected by all who knew him. He married Catharine Stout, September 15, 1818. She was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Kern) Stout, and was born November 4, 1798, and died October 7, 1838. His second wife was Mrs. Anna (Stover) Worman. The children of Rev. J. A. and Catharine (Stout) Strassburger were:

Nero, born August 7, 1819.

Louisana, born November 24, 1820; married Elias Hartzell November 10, 1839, and died January 4, 1899. Elias Hartzell, son of Andrew and Margaret (Fosbenner) Hartzell, was born June 5, 1814, and died January 26, 1875.

Gideon, born February 26, 1822; married Fanny L. Wood, and died at La Crosse, Wisconsin, November 29, 1872.

Reuben, born October 1, 1823, married January 21, 1847, Elizabeth Z. Schwenk, a daughter of Jacob and Magdalena (Ziegler) Schwenk. She was born September 24, 1821. He died at Schwenksville, August 14, 1872.

A son born April 8, 1825, lived only three hours.

Elizabeth, born February 25, 1826; married Dr. Aaron F. Shelly March 12, 1846, died in

Philadelphia, November 9, 1880. Dr. Aaron F. Shelly, son of Francis and Catharine (Funk) Shelly, was born in Great Swamp, Bucks county, February 10, 1823, and died in Philadelphia, October 13, 1883.

Henry Stout, born November 2, 1827; married Margaret Ray Graeff, September 22, 1860; died in Philadelphia, November 27, 1900.

A daughter, born November 21, 1829, lived only eleven hours.

Mary, born December 20, 1830; married Jesse D. Hartzell, September 29, 1849. Jesse D. Hartzell, son of Abraham and Catharine (Deetz) Hartzell, was born January 5, 1827, and died February 7, 1894.

Catharine, born November 16, 1832, died August 17, 1834.

Andrew, (twin with Sarah) born December 31, 1833; married Margaret Amelia Lorah, September 25, 1858; died near Amityville, Berks county, May 22, 1895.

Sarah, (twin with Andrew) born December 31, 1833, died July 15, 1834.

Noah, born February 23, 1836, died July 11, 1836.

Rev. N. S. Strassburger, D. D., was the eldest child of Rev. J. A. and Catharine (Stout) Strassburger, and was born August 7, 1819, in the Reformed parsonage near Sellersville, Pennsylvania, and died in Allentown, June 28, 1888.

From boyhood he felt a desire to preach the Gospel, and wished to go to college; but in deference to the wish of his mother, who was in failing health, he remained at home until after her death. Meanwhile he taught school and studied. In the fall of 1838 he entered the preparatory department of Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1844 with the degree of A. B. Three years later he received that of A. M. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College in 1887. At college he was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society.

He studied theology in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg from 1844 to 1847 and was licensed to preach by Goshenhoppen Classis, May 13, 1847, and ordained November 14, 1847,

as a minister of the Reformed church in the United States. His first charge was Friedensburg and Princetown, in Berks county, and later also Huber's Church and Boyertown. He served as a home missionary, taking charge of weak distracted congregations and restoring peace, in which he was eminently successful. Pottstown, Amity and Limerick congregations constituted his second charge, in which he served about fifteen years, organizing the English congregation at Pottstown with twelve members. This was a very pleasant field of labor, and in February, 1863, he reluctantly resigned to accept a call from Zion's Reformed congregation at Allentown. There had been strife in this congregation for some years, and both parties now united upon him. He went there conscientiously, feeling it to be his duty to act as peace maker, and he succeeded. When he resigned in 1881, Allentown had four Reformed churches where he found one. He served Friedensburg, 1847-1859; Princetown, 1847-1854; Huber's, 1847-1852; Boyerstown, 1848-1853; Pottstown, 1848-1863; Amity, 1849-1863; Limerick, 1853-1863; Baumstown, 1861-1863; Allentown, 1863-1881. During the remaining years of his life he had no regular charge, but supplied vacant congregations and assisted ministers on various occasions, so that he was generally engaged on Sunday. During the whole of his ministry he preached both in the German and English languages. His fields were large and laborious. He was a close student, and always prepared himself well for all public efforts. As a speaker he was forcible and logical, possessed of a clear strong voice, and was an acceptable preacher. He detested sensationalism in the pulpit, and preached nothing but the Gospel. Strongly attached to the Reformed church, he labored to indoctrinate his people into her customs and theology. As a man he was reserved and unassuming, peaceable and kind. During his ministry he preached about 3,634 sermons, delivered 754 weekly lectures, baptized 1,351 children, confirmed 1,304 catechumens, married 610 couples, and officiated at 1,419 funerals.

In 1861 he wrote, "The Child's Catechism," an abridgement of "The Heidelberg Catechism,"



for use in his Sunday school at Pottstown. This became very popular, and has circulated extensively ever since. Later he translated it into German. In 1878 he compiled, "The Sunday School Hymnal" for his Sunday school at Allentown. He also contributed articles to the "Reformed Quarterly Review," and "The Messenger." He translated several works into German, among them the Liturgy.

He was stated clerk of Goshenhoppen Classis, 1848-1863; of East Pennsylvania Classis, 1864-1880; and of Lehigh Classis from 1880 to the time of his death. He was also treasurer of Lehigh Classis from 1880, and resigned only a week previous to his death. He was frequently a delegate to the synod and general synod, and took an active part in the proposed revision of the constitution of the church. He helped to organize the Allentown College for Women in 1867, and taught there four years. About the same time he taught also temporarily in Muhlenberg College.

He was married to Miss Diana E. Dickenshied, a daughter of Dr. Charles F. and Anna Catharine (Eberhard) Dickenshied, of Lower Milford, Lehigh county, November 27, 1849. Their son, Charles Edgar, died in infancy, and the daughter, Annie C., survives.

HENRY WEINSHEIMER, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, whose active connection with mercantile interests have made him for many years one of the leading and representative men of his community, was born at Waldhiltersheim, near Kreuznach, Germany, October 10, 1814, and was a son of Frederick and Philippina (Bretz) Weinsheimer.

In his early boyhood days he served an apprenticeship to the baker's trade under the direction of his uncle, John Englebert, at Bacharach, Germany, his term of service continuing from 1830 until January 31, 1833. He then returned to his home, but after a brief visit there secured a position at Bingen. Subsequently he was employed successively at Rudesheim, Kreuznach, and Coblenz. In the spring of 1836, in accord-

ance with the laws of his native country, he entered the German army, and was for two years a member of the Twenty-ninth Infantry Regiment, being located during the greater part of that time at Ehrenbreitstein barracks, at Coblenz. On the expiration of the term of his connection with the army, he again visited his old home and family, and May 16, 1838, bade adieu to friends and relatives preparatory to becoming an American citizen. Making his way to the coast, he embarked at Harve, France, on a westward bound sailing vessel whose destination was New York. In July, 1838, he landed in the American metropolis, and immediately afterward made his home in Allentown. For many years he was active and influential in the business circles of this city, and continued to reside here without interruption up to the time of his death, although in May, 1842, he returned to the fatherland upon a visit, continuing in his native country until the spring of 1843.

Throughout the greater part of his active and useful business career he was a representative of mercantile interests. Daniel and Jacob Saeger were the builders of the business block at the southeast corner of Sixth and Hamilton streets, and this property they sold to David R. King & Co., while later Godfrey and Christian Pretz were its purchasers. The firm which then carried on business was known under the style of Pretz, Saeger & Co., Mr. Weinsheimer being the junior partner. As the years advanced changes occurred in the ownership, the business being successively conducted under the firm name of Pretz, Kern & Co., Pretz, Guth & Co., and H. Guth & Co., Mr. Weinsheimer being throughout this part the silent partner. In 1859, upon the retirement of Mr. Pretz, the firm became Weinsheimer & Newhard. The business was thus continued until 1888, when the partners retired from mercantile circles. They had been engaged in general merchandising, and also handled coal, flour and feed. In the early days the canal was used as a means of transporting their goods, and in consequence they had a large storehouse located by the side of the water. Their trade

throughout the valley was extensive, and the enterprise brought to its proprietors a very gratifying income. Mr. Weinsheimer was also interested in the gristmill located on the site of the terminal station in Allentown, this business being conducted under the name of Pretz, Weinsheimer & Co. For many years he was associated in commercial and industrial undertakings with Christian Pretz, and the relation between them proved mutually pleasant and profitable. Together they purchased seventeen acres of land from the Livingston estate, and erected thereon the Allentown Seminary, which later was sold and converted into Muhlenberg College. In all business dealings Mr. Weinsheimer was notably prompt, energetic and reliable, and he possessed a good fund of that element so essential to success, yet so often found lacking,—common sense. Regarding untiring industry as the basis of all prosperity he labored on unremittingly year after year, and advanced in accordance with the changing business conditions and progressed with the commercial world.

July 1, 1863, Mr. Weinsheimer responded to the call for troops to resist the invasion of Lee's army into Pennsylvania. He joined Company D, of the Forty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers under Captain Walter H. Seip. He was at that time fifty years of age, and two of his sons, J. Frederick, now deceased, and Alfred S., were then serving in the army. His political allegiance was ever given to the Republican party, and at the time of the Civil war he gave an unquestioned support and undivided loyalty to the Union cause. Throughout the entire period of his residence in Allentown he was one of the most active members of St. John's Lutheran church, in fact, he was one of the organizers of this church, served as an elder for many years, and was superintendent of its Sunday-school for a quarter of a century.

September 12, 1843, Mr. Weinsheimer was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Saeger, the youngest daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Mickley) Saeger. To them were born seven children:

Jacob Frederick, now deceased, married Agnes Hausman and reared a large family; Alfred S. married Alice Beitel, and is secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company at Chicago, Illinois; William Henry, of Allentown, is the third of the family and a history of his life is given below; Oscar B. married Sallie Heimbach, and has one son, Edgar; Margaret A. is the wife of Samuel Cortright; Evelyn C. is living in Allentown; and Clara C. is the wife of E. H. Remminger, by whom she has three children, Evelyn, Henry and Estelle.

Mr. Weinsheimer was ever devoted to his family, and for fifty-three years he and his wife traveled life's journey happily together. In September, 1893, they quietly celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage, and in less than three years, in January, 1896, Mrs. Weinsheimer was called to her final rest, and her loss was greatly felt by her husband, yet he bore his suffering and sorrow with the fortitude of a Christian. He was always solicitous for the welfare of others, and even in his last years felt a deep and abiding interest in his family, his city and his church. He passed away December 11, 1898, aged eighty-four years, two months and one day, and thus was closed a career of usefulness and honor, one which should serve as a source of inspiration and as an example well worthy of emulation by the young.

WILLIAM HENRY WEINSHEIMER, active in the control of one of the important productive industries of the Lehigh Valley, being the president of the Southdown Knitting Company, of Allentown, was born in that city and is a son of Henry and Rebecca (Saeger) Weinsheimer.

In his early boyhood he attended the public schools, and subsequently continued his education in Allentown Seminary. After putting aside his text books he entered upon his business career as an employe in the dry-goods house of Weinsheimer & Newhard, his father being the senior partner. In this establishment he gained his first knowledge of mercantile principles and methods. Later he became connected with the boot and

shoe house of John E. Lentz, and until 1894 was a partner in this enterprise, under the firm style of J. E. Lentz & Company. In the year mentioned, however, he became connected with the manufacturing interests of Allentown, organizing the Southdown Knitting Company for the manufacture of ladies' underwear. He has since conducted this enterprise, and has developed an extensive concern, giving employment to one hundred and fifty operatives throughout the entire year. As the president of the company he has been watchful of all the details of his business, and of all indications pointing toward prosperity, and from the beginning has had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his enterprise. Justice has ever been maintained in his relations to patrons and employes, and he has thus gained for the house an unassailable reputation. He possesses untiring energy, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to his business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his.

Mr. Weinsheimer has also directed his efforts to other fields of labor that have stimulated business activity and have been a direct benefit to the community. He is a director of the Lehigh Valley Trust Company, and for many years he has been the promoter of the educational interests of Allentown, serving as one of its school directors. He belongs to the board of control of the city, and is identified with its social life as a member of the Livingston Club. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Weinsheimer was married to Miss Margaret Balliett, a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Huntington) Balliett, whose family numbered six children, namely: Mrs. Weinsheimer; Mrs. E. G. Troxell, who has two children; Mrs. Emma Kohler, who has two children; Mrs. Frank Troxell, who has two children; Mrs. M. L. Kauffman, who has two children; and Mrs. Edward Balliett. Mr. and Mrs. Weinsheimer have two daughters, Blanche B. and Frances E.

HENRY LEH, who for many years was a representative of the shoe-manufacturing interests at Allentown, and has also controlled large building operations, and has been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, was born June 24, 1834, near Slatington, Pennsylvania, in what was then Heidelberg township, Lehigh county.

His father, Henry Leh, Sr., was born March 14, 1793, at North Whitehall, near Balliettsville, Pennsylvania. His brothers were John, who became a farmer of Sandusky, Ohio; and Daniel, who resided at Whitehall, Pennsylvania. His sisters were Mrs. Catherine Mussleman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Sallie Diehl, of Philadelphia. The former resided with a family named Bartch, near Lockport, Pennsylvania, in her girlhood days, and afterward went to Philadelphia, where she was married. She had ten children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Mart Mussleman, of Frankford, Pennsylvania, the only living cousin of Henry Leh, of this review. Sallie Leh, sister of Henry, Sr., was first married to a Mr. Knight, and her second husband was Mr. Diehl. She, too, lived in Philadelphia, where she reared her family. Henry Leh was a farmer and distiller. His educational privileges were limited to the advantages afforded by the common schools of those days, but he possessed a naturally strong intellect, combined with a wonderful retentive memory. His political allegiance was given to the Democracy and he served as county commissioner of Lehigh county from 1838 to 1841. He held membership with the Reformed congregation at Unionville, Pennsylvania, services being held there every four weeks. The early inhabitants of this part of the county belonged to the Reformed church, which had its origin prior to the year 1755, for it was in that year that the first house of worship was erected. This was a log structure built upon land donated by the Schlosser family, and the church was called Schlosser's Church until 1797. It was afterward known as Grundachlen Kirche (Ground-Acorn Church) until about 1830, when it became known as Union Church. The first house of worship was about fifty feet long, and



the altar was built of stone. The seats had no backs, and there were elevated seats on three sides of the room. On November 7, 1795, the congregation decided to build a new stone church, and about that time the Lutherans of the neighborhood asked permission to join with the Reformed people in building an edifice. The second church was dedicated in 1797, and was built of stone, being used for the purpose of worship until the 16th of April, 1871, when the last service was held therein. On Monday following the work of demolishing the church was begun, and the present house of worship was erected in 1871-72. It was with the Reformed branch of the Union Church that Henry Leh held membership. He married Catherine Kern, who was born May 7, 1798, in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, near Slatington, upon a farm where their son Henry Leh, the subject of this review, was born. This farm is now entirely covered by slate quarries. The father died at the age of seventy-nine years, and his father passed away at the age of seventy-five years.

Henry Leh had but limited school privileges, attending for only about six months in all his boyhood days. When eleven years of age he began working on the canal between Mauch Chunk, New York and Philadelphia, driving the horses for his brother Jeremiah. He was often employed in this way throughout the entire night. The hours of darkness were indeed a lonesome period, and on many occasions tears gathered in the boy's eyes but his sorrow was interrupted by the order which came from the boat to drive the horses faster. His principal article of diet furnished by the boat men was molasses bread. Desirous of advancing himself, he sought labor in another direction, and entered upon an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade at Saegersville, Pennsylvania, serving a term of three years. On the expiration of that period he established the first clothing store in Allentown, and sold the first ready-made clothing in this section of the state. When he had conducted business for two years, he sold out on account of failing health, and turned his attention to the shoe business as a manufacturer, jobber and retail dealer. The new

enterprise proved profitable, and many years later Mr. Leh composed an article for the Pennsylvania Shoe Manufacturers' Association, which convened in Allentown, on the early conditions of the shoe trade. He said that the men of that day all wore boots, and the children at four or five years, who were the pride of the family, were not in full dress without a pair of boots. Women wore shoes made of lasting, mostly in colors of brown and gray, while some of their footwear was made from tampico pebble goat and brush kid. For everyday wear ladies had shoes made of extra heavy kip and calf, which were nearly all handpegged bottoms. All heavy boots and brogans were made from the heaviest wax upper and kip, and were pegged, while Sunday boots were made of domestic calf and French calf, hand sewed and pegged. In 1866 boots and shoes were made to last a year, so that the heaviest leather was always selected by the customer. As the years advanced the manufacturing interests of Mr. Leh kept pace with the uniform progress in shoe manufacturing, and his business continued a most profitable enterprise. He also became a factor in financial circles as a director of the Allentown National Bank, and has been extensively interested in farming and also in large building operations, which have contributed in valued measure to the upbuilding and improvement of the city.

In all matters of citizenship, Mr. Leh has been found progressive and enterprising. He has served as school director of the Fourth Ward; for two sessions was a member of the Council of Allentown and during that period served as chairman of the highway committee. He is also a trustee of the Allentown Hospital, and was instrumental in procuring the new site for Muhlenberg College. About 1856 he joined the Presbyterian church, with which he held membership for ten years, and then united with the Evangelical church, with which he has since been connected, and was chairman of the building committee of the Trinity United Evangelical church.

On the 24th of August, 1859, by Rev. Judkins, a Presbyterian minister, Mr. Leh was married in Allentown, Pennsylvania, to Miss Sallie







*E a standup*

A. Trexler, and they live at 933 Hamilton street during the winter, one of the finest homes in Allentown, at Fulton and Hamilton streets, being their summer residence. Mrs. Leh in her early girlhood was a student in the country schools of Upper Milford and afterward attended the Academy at Belvidere, New Jersey. She is a daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Mattern) Trexler, and a sister of Edwin, Jonas and Willoughby Trexler, the first and last named deceased. Willoughby was a veteran of the Civil war. Edwin Trexler was the father of Col. H. C. Trexler, Edwin G. Trexler and Judge Frank Trexler. The brothers were formerly extensively engaged in the lumber business.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Leh were born three children: Sallie, born June 10, 1861, attended the public schools of Allentown, where she was graduated in 1879, and then entered Mount Holyoke Seminary at Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts. She was married July 22, 1886, to Horatio Koch, a member of the firm of H. Leh & Company, shoe manufacturers and proprietors of a department store. He is a trustee and member of the building committee of Christ Lutheran church, belongs to the Livingston Club, and is popular in social as well as business circles. They reside at No. 1204 Hamilton street, and have four children—Florence Leh, Mildred S., Dorothy and Henry T. Koch.

George H. Len, the elder son of Henry Leh, was born June 17, 1865, was a student in the public schools of Allentown, and also in the seminaries at Danville, New York, and East Hampton, Massachusetts. He, too, is a member of the firm of H. Leh & Company, and is thus connected with manufacturing and mercantile interests in Allentown. He resides at No. 929 Hamilton street. In February, 1891, he married Emma E. Minnich and they have two children, Henry William, and Joyce Minnich Leh. John Ler, the younger son of Henry Leh, was born May 22, 1867, entered the Allentown public schools, and was graduated in 1884. He is associated with his father, his brother and his brother-in-law in the conduct of the shoe manufacturing enterprise and of the department store,

and is a director of the Merchants' National Bank. He resides at No. 1549 Hamilton street, and was chosen the first representative of the Eleventh Ward in the city council, serving two terms. He has also been school director of the Seventh Ward. He was married January 17, 1893, to Irene E. Keck, and they have two sons—John Henry and George Edward Leh.

E. A. STANSFIELD, superintendent of the Keystone Silk Mills at Emaus, was born in England in 1843, and there learned the silk weaving trade, becoming familiar with every department of this industrial pursuit. Indeed, he had been born into the business, for his father and grandfather, both of whom bore the name of James and were natives of England, spending their entire lives there, were silk weavers, and followed that calling throughout their business careers.

In 1869, when a young man of about twenty-six years, E. A. Stansfield, emigrated to America, locating in Paterson New Jersey, and later established himself in a silk manufacturing enterprise in Midland Park, New Jersey, where he continued to carry on the business on his own account for four years, the product of his mill being superior in material design and finish. In 1892 he was called upon to take charge of his present office, and under his supervision the Keystone Silk Mills have proven a profitable enterprise, his thorough knowledge of the business in its practical workings enabling him to so direct the labors of those employed as to produce a maximum result at minimum effort. In the factory are manufactured plain and printed foulards, taffetas, liberty silks, liberty satins, draperies, and novelties in ladies' neckwear. The mill was established in September, 1892, by Paul Gumbinner, a native of Berlin, who for twenty years had been engaged in the silk business in New York in the manufacture of ladies' neckwear. Two hundred and fifty operatives are employed in the mill at Emaus, devoting their time to the weaving of silk dress goods and ribbons. In the supervision of this enterprise Mr. Stansfield keeps abreast with modern improvements and progress, is fair and just in his deal-

ings with the employes, and has won their respect and good will.

Mr. Stansfield is a director of the First National Bank of Emaus and of the Emaus Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in his business career has made rapid and satisfactory advancement during the period of his residence in America, gaining desirable success as the legitimate outcome of his unfaltering labor and enterprise. As a citizen Mr. Stansfield is public-spirited and progressive, and in 1900 was elected chief burgess of Emaus for a term of three years, which office he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has also been a member of the board of health. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, has filled all the offices in the blue lodge, and is a member of Rajah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was reared in the faith of the established Church of England, and has always endeavored to make the golden rule the guiding principle of his life.

In the year of his emigration to America, Mr. Stansfield was married in England to Miss Mary H. Kniveton. Their voyage to America was supposed to be merely a wedding journey, but they decided not to return to England. Their children are Mary A., Ernest J., who is assistant foreman of the Keystone Silk Mills; Harold W., who is foreman in the warping department; Mrs. Isabelle Messenger; Mrs. Annie Stevenson; Albert E., who is a loom repairer in the silk mills; Clarence, a student of medicine; Robert, a twister in the mills; Sophia, a cloth inspector; and Percival, a mechanical engineer. Mrs. Mary H. K. Stansfield died in November, 1897.

LEWIS O. SHANKWEILER, a representative of the commercial interests of Allentown, has worked his way upward from a humble clerkship to a position of leadership in connection with important mercantile interests of the city in which he has made his home from early manhood to the present. He was born and reared near Albertus, Pennsylvania, and his ancestors had long resided in this state.

His paternal grandparents were Daniel and Eva (Wetzel) Shankweiler, in whose family were

seven children. Reuben, the eldest, married Nancy Weindling, and had three children: Amelia, who is the wife of Jacob Steining, and has six children; Mary, who is the wife of Daniel Hallman, and has four children; and Sarah. Daniel (2) married Eliza Ann Gerrish, and had six children: Matilda, the wife of Stephen Weeder, and the mother of eight children; Kittie, who married Stephen Rhowbach and has four children; William, who married Miss Seiger; Rush, who married Miss Bloch; James; and Jefferson. Nathan (3) is the father of Lewis O. Shankweiler. Jacob (4) married Annie Romig, and has two children: Mrs. Anna Gibbs and Jennie, the wife of Jacob Sawyer. Charles (5) married Katie Hemminger, and has six children: Montana, the wife of William Birch; Florinda, the wife of John Miller; Mrs. Agnes Peters; Peter, who married Louisa Weindling; Howard; and Herschell, who married Miss Mostello. Lavina (6) is the wife of Charles Weiler and has seven children: Wilson, who married; Emma, the wife of John Shade; Mary, the wife of Mano Fritch; Henry, who married Isabelle Dingle, and has one child; Rosa, who is the wife of Mr. Hallman, and has one child; Myra, the wife of Mr. Mostetter, and the mother of two children; Ida, who married Charles Sell, and has two children. Henry (7) married Eliza Ann Walbert, and has eight children: Susan, who is the wife of Richard Stuben, and has four children; Laura, who married Charles Hoffman, and has four children; Levi, who married Alice Harl, and has four children; Louisa, who married Joseph Edwine, and has one child; Anna, who married William Hueber, and has three children; Lillie, who married Ballis Luken, and has two children; Ida, the wife of Willis Hoch; and Effie, wife of Ralph Mailley.

Nathan Shankweiler married Elizabeth Hammon and they had seven children, of whom Lewis O. Shankweiler of this review is the youngest. The others are: Wilson C., who wedded Mary Steiler, and has five children; Martha, who is the wife of Hiram Roth, and has two children; and Eliza, who is the wife of Jacob Knauss, and has two children.



Lewis O. Shankweiler was reared in the locality where his birth occurred, and his advantages, educational and otherwise, were somewhat limited. He had opportunity of attending only the public schools, and after he had mastered the branches of learning therein taught, he was sent to Allentown to learn a trade and thus prepare to meet the practical and responsible duties of life. His brother, Wilson C. Shankweiler, had come to this city and had become engaged in the tailoring business in the firm of Koch & Shankweiler, and it was in their employ that Lewis O. Shankweiler served his apprenticeship and gained an intimate knowledge of the business which he has made his life work and in which consecutive progress had led him out of small beginnings to large successes. The firm by whom he was employed engaged not only in tailoring, but also conducted a store, handling all kinds of men's and children's furnishings. In that establishment Lewis O. Shankweiler spent eight years as an employe, and was then admitted to a partnership, the firm then being composed of the two Koch brothers, Thomas and Frank, and the two Shankweiler brothers. This relationship was maintained until 1891, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. W. C. Shankweiler having died in the meantime.

In the same year Lewis O. Shankweiler, in company with W. C. Lehr, one of the ablest salesmen and cutters in the employ of the old concern, started in business for himself, at No. 643 Hamilton street. They occupied a small store of only about fifteen hundred square feet of floor space, doing custom tailoring, and also carrying a line of ready-made goods, including all kinds of men's furnishings. When they began business they did their own selling, and worked very hard to build up a large and profitable business. Their extensive enterprise to-day is the visible evidence of their patience, persistence, unremitting diligence and strict attention to the trade. In 1898 their patronage had so increased that the business had outgrown their original quarters, and they removed to their present location, where they occupy two floors of nearly five thousand square feet each, and in addition have a workshop on the fourth floor in which they em-

ploy between thirty and forty operatives and experienced tailors in making garments, either for stock or custom trade. They are now about to secure the basement at their present location which will be used for a storeroom, and they will then have one of the largest and most complete establishments in their line in the city. They employ from four to six cutters, from sixteen to twenty clerks, and about fifty people who work at their homes, besides the tailors on the fourth floor, making in all about one hundred and fifty employes, largely engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing. Mr. Shankweiler is also identified with financial interests of the city as a director in the Lehigh Valley Trust Company. His business career has been characterized by keen discernment, by a continuous progress resulting from careful management and unremitting diligence, and his place among the substantial residents of Allentown has been well won and is richly merited. He is likewise interested in the political and moral development as well as the material growth of the city, and gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, while his religious support is given to the Lutheran church, of which he has long been a member.

Mr. Shankweiler was married to Miss Annie Grim, and they have four children, Claude, Edna, Raymond and Anna.

WILLIAM CHARLES LEHR is the junior member of the firm of Shankweiler & Lehr, tailors and dealers in men's furnishing goods in Allentown. This is his native city and he is a son of Horace B. and Mary (Knappenberger) Lehr.

The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Peter and Margaret (Volk) Lehr, who were the great-grandparents of William Charles Lehr, and according to the early records of the family now in possession of Samuel D. Lehr, of Allentown, Mrs. Margaret (Volk) Lehr was born in 1771, and was the daughter of Johann Valentine and Eva Marie (Kadels) Volk, while her paternal grandfather was Johannes Volk, and her maternal grandfather was Johann Phillip Kadels. Johann Valentine Volk and Eva Marie Kadels were married in Reichelsheim, Bavaria, on 11th of

May, 1764. It was their daughter Margaret who became the wife of Peter Lehr and the mother of Joseph Lehr. The last named was the grandfather of William C. Lehr. Joseph Lehr was united in marriage to Miss Louis Newhard, and had a family of nine children, five of whom have reached years of maturity and have reared families of their own. Charles, the eldest, married Eliza Paul, and had two children—Grace, who is married, and a son that died when about twenty-one years of age. Christianna became the wife of Ephraim Roth, and has a family. Horace is the father of William C. Lehr. Samuel Daniel, one of the most prominent architects of Allentown and the Lehigh Valley, and also well known in military and political circles, was married to Elizabeth Engelman, and has one daughter, Cora May, who is the wife of Arnon P. Miller, and has two children, Margaret and Samuel. Henry N. Lehr, the youngest surviving son of Joseph Lehr, married Susan Wetstein, and they have two children, Willis and John.

Horace B. Lehr married Miss Mary Knappenberger, a daughter of Charles and Lucy (Seip) Knappenberger. By this marriage there were two children, but the daughter, Sallie, is now deceased. She became the wife of Alvin Dierman, and they had one child that died in infancy, and the mother's death occurred about the same time.

William Charles Lehr was reared in his parents' home, receiving the advantages afforded by the public schools. Early in his business career he entered the employ of the firm of Koch & Shankweiler as a salesman, and remained with that house for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he joined Lewis O. Shankweiler in the formation of the present partnership of Shankweiler & Lehr, who started in business on their own account at No. 643 Hamilton street.

William C. Lehr was united in marriage to Miss Hattie E. Fenstemacher, a daughter of Levi and Fianna (Metzgar) Fenstemacher. She was the youngest of five children, as follows: William, who married Flora Detweiller, by whom he has two children, Charles and Harry; Laura; Edwin, who married Ella Woodring; Ella; and Hattie. Mr. and Mrs. Lehr have an interesting family of

eight children, the eldest being but fifteen years of age. These are Edmund, Robert, Mariam, Mary, Dorothy, Ruth, Lucy and John.

BENJAMIN F. KLINE, occupying a beautiful home in Allentown, where he is now living a retired life, was formerly closely identified with agricultural pursuits, and comes of a family that has been connected with farming interests in this part of the state for more than a century. The first ancestor of whom there is authentic record was Lorentz (or Lawrence) Klein, for so the name was spelled originally. It is definitely known that the Kleins are of German descent, and that Lorentz Klein lived in Salisbury township, Lehigh county, in 1781, his name appearing on the assessment roll of that year. He was the progenitor of the most of the Klines now so numerous in Lehigh county. One of his daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth (Kline) Bogert, died in 1867, at the age of one hundred years, her birth having occurred October 28, 1767, on a farm near the Little Lehigh, in the same house where Benjamin F. Kline was born. She was married in 1793 to John Bogert, and they had nine children, six sons and three daughters.

Christopher Kline, son of Lorentz, was born on the old family homestead in Salisbury township, and ultimately became the owner of two farms situated along the Little Lehigh river, one containing a hundred and sixty-five acres, the other one hundred and twenty acres. At his death he left two sons and a daughter—Lorentz, Reuben and Sarah. The second son was born on one of the farms bordering the Little Lehigh, and spent the greater part of his life in following agricultural pursuits along that stream, becoming well-to-do. At length he retired from active farming and spent a number of years in Allentown, having a home at No. 1043 Hamilton street. He married Judith Wieand, a daughter of Henry Wieand, of Macungie, Pennsylvania, and they had four children: Elizabeth, who married Henry Bieber, and had four children; Rebecca, who became the wife of Augustus Reinhard, and had ten children; Charles, who married Clara Lichtenwalner, and had three children; and David, who



*Benjamin F. Kline*





married and had four children. Sarah Kline, daughter of Chistopher Kline, married Michael Harlocher, and they had eight children; Edwin, who married Clara Butz; Hiram, who married Miss Hoch; Sarah, who became the wife of Aaron Reinhard; Mrs. Polly Cawley, deceased; Elizabeth, who married a Rinker; Mrs. Amanda Holfert; Mrs. Mary Jacoby and Eliza.

Lorentz Kline, son of Christopher Kline, and father of Benamin F. Kline, was born in Lehigh county in 1795 and died in 1872. He was a very prosperous agriculturist and accumulated four large farms, two on the Little Lehigh, of one hundred and fifty and one hundred and twenty acres, respectively; another of one hundred and fifty-two acres; and one at Fogelsville occupied by Mrs. Heinly, one of the daughters. These have since been in possession of the family.

Lorentz Kline married Lydia Kemmerer, and they had six children. Edwin, the eldest, reared to the occupation of farming, followed that pursuit until he had acquired a competency sufficient to enable him to retire. He was a man of pleasant manner, kindly disposition, and made many friends. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious faith a Lutheran. He married Miss Elemina Seider, and they had one son, Marcus C. L. Kline, a prominent lawyer of Allentown and a member of congress. Helena, the eldest daughter of Lorentz and Lydia Kline, became the wife of John Heinly, and has three children. Lydia (3) is the wife of William Lerch. Tilgaman K. (4), born June 14, 1829, lived on the old family homestead until he removed to the homestead farm of John Groce, which he owned and where he spent his remaining days. He amassed considerable wealth, of which he contributed generously to benevolent institutions, and he also gave of time and money to Grace Reformed Church of South Allentown, and donated half of the lot on which the church was built. He was at one time the owner of nearly all of the land on which the village of South Allentown stands, and at the time of his death was engaged in the erection of waterworks there. He was a director of the Second National Bank of Allentown and of the Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike

Company, and was one of the most active members of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society. Mary Ann Kline, sixth child of Lorentz and Lydia Kline, married John Hottenstein, and had five children.

Benjamin F. Kline, the fifth member of the family of Lorentz and Lydia Kline, was born on his father's farm, attended the public schools, afterward became a pupil in the Allentown Academy, and subsequently went to New Jersey to complete his education. He then returned to his father's farm and worked with him until he was married, at the age of twenty-three years, when he leased the upper farm and operated it on his own account. He prospered in his work, saved his money, and for fourteen years continued the cultivation of his old home farm. He still owns the original tract, and to this has added another farm, so that he now has two hundred and fifty acres which brings to him a good rental. He also owns a small truck farm near the city, which is likewise a profitable investment. After putting aside the active work of the farm he joined Reuben D. Butz and Jacob Grim in the lumber business, in which he continued for about seven years, when he retired permanently from business life. His investments also include stock in the Second National Bank of Allentown, of which he is a director.

Mr. Kline votes with the Democracy, and is a member of the Lutheran church. Upon his removal to Allentown in 1870 he purchased the place he now occupies at 1008 Hamilton street, and has there a beautiful home. He married Amina Schwartz, and they had one child, a daughter, Emma C., who died at the age of eighteen years. Mrs. Kline died in 1893 at the age of sixty-five years. She was a daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Seidel) Schwartz, the former a son of Isaac and Margaret (Rathmacher) Schwartz, and the latter a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Raber) Seidel. Mrs. Kline was the third of six children. The others are: Emelia, who married Jacob Merkle, and had nine children: Frank, who married Aquilla Hill, and had two children; Myra, who married Frank Adams, and has two children; Jacob Milton; Wilson,

who married Fannie Hefer; Alfred, who married Amanda Holder; Sarah, who is the wife of Solomon Rothermel, and has two children; Hannah and Annie. Amanda is the wife of Edmund Yost, and has five children. Mary Anne is the wife of Reuben D. Butz, and has five children. Rebecca is the wife of Phaon H. Steller, and has one son. Henry J., the only son of Jacob Schwartz, married Jane Kech, and has five children.

JOSIAH GUTH ALBRIGHT, a veteran of the Civil war, who is now living a retired life in Allentown after many years of close and active connection with agricultural interests, was born in South Whitehall, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1840. He is a descendant in the fifth generation of John Albright, the founder of the family in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, who was the father of three children—John, Susan, and Mary Albright.

John Albright (grandfather), eldest son of John Albright, married Susanna Eisenhard, and their children are as follows: 1. Phaon, mentioned hereinafter. 2. Samuel, who married Kate Mosser, and six children were born to them. 3. Moses, who married Eliza Schall. 4. John, who married Ellen Dotterer, and their family consisted of six children. 5. Stephen, who married Maria Steckle, and their children were Amanda and Elizabeth; Amanda became the wife of Alfred Snyder, and their children were: Edwin, who married Greta Reinsmith, and they are the parents of one child; Carrie, the wife of Mr. Horne; Cora, deceased; Mabel, Robert, and Mildred—Elizabeth Steckle became the wife of Lewis Pebble, and their children are: Raymond, who married (first) Flossie Trexler, and (second) Stella Geinheimer; Minnie; and Warren Pebble. 6. Mary. 7. Julia Anne, who is the wife of George Boyer, and mother of one child. 8. Theresa, who is the wife of Daniel Schmoyer, and their family consists of six children. 9. Lucretia, who was the wife of Charles Wickert, of Bucks county, and now deceased.

Phaon Albright (father) married Lucinda Guth, and eight children were the issue of this

union, as follows: 1. Ellen, who became the wife of John P. Dillinger, and four children were born to them. 2. Josiah G., mentioned hereinafter. 3. Susan. 4. Griffith, who married Hannah Cleaver, and five children were born to them. 5. Myra, who became the wife of Samuel A. Butz, and mother of two children. 6. Jennie, who became the wife of J. Winslow Wood and their family consists of two children. 7. George Oscar, who married Sallie I. Brobst, and is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. 8. Lewis, deceased.

Josiah G. Albright attended the public schools of his native town in his boyhood days, and in 1852 accompanied his parents on their removal to Allentown, after which he became a pupil in Gregory's Academy. Later he was a student in Fort Edward Institute, and when he had completed his education, having received the mental discipline which enables one to understand quickly a situation and recognize the exigencies of the case, he returned to his home and assisted his father in building a pipe foundry. He afterward went to Trexlertown to assist in the development and operation of the ore beds which were later sold to the Crane Iron Company. Subsequently he became connected with the Kline Company as a prospector, searching out paying ore for them, and when business relations were terminated he went to Carlisle, where for a short time he was employed in the axle factory, in fact, followed that pursuit until after the inauguration of hostilities between the north and south in 1861.

Mr. Albright watched with keen interest the progress of events, and when it was proven that the war was to be no mere holiday affair and that men of valor and undaunted determination were found on both sides, he enlisted, August 19, 1861, in Company A, (Captain Kuhn who resigned after the second battle of Bull Run and was succeeded by Captain Noble) Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, the regiment being then commanded by the famous Colonel Richard Coulter, known throughout the country as "Fighting Dick Coulter." This regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and was attached to the Eighteenth Army Corps. Mr. Albright received his

baptism of fire at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, and participated in the following named battles: Cedarville, August 11, 1862; Rappahannock Station, August 21-22, 1862; Thoroughfare Gap, August 28, 1862; Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Chantilly, September 1, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam September 16-17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 12-13, 1862; Chancellorsville from April 30 to May 5, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863; Mine Run, December 1, 1863; Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 10-12, 1864; North Anna; Cold Harbor; Bethesda Church and Petersburg. The brigade to which his company and regiment was attached was reviewed on October 3, 1862, by President Abraham Lincoln, accompanied by Generals McClellan and Reynolds, at Fredericksburg. On January 20, 1863, the celebrated campaign under General Burnside, known as the "Mud March," was opened. The Eleventh Regiment was the last to cross the Rappahannock river, the movement being conducted by General Joseph Hooker. July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, found Mr. Albright with his organization in the battle of Gettysburg, where after the first day's fight they took position on Cemetery Hill. The corps commander, General John Reynolds, was killed on the first day's battle near the Lacy House, on the Orange and Fredericksburg turnpike. The fatigue and fighting to which the division had been subjected had terribly thinned its ranks. During three days it had lost its division and third brigade commanders and an aggregate of two thousand officers and men. In consequence thereof the First Brigade, Colonel Lyle, was transferred to the Fourth; the Second, Colonel Richard Coulter, to the Third Division, commanded by General Crawford. The Third Brigade, Colonel Bowman commanding, was retained by General Warren. Under his own supervision Laurel Hill was gallantly carried, and out of the nine hundred men who formed the brigade as it marched out in the morning, two hundred and twenty-nine were struck down in the narrow space in front, in what was called the battle of Spottsylvania, or Spottsville. During the month

of May, 1864, the regiment participated in the marches with its accustomed valor, during which desperate fighting took place to gain Richmond by way of the North Anna, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor. The regiment was finally established in the lines before Petersburg, its right connecting with the Ninth Corps. The enemy had well constructed breastworks just in front, and about the middle of August the camp of the Eleventh was within three miles of the Weldon Railroad, one of the enemy's chief line of supplies, this being the second time that Mr. Albright was appointed on the expedition to assist in the destruction of that road. An action there occurred, and out of nine hundred men engaged two hundred and twenty-nine were killed or wounded, and Mr. Albright, with many others, was captured. He was then sent to Petersburg and from there to the famous Libby Prison, where he was incarcerated for a short time, after which he was transferred to Belle Isle and later to Salisbury. At the latter named place he remained until paroled, February 22, 1865. While in the various southern prison pens he suffered all of the hardships that could be inflicted through want of food, clothing and the common necessities of life, and on account of ill treatment and exposure contracted rheumatism and asthma from which he has never recovered. At length, however, release came. He was paroled and exchanged, having been sent to Goldsboro, North Carolina, then on to Beaufort, and later to Annapolis, Maryland. He then proceeded northward to Philadelphia and on to Harrisburg, where he was mustered out April 14, 1865. He had rendered a soldier's full duty to his country, few men having a more proud or distinguished war record, his brilliant career setting a good example to the members of our service, and he then returned to civil life.

Following his service in the army, Mr. Albright returned to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he spent three months in rest and recuperation, after which he returned to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and located on one of his father's farms, continuing there until April 3, 1868. At that date he removed to Berks county, Pennsylvania,



where he continued in active agricultural pursuits until 1895, when he retired from business life, and has since enjoyed a well earned and richly merited rest, for his business career was ever characterized by unwearied industry and marked ability and integrity. While a resident of Berks county Mr. Albright served for several terms as a member of the school board, performing effective service for the cause of education. His political views are in harmony with the Republican platform, and his ballot supports the candidates of that party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Reformed church. He is a member of Colonel E. B. Young Post, No. 87, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War.

Mr. Albright was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Eberhard, and four children were born to them: Edgar, William, Adam, and Eva. The three sons died in infancy, and the daughter has become a charming young lady, of liberal education, well fitted to adorn any social station. John George Eberhard, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Albright, married a Miss Bechtel, a name long and honorably associated with the history of Pennsylvania. Their son, Joseph Eberhard, married Catherine Schreiber, and they have two daughters: Mrs. Albright and Maria. The latter named is the wife of Jacob Lichtenwallner, and they have one child, Richard Lichtenwallner, who married Eva Mosser, and they are the parents of one child, Anna Lichtenwallner.

**HENRY K. HARTZELL.** The Hartzell family, of which Henry K. Hartzell, a prominent and influential citizen of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, is a representative, was founded in the country by Ulrich Hartzell, who was born August 20, 1705, but the place of his birth, however, is not definitely known, for according to some records he was born near the Hartz Mountains in Germany, and others claim his birthplace as having been in the vicinity of Zurich, Switzerland. In 1732 he emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 21. The voyage was made in the

sailing vessel "Pink Plaisance," John Paret, master, and among other fellow-passengers were Paul and Henry Hartzell, whose bodies were later interred at the Indian Creek Reformed Church, near Telford, Pennsylvania, and Hans Leonard Hartzell. Ulrich Hartzell located along the Ridge Valley creek, between Tylersport and Sumneytown, Montgomery county, and became a naturalized citizen on September 2, 1763. He was the father of six children. His death occurred on February 11, 1771, aged sixty-five years, five months and twenty-one days.

Mark Hartzell, youngest son of Ulrich Hartzell, was born November 11, 1746. In early life he married Elizabeth Nyce, daughter of John and Catherine Nyce, and two sons were the issue of this union. He died in the twenty-fifth year of his age, on the same day that his father died, and their bodies were interred in the same grave in the family burial ground, or what is now known as Dietz graveyard. His widow afterward became the wife of Philip A. Wentz, and after his death she was united in marriage to Michael Hartman.

Philip N. Hartzell, eldest son of Mark and Elizabeth Hartzell, was born September 4, 1769. He married Elizabeth Gerhart, daughter of Abraham and Anna Barbara Gerhart, and great-granddaughter of Paul Gerhart, who was the founder of the Gerhart family in America, coming to this country between the years 1700 and 1737 from Alsace, France, and settling in Franconia township, Montgomery county; Pennsylvania.

Philip G. Hartzell, son of Philip N. and Elizabeth Hartzell, was born November 19, 1800. He married Elizabeth Kerr, daughter of Henry and Magdalena (Cressman) Kerr, natives of Scotland, and eleven children were the issue of this union. Philip G. Hartzell died December 29, 1851, aged fifty-one years.

Henry Kerr Hartzell, son of Philip G. and Elizabeth Hartzell, was born in Rockhill township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. During his early life he attended the public schools adjacent to his home, and when he was about fourteen years of age he went to Trappe to live with his



uncle, and in the public schools of that place he completed his studies. In 1861 he located in Philadelphia, entered the Medical Department of Jefferson College, remaining for a short period of time, after which he matriculated in the University of Vermont at Burlington, Vermont. After his graduation from the latter named institution in 1863, he settled in Goodsville, Pennsylvania, and purchased an established practice of medicine and surgery, which he conducted for seven consecutive years. In 1870 he removed to Allentown and at once engaged in the banking business, which he conducted successfully for a period of seven years, after which he engaged in the mining business, and now operates two large mines—one at Iron-ton and the other in Berks county—for the production of iron ore, lead, zinc, and coal, but iron is the principal production. Mr. Hartzell was instrumental in the organization of the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and has been a member of the board of directors ever since the formation of the company. He is a member of the Reformed church, an independent Democrat, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Hartzell was united in marriage to Mary A. Martin, who bore him two children, namely: Helen M., unmarried, and Henry Kerr, Jr. Mary A. (Martin) Hartzell is one of a family of five children born to Dr. Tilghman H. and Mary A. (Kramer) Martin, the names of the others being: Alfred J., who married Sarah Reese, and their surviving child is Millie, wife of Mr. Burley; Moulton Eugene, unmarried; Thomas T., who married Abigail M. Geiseinger, and their children are: Harry, unmarried; and Blanche, wife of Fred S. Ewall; Eliza, wife of John Cooper, and mother of two children—Mamie L., wife of George Seagreaves, and mother of one child, Kathleen Seagreaves; and Alfred, who married Miss Royer. Dr. Tilghman H. Martin, son of Jacob and Jane Martin, was a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, of the class of 1831, and succeeded to his father's practice in Allentown. He was an active member of the Lehigh County Medical Society, and the State Medical Society. Jacob

Martin was a son of Dr. Christian Frederick Martin, the progenitor of the family in America, who was born in Prussia, December 22, 1727, and was the son of a Lutheran clergyman. After his graduation from the University of Medicine in Berlin, he came to the United States with the Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg and others, settling at Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

FRANK JACOBS, a resident of Allentown, Pennsylvania, was born in Reading, same state, a son of Alexander and Maria L. (Bushong) Jacobs, and a lineal descendant of an ancestry who emigrated to this country from either Holland or Wales.

John Jacobs, the earliest ancestor of whom we have any authentic information, was born in Chester, York county, Pennsylvania, in 1769, a son of John Jacobs, who served in the American army during the Revolutionary war. In early manhood he settled at a place known as the Long Hollow, in the vicinity of McVeytown. In 1787, at the age of eighteen years, he married Sarah Armstrong, the ceremony being performed in Chester county, Pennsylvania. She was born in Derry, Ireland, in 1766, and after her parents' death she came to America with an uncle, Mr. White, in 1774. Mr. White was a paper maker and located near Germantown, Pennsylvania, residing there at the time the battle was fought, and the Jacobs family also resided in this vicinity. William Armstrong, a brother of Sarah (Armstrong) Jacobs, served in the Revolutionary war and was wounded in the battle of Brandywine; and Major Armstrong, of Lewistown, a man of prominence and influence, was a nephew of Mrs. Jacobs. The following named children were born to John and Sarah Jacobs: William, born December 18, 1790, died in infancy; Alexander, born July 11, 1792; Elizabeth, born April 12, 1794, became the wife of Mr. Lieter; Thomas, born November 26, 1795; John, born October 11, 1797; James, born September 15, 1799; Mary, born August 14, 1801, became the wife of Mr. Norton; Armstrong, born July 17, 1803; William, born January 15, 1806; Sarah,

born February 2, 1808; and David J., born November 28, 1811, died in 1902. John Jacobs, father of these children, died in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1822, and his wife passed away January 18, 1842. Their remains were probably interred in Bratton's graveyard, located on a farm then owned by Andrew Bratton.

Thomas Jacobs, third son of John and Sarah Jacobs, who was born November 26, 1795, was the grandfather of Frank Jacobs. His son, Alexander Jacobs, father of Frank Jacobs, married Maria L. Bushong, daughter of Philip Bushong, a descendant of the French Huguenots, and two children were born to them: Walter B., who married Kate A. Kuntz, who bore him three children, now deceased; and Frank Jacobs, mentioned at length in the following paragraph.

Frank Jacobs spent the early years of his life in attendance at the public schools of Reading, Pennsylvania, and completed his education in the Presbyterian York Collegiate Institution. He then came to Allentown, Pennsylvania, entered the law office of Robert Wright, and studied under his instruction from 1887 to 1889. He was admitted to the bar of Lehigh county, June 6, 1889, at once established an office of his own for the general practice of law, and is now one of the leading lawyers in the city. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and in politics, a Republican. He holds membership in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Livingston Club.

Mr. Jacobs married Florence L. Lance, daughter of John P. and Kate Lance. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have one daughter.

MISS CELIA GRIM, a well known and highly respected resident of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and a lineal descendant of one of the families who have long been resident in this section of the state, is a woman of rare intellectual attainments and nobility of character.

The earliest ancestors of the family of whom there is any authentic information were Jacob and Elizabeth Hatten (Stein) Grim, who reared a family of children, among whom was a son Jesse, whose wife, Mary (Knapp) Grim, daugh-

ter of Daniel and Mary (Herbein) Knapp, bore him the following named children: 1. Ephraim, married for his first wife Susan Eckert, and for his second wife Sarah Mowry. The issue of the first marriage was William and Sarah, and that of the second was Mary, who became the wife of Henry Mosser. 2. Deborah, who married William Eitleman, and six children were the issue of this marriage. 3. Jacob, mentioned hereinafter. 4. William, who married Eliza Ludwig, and they were the parents of two sons, Alfred and Henry Grim. 5. Allen, who died unmarried. 6. Walter Jesse, who married Elizabeth Drescher, and their family consists of four children, George, deceased; Ida; John, who died single; and Charles, who is single.

Jacob Grim, father of Miss Celia Grim, was united in marriage to Mary Siegfried, daughter of John and Hannah (Grim) Siegfried, the former named having been a son of John and Catherine (Fetherolf) Siegfried. Two children were born of this union: Celia, unmarried, and a son who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried, parents of Mrs. Grim, reared a family of children, as follows: 1. Mary A., aforementioned as the wife of Jacob Grim. 2. John G., who married Catherine Grim, and their children are as follows: Hannah C., wife of Jacob Edelman, and mother of three children—Debora G., Catherine and Marie; John, unmarried; Joshua, unmarried; Mary, wife of Peter Christman, and the issue of this marriage was six children—Paul, John, Esther, Clara, Wallace, and Mary; Susan, unmarried; Celia G., unmarried; and Jacob S., unmarried. 3. Jesse, who married Rosa Scholl, and their son Harry, married Etta Campbell, and they are the parents of one child, Florence Siegfried. 4. Alfred, who married Caroline German, and three children have been born to them—Henry, who married Mary Henrich, and they have one child, Mary Henrich; James, who married Mary Schroth, and their family consists of four children—Albert, Raymond, Pauline, and Walter; Robert, who married Laura Bitzer, and they have three children, Harold, Arnon and Florence. 5. Hannah, wife of Samuel Roth, and the children born to them are as follows: Mary,



ALLENTOWN IN 1803.

DRAWN BY RUTH GRIM FROM AN OLD PRINT IN POSSESSION OF HER FATHER, WILLIAM J. GRIM.





unmarried; James, who died unmarried; John, unmarried; Annie, unmarried; George, unmarried; Lillie, unmarried; Helen, wife of Herman Kostenbater, and their children are—Dorothea and Carl Kostenbater; Harry, who married Annie Bogert.

Jacob Grim, father of Miss Grim, was engaged in the lumber business in Allentown for about twenty years, retiring two years before his death. He was a member and one of the founders of St. Michael's Lutheran church, and one of its most liberal supporters. He was a Republican in politics. He was an excellent citizen, and interested himself in all matters of public concern.

ARTHUR F. BIGELOW, general superintendent of the Gas Company in the city of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, was born in Marlboro, New Hampshire, and is the son of Albert S. and Lydia M. (Buss) Bigelow, the latter named having been the daughter of John Buss.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Arthur F. Bigelow were obtained in the public schools of Greenfield, Massachusetts, and after his graduation from the same at the age of fifteen years secured employment as clerk in a dry goods store. This position he retained for three years, then took up his residence in Keene, New Hampshire, where he was employed in the Keene National Bank, first as clerk and later as teller. During his nine years connection with this institution he was also interested in the manufacture of water-gas, and served in the capacity of secretary, treasurer and manager of the Keene Gas Company. In 1883 he went to Coney Island as the manager of a gas plant there, and during his residence of one year in that famous resort the enterprise was placed on a paying basis. The following year he went to Duluth, Minnesota, assumed the management of the gas and water company in that city, and after completing his work in 1885 went to St. Albans, Vermont, and from thence to Yonkers, New York. In the spring of 1887 he located in Allentown, Pennsylvania, to fill the responsible position of superintendent

of the gas company in that city. The capacity of the plant at that time was about 150,000 feet per day of twenty-four hours, and under his management it has increased to 750,000 feet, with prospects that the capacity of the plant will be doubled in the near future. Although his time has been so fully occupied with his business pursuits, Mr. Bigelow is not unmindful of his duties and obligations as a citizen, and the esteem in which he is held by his fellowmen is evidenced by the fact that he was elected to the common council in 1898-1899, and again in 1902-1903. Mr. Bigelow holds membership in the Livingston and Clover Clubs, the most prominent social organizations in the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bigelow has been married twice. His first wife was Anna M. Ellis, daughter of George W. and Louisa (Farwell) Ellis. His second wife, Lavina (Giess) Bigelow, is a native of Allentown, and one of the five children born to William and Mary Giess, their names being as follows: Alice M., wife of C. Fred Stiles, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Emma, wife of John Berkinstock; Lavina, mentioned above as the wife of Mr. Bigelow; Blanche, unmarried; and William Giess.

EDWIN F. MILLER, owner and proprietor of Miller's Hotel, South Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he has catered successfully to the wants of his guests and the general public since 1891, a period of thirteen years, is recognized in the community as an able and intelligent citizen, one worthy of confidence and esteem. He is a descendant of an old and honorable family whose arrival in this country dates back about one hundred and fifty years.

William Miller (1), great-grandfather of Edwin F. Miller, emigrated to his country from Germany and shortly after his arrival settled in Whitehall township, where he, like other thrifty natives of his country, purchased a large tract of land which he cultivated and improved to a high state of perfection, and by unceasing labor, honesty and economy amassed quite a fortune by means of which his declining years were spent i

ease and comfort. He married and reared a family of children, among whom was a son, William Miller.

William Miller (11), grandfather of Edwin F. Miller, was a lifelong resident of Whitehall township, a man of wealth and influence in his day, and ranked among the successful and influential men of the county. He was the first to discover iron ore in his neighborhood, and this discovery was the means of making Catasauqua and Hokendauqua the thrifty towns they now are, the greater part of their residents being engaged in the iron industry. He subsequently owned what was known as the Maria Furnace, named in honor of his wife, Maria (Powell) Miller. Their family consisted of nine children: Powell, a prominent iron manufacturer; William, mentioned hereinafter; Joshua, a prosperous agriculturist; Polly, Catherine, Mary, Deborah, Lavina, and Sarah Miller.

William Miller (111), father of Edwin F. Miller, was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, in 1812. During his entire lifetime he was an honest, industrious and worthy man, and his business career, which was devoted to agricultural pursuits, was most successful and fully repaid him for his arduous labor. He was the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of arable farming land which was devoted to the production of a general line of farm produce which found a ready sale in the nearby markets. His wife, Catherine (Brodst) Miller, bore him five children, as follows: Edwin F., mentioned hereinafter; Catherine, deceased; Mary, wife of Joseph Shoemaker; Matilda, deceased; and Eliza, widow of Joseph Anthony.

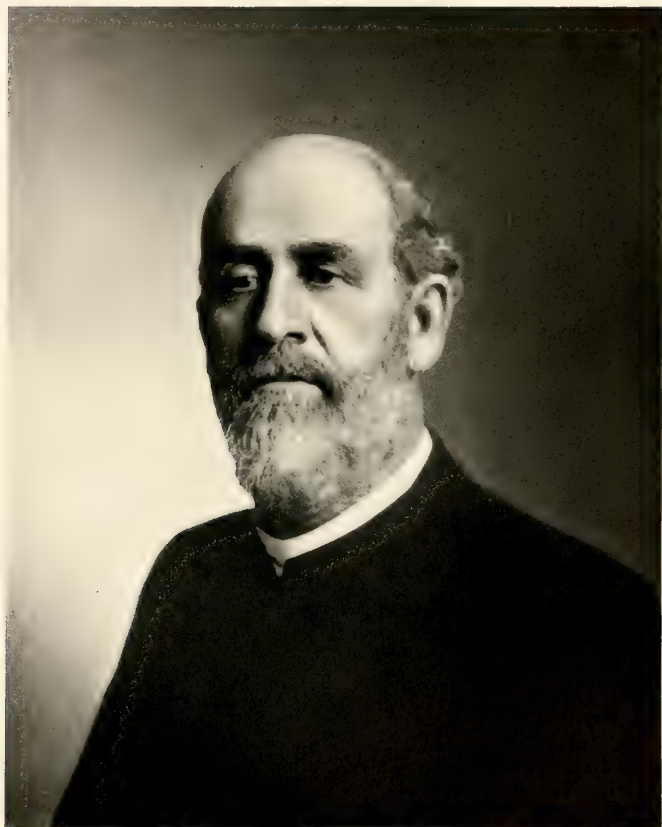
Edwin F. Miller was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, in 1834. When he was fifteen months old his parents removed to Lehigh township, Northampton county, and in this vicinity he was reared and received a common school education, devoting his leisure time from school to agricultural pursuits. Upon attaining young manhood he located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and during his residence there he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1871 he removed to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and at once

engaged in the baker business, which he successfully conducted for a number of years. He then turned his attention to the butcher business, in which he was equally successful, and in 1891 he became the owner of a hotel at South Allentown, which has since been known to the traveling public as Miller's Hotel. The secret of the success which has attended this enterprise is that it is pleasantly located, equipped with every convenience which will conduce to the comfort of guests, the cuisine is excellent, and Mr. Miller, being of a genial and kindly disposition, is therefore an ideal proprietor. In addition to his hotel property, Mr. Miller is the owner of an extensive block on Broad street, several single houses, and one hundred acres of valuable land in Salisbury township, some of which produces a fine quality of building sand which finds a ready sale in Allentown. Mr. Miller is a member of the Order of Golden Eagles. He is in every respect a worthy and law abiding citizen.

In 1866 Mr. Miller married Elizabeth Selvies, daughter of Henry Selvies, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Their children are as follows: William H., Franklin A., Ellen J., wife of Charles Minnich, and mother of two children, Blanche E., and William E. Minnich; Minnie, wife of Jacob Wisser; Edwin C. W., single.

STEPHEN ALBION REPASS was born in Wythe county, Virginia, November 25, 1838. The residence of his parents was two miles west of Wytheville, the county seat of Wythe county.

The great-grandfather of Stephen A. Repass was Daniel Repass. (Some of the older methods of spelling the name were Repas, Repatz, Respes, Respas.) Tradition has it that he emigrated from Northampton county, Pennsylvania to southwestern Virginia in the last quarter of the Eighteenth century. He is, moreover, believed to have served as a soldier in the Revolution of 1776, moving to Virginia at the close of the war. The following sons were born to him: Samuel, Frederick, Daniel and John. Of these sons, Samuel settled on Walker's Creek, in what is now known as Bland county, the other sons in Wythe county. No information concerning the wife of Daniel



*Stephen A. Repass.*





Repass is obtainable; nor of any daughters that may have been born to the marriage. He was a minister of the Reformed church, serving congregations in Wythe county. His remains lie buried in the old cemetery of St. John's Lutheran church, near Wytheville, Virginia. He was the head of his generation in the state of his adoption; and from him has sprung a large number of descendants who continue to reside in and near the old family seats. It cannot now be determined whether he emigrated from Germany himself or his father before him. His earlier life would fall within the period of the heavy immigration from the fatherland in the second half of the Eighteenth century.

John Repass, the son of Daniel Repass, and the grandfather of Stephen Albion Repass, was married to Katie Harkrader, who belonged to one of the old families of Wythe county. The following children were born to this marriage; Mary, Elizabeth, Katharine, Christina, William, (who was a soldier in the Mexican war), Jesse, Rufus, Jacob (who died in early manhood), Sallie and Ann. Of these children Mary was married to Robert J. Brown; Elizabeth to Abram Neff; Katharine to Adam Cassell; Christina to John Palmer; William, twice married, first wife, Miss Harkrader, second wife Christina Brown; Jesse to Lydia Brown; Rufus to Salome Brown; Sallie to Joseph Fisher; and Ann to James Fisher. John Repass, the father of these, was a farmer, and owning large tracts of land within the county. At the time of his death he was able to leave to each of his children a farm of several hundred acres. The children after marriage had large families born to them, and became the progenitors of a numerous offspring. They were a generation of farmers and were among the most respected and substantial citizens of that section of Southwestern Virginia. While not distinguished in letters, art or science; or leaving great names to posterity, their solid character and sterling virtues have contributed, though silently, toward making a generation of noble men and women. These children of John Repass all resided in Wythe county, where many of the descendants are still living.

Rufus Repass was born in this same county near the opening of the Nineteenth century, 1805. At that early period the educational advantages possessed by children living in the country were few and meager. He had and enjoyed no more than the rudimentary training of that period. The place of his birth was on a farm near to that which became subsequently his permanent residence, and where all his children, with the exception of his first son and oldest child, John C. Repass, were born. Rufus was a farmer, owning a plantation of about 350 acres, and lying on the main road leading from Wytheville to the Tazewell Court House. The residence was built by his father, John Repass. The material is of stone quarried from the farm, large and strongly built, having walls nearly two feet in thickness. It has always been known and spoken of as the "Rock House." Although little less than a century since erected the "Rock House" is still standing, a well preserved monument to the sturdy character of the builder. The homestead is now owned and occupied by Granville B. Repass, the son and youngest child of Rufus Repass. At his death it will pass to his only son and heir, George.

In politics Rufus Repass was a staunch Democrat. While not a politician in the common acceptance of that term he cherished clear and intelligent convictions on the current principles of government, and was bold and conscientious in avowing them. Modest and quiet in spirit and manner he never sought or held office, preferring the retirement of his home life, and devoted to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. He declined to permit his name to be placed in nomination as a candidate for the Legislature of Virginia at a time when "good men and true" were sought for that position. Of the arts of modern politics, he knew nothing. Positive in all his convictions, both yielding and demanding obedience and respect where these were due to others or to himself, he held his family and household under firm and yet gentle government. While the owner of slaves the writer never knew him to exercise injustice or cruelty to any. Nor did he ever sell or buy slaves, except as these came into his possession by inheritance. He be-

longed to that large class of Southern men whose treatment of their slaves was considerate and kind and in no sense characterized by severity or cruelty.

In religion he was a Lutheran, as was his father before him. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran church for a period of above fifty years, and was actively identified with all its interests. He held the office of elder in the congregation for many years, and frequently served as the delegate to Synodical Conventions. It is not invidious to say that he was in all respects among the most influential of what was at the time a large and most flourishing body of Christians, and along with his family exercised a controlling influence in the congregation. The same could be truthfully said of others, but of none with more justice or truth than of Rufus Repass. He passed out of this life in 1878, leaving to his children and the community the heritage of a truly noble name and character.

Salome, the wife of Rufus Repass, was the daughter of Christopher and Anna Maria Brown. She was born in Wythe county, Virginia, in 1807. Her grandfather, Christopher Brown, emigrated to Virginia from Pennsylvania between 1780 and 1785. He settled in Wythe county four miles west of Wytheville. Two sons, Christopher and Michael, were born to this marriage. Christopher, a son of Christopher Brown, married Miss Annie Maria Roeder. The following children were born to their union: Daniel, Salome (wife of Rufus Repass), Lydia Rosanna, James A. and Asa Brown. James A. was a Lutheran clergyman and for many years served congregations in his native county, a man greatly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. Daniel became a member of the State Legislature of Virginia, and Asa was an intelligent and highly honored citizen. Of the three daughters, Salome married Rufus Repass; Lydia, Jesse Repass; and Rosanna, Stephen Repass. The father Christopher was a wealthy land owner, and belonged among the best citizens of the county, exerting a large influence in the community, and in the Lutheran congregation (St. John's) of which he was a member. His slaves, of whom he owned a num-

ber, were proud of the prominent position held by their "ole master." He is distinctly remembered by the writer of this sketch, who was no more than a child at the time of his death, as a man grave and dignified in his manner and bearing, and withal of kind and gentle disposition. Salome (commonly known as Sallie) and who became the wife of Rufus Repass, was a true help-mate to her husband. She had enjoyed some educational advantages above those had in common by most of the young women of that time, having attended a special school in Wytheville. She was of medium stature, very quick and active in her movements and possessed of a naturally bright mind. She ruled her household well, imparting something of her own energy to her children. She survived her husband a number of years, and dying at the age of eighty-four bequeathed to her children the legacy of a good name, and a strong womanly character. Her children and grandchildren rise up to call her blessed and affectionately revere her memory.

The children born to these parents were the following: John C., married to Annie Greger; Eliza A. to Michael Cassell; Lizzie M. to Stephen Peery; James A. (died at Roanoke College while in preparation for the Christian ministry); Maria L. to Reuben Sharitz; Stephen A. to Frances E. Hancock; Lydia E. to Martin Kegley; Sarah H. to Thomas Peery; Ella N. to Jacob Fisher; and Granville B. to Rosa Morehead.

Stephen Albion, the son of Rufus and Salome Repass, after receiving such advantages as were then offered in the country schools entered Roanoke College at Salem, Virginia, in the autumn of 1858. Near the close of the session in 1861, he entered the service of the Confederate army, remaining in it until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee, holding the rank of lieutenant. He was a soldier in the division of General Pickett, and was in command of a company in the terrible charge of that division at Gettysburg, on the third day of July, 1863. He was captured and was held a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island for twenty-one months. After the close of the war he re-

turned to college in the autumn of 1865, graduating in June, 1866. In the fall of the same year he entered the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Philadelphia. Graduating in the spring of 1869 he was ordained to the office of the Lutheran ministry and was installed pastor of the College Lutheran church at Salem, Virginia. He served in that capacity for three years and three months, which position he resigned in order to take charge of the Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran church, South. After serving in that position for twelve years, the seminary having been discontinued, he became pastor of Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church at Staunton, Virginia. At the end of one year he was called in 1885 to the pastorate of St. John's Lutheran church at Allentown, Pennsylvania, a position he is still occupying. He has been actively identified with the interests of Muhlenberg College, an institution under the care of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania. For a number of years he has been President of its Board of Trustees; also an instructor in the Evidences of Christianity. He is a frequent contributor to church reviews and periodicals, and has published a number of pamphlets on special subjects. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Theology in 1876.

In June, 1870, Stephen A. Repass was united in marriage to Frances Emily Hancock, of Wytheville, Virginia. She was the daughter of Lewis D. and Elizabeth F. Hancock. Her father was for many years a merchant in Wythe county, Virginia, and during that time was elected to serve as a member of the State Legislature. He was held in high esteem by a very large number of friends. Frances was educated at the Wytheville Female College. There were born to this marriage five children: Lewis H., Elizabeth B., Bernard (a Lutheran clergyman), Nannie S. (deceased), and Mary Repass. All were born during the residence of their parents in Salem, Virginia. Lewis (married to Miss Baker, of Allentown, Pennsylvania), is the Purchasing Agent of the Atlas Cement Company, located in Lehigh county; Bernard graduated from Muhlenberg

College, and the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and now serving a parish in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, were educated at the Maryland College for Women, near Baltimore.

The following grandchildren have descended from the marriage of Rufus and Salome Repass: To Rev. John C. Repass, married to Annie Cregger, were born James Winton, Daniel Brown, George Rufus, Luther Kurtz, Rhoda Jane, William Marion, Albion Phlegar, Emory Snaffer, Sarah Araminta and John Calvin. To Eliza Annie, married to Michael Cassell, George Stewart, Alice Victoria, Emory Hawkins, Ella Jane, Marion Michael (all dying when young) and Mary E., Stephen Sidney and Charles Willis. To Elizabeth, married to Stephen Peery: Marion, Eugene, Ella and George. To Maria S., married to Reuben Shantz: Oregon and Newton. To Sarah H., married to Thomas Peery: Emory Willis, Rufus Benton, Walter Stuart, Nora Kate, Anna Salome, John Carnahan, Josephine Repass, Maude Cassel, Mary Elizabeth and George Gose. To Ella N., married to Jacob Fisher: Charles, Lina, George and Clare. To Granville B. Repass, married to Rosa Horehead, one son, George. The children of Stephen A. Repass, married to Frances E. Hancock, are named above.

HENRY S. CLEMENS, M. D., numbered among the honored dead of Allentown, was for many years a leading medical practitioner of Lehigh county, but it was not alone his scientific skill nor his financial success that won him prominence in public regard, but the inherent force of his character, his broad humanitarianism, his fidelity to upright principles—elements which formed the inspiration for his entire career. He thus endeared himself to people of all classes, counting his friends by the score among young and old, rich and poor.

The Clemens family of which he was a representative was established in Pennsylvania in colonial days. His grandfather, Christian Clemens, was a native of Doylestown, Bucks county,



and his father, Jacob Clemens, was also born there. In early life he learned the tanner's trade, but throughout the greater part of his career carried on agricultural pursuits at South Bethlehem. He became a leading and influential resident of his community, and his death, which occurred in 1872, was deeply deplored by many friends. In early manhood he married Catherine Ott, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Ott, who were natives of Pleasant Valley, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Her birth occurred November 21, 1811, and she passed away in South Bethlehem, March 11, 1890. For a number of years after their marriage they resided on a farm at Springtown, where Mr. Clemens also conducted a tannery, but in 1868 they took up their abode in South Bethlehem. Mrs. Clemens was a devoted wife and mother and sincere Christian, and her influence was strongly felt for good in the locality in which she made her home. She was an excellent Bible student, becoming thoroughly familiar with the teachings of the Holy Word, and she counted no personal sacrifice on her part too great if it would advance the cause of Christianity. In the faith of the Methodist church she reared her family of three sons and six daughters, of whom one son and three daughters are now living, namely: Charles O., of Bethlehem; Emma, the wife of Solomon Fry, of South Bethlehem; Carrie, the wife of Rev. Sylvanus Fry, of Center Valley, Pennsylvania; and Kate, the wife of Dr. O. H. Sterner, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Clemens, the third member of the family, was born in Springtown, November 15, 1838. His early education acquired in the public schools of his native town was supplemented by study in Tremont Seminary at Norristown, and in Union Seminary in Union county, Pennsylvania. Later he engaged in teaching school for a brief period in Northampton county, and then resumed his studies in the seminary at New Berlin, Pennsylvania. He regarded all this, however, merely as an initiatory step to a career as a practitioner of medicine. Early in life he formed a strong desire to become an active representative of the medical fraternity, and in 1857 he entered the office of Dr. Abraham Stout, of Bethlehem, as a

student. Subsequently his reading was directed by Dr. Kitchen, and he afterward entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated in that institution with the class of 1861.

Dr. Clemens entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Hosensack, Lehigh county, and later removed to Friedensville, where he remained for seven years. On the expiration of that period he opened his office in Allentown, where he remained in continuous practice up to the time of his demise. He was a very close and earnest student, and broad and comprehensive reading kept him in touch with the advanced thought of the day and with the progress continuously being made as the result of scientific investigation. Early in life he made a special study of the lungs, and pneumonia was the subject of his thesis at the time of his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania. He largely employed oxygen as a therapeutic agent in his practice, and the results attending his efforts in that direction proved the value and efficacy of his methods. During the thirty-nine years which marked the period of his professional career, he met with gratifying success, and during his residence in Allentown he won the good will and patronage of many of its best citizens. Progressive in his ideas, and favoring modern methods as a whole, he did not dispense, however, with the time-tried systems whose value had stood the test of years. Into countless numbers of homes he carried confidence, cheerfulness and renewed hope and healthfulness, and the heartfelt sympathy which he ever manifested toward the sick and suffering won for him the lasting love and gratitude of his patrons.

It was not alone through the medium of his profession, however, that Dr. Clemens rendered valuable service to his fellow men. He was an active worker in the church and in the temperance cause, and his life was ever permeated by his Christian faith. He pursued the four years course of theology laid down in the Methodist Episcopal discipline, and for many years was a local minister of that denomination. Later he filled a similar position in the Evangelical church.



He was also a graduate of the Chautauqua School of Theology and the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and the deacon's orders conferred upon him all the functions of the ministry. His work was of a most practical character. As he traveled over the county in his professional capacity he also planted the seeds of truth in many a home. Through his efficient labors Sunday schools were established and chapels built, and he served many congregations without financial remuneration. When there existed a strong prejudice in this section of the state against Methodism, he labored most untiringly to establish the cause, and for years, at great personal expense and sacrifice, he gave to children expensive rewards in order to induce them to come to church and Sunday school, and thus cultivate a taste for a moral and religious life. His was a spirit of a great philanthropist who ministered to the temporal and spiritual needs of his fellow men, and left behind him a memory that is more enduring than any monument of stone or tablet of bronze. He never faltered in his allegiance to the cause of temperance, and usually voted with the Prohibition party, although on some great national questions he gave his support to the Republican party, because its platform embodied his views concerning measures that affected the welfare of the entire country. Every agency for the uplifting of his fellow men received his endorsement, and as far as possible he gave to it his cooperation and financial support. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained to the thirty-second degree, and he aided in establishing the order in Allentown.

February 22, 1862, Dr. Clemens was married to Miss Emelie Hartman, a daughter of David Hartman, of Friedensville. Her death occurred in Allentown, April 28, 1870. There were four children of that marriage, of whom three are living: Martha Matilda, who is an eclectic physician of Philadelphia; Anna Mary, who is called Minnie, and is the wife of James F. Marsteller, by whom she has one child, Justina; and Minerva Hartman. For his second wife Dr. Clemens married, February 29, 1872, Miss Elizabeth S.

Jones, a daughter of John H. and Margaret Jones, of Sinking Spring, Berks county, Pennsylvania. A son born of this marriage, Henry, died in infancy.

Dr. Clemens died March 27, 1901. He possessed strongly domestic tastes and while he accomplished much in the business world and ratified his friendships by kindly sympathy and thoughtful consideration for others, his greatest depth of love was reserved for his family. His life, however, was one of unselfish devotion to mankind. He recognized the great principle of universal brotherhood and the obligations thereby involved, and he put forth earnest and unremitting effort not only to alleviate human suffering, but to release man from the bondage of sin. His efforts in behalf of temperance and church work were far-reaching and effective, and will cause his memory to be honored and revered for many years to come.

THOMAS STECKEL, one of the venerable citizens of Allentown, now in the eighty-fifth year of his age, was born near Egypt, Pennsylvania, in 1820, a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Biery) Steckel. His paternal grandfather, Henry Steckel, married a Miss Snyder, his maternal grandfather was Fritz Biery. The family history gives an account of Christian Steckel, the first representative of the name in Egypt. He settled there September 1, 1736, and obtained a patent for two hundred and sixty acres of land. In year 1758 he built a stone house upon the tract which served the dual purpose of a dwelling and a fort as a mean of defense against the attacks of the Indians. The dimensions of this building are thirty-five by forty feet, and the walls are two feet and a quarter in thickness. It is standing at the present day, and is in a good state of preservation, and is now the property of Josiah Steckel, a descendant of the original owner.

Christian Steckel was married to Maria Bear, and they had ten children, five sons and five daughters, namely: John, Jacob, Henry, Daniel and Peter Steckel, Mrs. John Peter Burkhalter, Mrs. Mickley, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. George Dinkey, and Mrs. Martin Moyer. All of the

daughters of this family settled in North White Hall township. John Steckel, the eldest son, took up his abode in Whitehall on Copley Creek, upon a portion of the old home farm where he lived until his death. He had four children, three sons and a daughter, namely: Daniel, who became the owner of the John Steckel homestead; Joseph, who settled in the same township; Sallie, who became the wife of Jacob Biery, and removed to the west; and Peter, who was a blacksmith by trade and carried on business at Hartman's Ferry on the Lehigh river, and also at the Irish settlement in Northampton county until 1828, when he purchased from Walter C. Livingstone, a tract of one hundred acres of land along the Jordan creek, in the southwestern part of the township. There he engaged in farming until his death, and in the meantime purchased several other tracts of land in that vicinity. He was married to Esther Burkhalter, who survived him, lived at Allentown and died in 1888 or '89. at the age of eighty years. He had four children, two sons, Robert (deceased), and Reuben P., and two daughters: Amanda, who is now living upon one of her father's farms; and Anna, who is living in Allentown. Of the sons Robert kept the farm after the death of his father, and still owns that property. He engaged in farming there until 1873, when he removed to Allentown, where he still makes his home. He served for two terms in the lower house of the state legislature of Pennsylvania in 1873-74. He and his brother Reuben P. Steckel are members of the hardware firm of Young & Company, of Allentown.

Jacob Steckel, the second son of Christian Steckel, settled at Egypt, and built the present hotel there in 1791. In connection with its conduct he carried on a store until 1821. Henry Steckel, the third son of Christian Steckel, resided upon the old homestead farm throughout his entire life. He had several children, among them a son Peter, who acquired the original Steckel tract near Egypt, and owned it until his death. He was the father of Thomas Steckel, whose name introduces this review. Daniel Steckel settled at Bath, Northampton county, and died there at the

age of one hundred and one years. Peter Steckel, the youngest son of Christian Steckel, was born November 3, 1772, and settled in Moore township, Northampton county, where he died February 22, 1866.

Peter Steckel, the son of Henry Steckel, and the grandson of Christian Steckel, the founder of the family at Egypt, was a well known farmer, who became the owner of the ancestral home. He was married to Elizabeth Biery, and they had thirteen children: Thomas, of this review; Peter, who settled in Ohio; Henry, of Illinois; David, who is living in one of the western states; Joseph, of Indiana; Charles, who died in Allentown; Deborah, the wife of Enoch Newhard, of Allentown; Hetty, the wife of Thomas Gange were, who settled in Indiana; Clarissa, the wife of Jacob Weiss; and Sarah, the wife of Ephraim Steckel.

Thomas, the eldest son of Peter Steckel, was reared upon the old home farm, and early became familiar with the work connected with its development and cultivation. He continued there until fourteen years of age, and as opportunity permitted attended the public schools. In 1834 he came to Allentown, and secured employment in a hosiery factory in order to learn the trade of weaving stockings. He followed that pursuit for seven years, or until he had attained his majority, at which time he was given one hundred dollars in compensation for his services, and thus made a start in life. At that time he entered into a partnership with Enoch Newhard, and was engaged in the manufacture of stockings until 1871, when he retired from that business. In that year he purchased land and began its improvement, erecting thereon many houses both for sale and rent. His realty operations brought to him a handsome competence, making him one of the substantial citizens of his community. He also built the silk mills at Allentown, and thus in the course of years he advanced from a humble position in the business world to one of prominence. His labors being of great value, not only contributed to his individual prosperity, but also to the general success and commercial activity of his adopted city. In 1857 he was elected a

director of the Allentown National Bank, and although he is now eighty-five years of age he seldom fails to attend a directors' meeting. He was in 1898 stricken with partial paralysis, but, while he has to be moved about in a wheel chair, his mind is still keen and clear as ever, and he gives his personal supervision to the control of his invested interests. Mr. Steckel is a supporter of the Democratic party, with which he has been allied since being a voter. In community affairs he takes a deep and active interest, and his fitness for leadership has found recognition in his election to public office. He served for two years in the city council, and in 1857 he was chosen treasurer of Lehigh county. He was also identified with military affairs, serving as major in the state militia.

Mr. Steckel was married in early manhood to Miss Jemima Kaul, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Ruder) Kaul. They had two children: Thomas, who died in 1871; and Albert, who married Caroline Engleman, and had one child, Grace, who is the widow of Samuel Moyer. Few men who have reached the advanced age to which Mr. Steckel has attained have continued to exercise as strong and potent an influence in business circles as he has done. Because he has reached the evening of life he has not considered it necessary to withdraw from active participation in public affairs, but still maintains a keen interest in the city and its progress. Such a career should serve as an inspiration to old and young, and is indeed an example well worthy of emulation.

CHARLES CHRISTMAN, now deceased, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and died in Allentown about thirty years ago. His father, Jonas Christman, married a Miss Wagoner, and they had three children, Charles being the eldest. Levi married Catherine Wagoner, and they had three children, Charles, Levi and Hannah. Sarah, the only daughter of Jonas Christman, became the wife of Charles Troxell, and they had five daughters and three sons: Amelia, Mary, Charity, Eliza, Bella, Samuel, Charles and Alfred.

Charles Christman was reared in the parental home, and learned the tailor's trade under the direction of his father. He followed that pursuit for fifteen years, and then turned his attention to the business of buying and selling live stock and driving cattle. Later he began dealing in grain in connection with Welcome B. Powell, and after following that business for a number of years he became a wholesale grocer, joining John Bowen in the enterprise under the firm name of John Bowen & Company. He was thus identified with the mercantile interests of the city up to the time of his death, and the growth and development of his business made him a successful merchant.

Mr. Christman married Miss Esther Derr. Her paternal grandfather was John Derr, and her father was Jacob Derr. The latter married Mary West, a daughter of Francis and ——— (Kohler) West. Mrs. Christman was the fifth in order of birth in a family of six children, namely: Daniel, who married Julia Behr, and had four children; Rebecca, who became the wife of George La Fond, and has eight children; David; Mary, who became the wife of David Strauss, and had four children; and Lydia, who married Mr. Lerch, and had four children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Christman were born two children, but they lost both, Albert dying at the age of eleven years, and Henry Franklin in infancy.

Mr. Christman gave his political support to the Whig party in early life and after its dissolution joined the ranks of the new Republican party, while Mrs. Christman's views were just as strongly in favor of the Democracy. Both held membership in St. Paul's Lutheran church, of which Mrs. Christman is still a communicant.

JESSE LINE, deceased, whose connection with the dry-goods trade of Allentown began in the humble capacity of a minor clerkship, and continued until he had for some years been a successful and leading merchant of the borough, was born in Salisbury township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1817.

His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth



(Moritz) Line, and the home farm was his training school for the practical and responsible duties of life. He pursued his education in the neighborhood, and when not engaged in mastering the text books which constituted the curriculum of the common school, his labors were devoted to the further cultivation and improvement of the farm. When still in his teens he went to Allentown to learn the dry-goods trade, and, securing a position as salesman, was thus employed until he was enabled to go into business for himself. He became a member of the firm of Blumer, Line & Company, and was associated with the active conduct of the enterprise for many years. Unremitting diligence, keen foresight and unquestioned fairness were the strong elements in his mercantile career, and the means of bringing to him a merited and gratifying measure of prosperity. He died in September, 1901.

Mr. Line was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Pretz, a daughter of Godfrey and Mary Eve (Eckert) Pretz. They had three children: Mary L., Anna M. and Ella G. The second daughter, Anna M., is the wife of S. Henry Keck. Ella G. married John L. Ramsay, and they have nine children: Dorothy, Margaret, Pauline, Mary, Julia, John, Emily, Lathrop and Richard.

Mary Line, the eldest daughter, became the wife of William H. Romig, a son of John and Matilda (Martin) Romig, and one of a family of nineteen children. He was born in Allentown, and after attending the public schools became a student in the Allentown Seminary. Determining to engage in the practice of medicine as a life work, he prepared for that calling in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated. He then returned to Allentown, and entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he continued for three or four years, when in order to increase his efficiency and skill, he entered Hahnemann College. He became one of the leading homoeopathic physicians of the state, constantly broadening his knowledge through reading and research, while his ready adaptability enabled him to put to practical use the facts which he gleaned from his investigation and study. Dr. Romig served for

some time as coroner of Lehigh county, elected on the Republican ticket. He was a staunch advocate of the party, its principles and policy, and his was a public-spirited citizenship, with full consciousness of its obligations to community and national interests. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church. His home relations were most pleasant, and the Romig household is noted for its hospitality.

He married Miss Mary Line, and they were blessed with two children, Jessie and Christine.

SAMUEL F. JORDAN, the leading partner in the Heilman Boiler Works at Allentown, has been connected with the industrial and commercial interests of that borough since 1878. He was born among the wooded hills and pleasant valleys that border the Hudson river, his natal place being the town of Hudson, New York. He is a son of Abram and Eleanor (Snyder) Jordan, being the youngest of a family of seven children, the others being: Carrie, who married Frank Henry, and has three children; Ann, the wife of George Palmer, by whom she has three children; John, who married Helen Moore, by whom he has four children; Benjamin, who married Christina Pechtcl, and has one child; William, who wedded Marian Appley, by whom he has one child; and Niram, who married Ella Blake, and has one child.

The early education of Samuel F. Jordan was acquired in the district schools of the home locality, and while he was pursuing his studies his leisure hours were devoted to assisting his father in the work of the home farm. After putting aside his text books he went into a store in order to become familiar with the methods of merchandising, and was employed as a clerk in a grocery for four years. He then joined his brother in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and together they opened a retail hat store with which Mr. Jordan of this review was identified until 1873, when he came to Allentown and established a similar enterprise. He conducted his store with a fair measure of success until 1878, when he closed out his mercantile enterprise in order to accept a position in the boiler works of



Cole & Heilman. With this industry he has since been identified, and is now at the head of the firm.

It was in 1863 that Abiel Heilman came to Allentown, and in company with James B. Cole formed the firm of Cole & Heilman for the manufacture of boilers and the conduct of a wrought iron industry. They did plate work, such as the manufacture of tanks, stacks and gas machines. In 1878 Mr. Jordan entered the service of this firm as bookkeeper, and continued in that capacity until 1883, when by the death of Mr. Cole the firm was dissolved. Later the business was resumed by Mr. Heilman, who continued in control until 1892, when he, too, departed this life. The business was then reorganized by Mrs. Heilman, Mr. Jordan and James Noble Rhoda, and has since been conducted under the name of the Heilman Boiler Works. The company makes a specialty of iron work for cement companies and gas companies, and the business has so rapidly increased along these lines that they have almost entirely abandoned boiler making in order that the entire energy of the plant can be directed toward the iron manufacturing department. Employment is furnished to about two hundred workmen, and the payroll annually turns a great amount of money into circulation in the borough. The prosperity of any town, city or country depends upon its commercial interests and its great productive industries, and, through his association with the Heilman Boiler Works, Mr. Jordan has become an active factor in promoting the upbuilding of Allentown. In community affairs he is deeply interested, and his co-operation many be counted upon as an active factor in the advancement of the material, intellectual and moral welfare of this city. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and socially, he is identified with the Masonic fraternity, while religiously, he is connected with the Reformed church.

Samuel F. Jordan was united in marriage to Miss Alice Cole, and they have one child, Floyd. Mrs. Jordan is a daughter of James B. and Julia (Whitehead) Cole, and is the eldest of five children, the others being: Elizabeth, who married

Harry Ullman; William, now deceased, who married Bessie Silliman, by whom he had one daughter, Martha; Charles, single; and Bertha, who is also unmarried.

DAVID RATTRAY MALCOLM, who has been serving in the capacity of superintendent, manager and a director of the Allentown Spinning Company since 1889, a period of fifteen years, is a man of keen discrimination, sound judgment, executive ability and excellent powers of management. He is a native of Dundee, Scotland, born June 10, 1851, one of a family of ten children born to George and Helen (Rattray) Malcolm, the latter named being now (1904) a resident of her native city in Scotland.

The educational advantages enjoyed by David R. Malcolm were obtained in the high school of Dundee, Scotland, and the Polytechnic at Stuttgart, (Wurtemberg) Germany, from which institutions he was graduated. His first experience in business life was gained in the spinning mills operated by his father in Dundee, Scotland, where he became thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of jute goods, working his way up through all the different stages until he was fully acquainted with every branch of the business. He became a practical, expert mechanic, and partner in his father's firm of Malcolm, Ogilvie & Co., Dundee, who conducted a successful business in this line, as did also his grandfather, James Malcolm. David R. Malcolm, having become possessed of a desire to test the business opportunities of the new world, emigrated thence in 1889, and upon his arrival took up his residence in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He at once became superintendent and managing director of the Allentown Spinning Company, one of the leading industries of that thriving city. This plant was established a few years prior to that time by the late Robert Barbour, of Paterson, New Jersey, still belongs to his estate, and J. E. Barbour is the president. The plant is conveniently located near the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and gives employment to seven hundred operatives. They manufacture carpet yarns and twines, and under the competent su-

pervision of Mr. Malcolm the business is increasing to large proportions, year by year advancing steadily in volume and importance. Mr. Malcolm is a man of influence in the community, his efforts ever being directed toward the uplifting of the moral and social conditions of the times. He is an honored member of the Livingston Club, and at the present time (1904) is serving in the capacity of vice-president of the same. He is a staunch adherent of the principles of Republicanism.

In Dundee, Scotland, in 1876, Mr. Malcolm was married to Miss Henrietta Spence Falconer, daughter of Major James and Henrietta (Forbes) Falconer, both natives of Scotland. The following named children were born to them: Helen R., James F., George H., Henrietta W., David L., Hilda F. and Lessels H. They reside in a comfortable brick residence, located at No. 301 North Fourth street, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS MOLTON BERKEMEYER, a member of the firm of Berkemeyer, Keck & Company, printers, stationers and blank book manufacturers of Allentown, was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Lewis C. and Melinda Jane (Keck) Berkemeyer, who reared a family of seven children, as follows: Francis M., mentioned hereinafter; Robert Keck, who married Carrie Yost, and they are the parents of one child, John Lewis; Charles Ferdinand, who married Emma Clauss; Blanche Amanda, the wife of David A. Miller, and mother of one child, Edward; Annie; Mary J., and Charlotte.

In early life Francis M. Berkemeyer attended the public schools of Kutztown, and after completing his course there entered the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania. He later matriculated in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1888. Immediately afterward he entered upon his business career in Philadelphia, managing a drug store which he conducted with success for six years, or until 1894, when he sold out and came to Allentown. In partnership with C. F. Berkemeyer and Fred

M. Bechtel he established a printing and retail stationery store under the firm name of Berkemeyer, Bechtel & Co. In 1894 Mr. Bechtel withdrew his interest, and Mr. Ray M. Keck was admitted to partnership, the firm name being changed to Berkemeyer, Keck & Co., and in 1901 Charles F. Berkemeyer, brother of Francis M. Berkemeyer, retired from the company, which still retains the old name. The business has steadily grown, and employment is now furnished to about thirty-five workmen. Only the best skilled labor is employed, and the house can produce anything that can be made in the line of the printers' art and blank book work, and they are also dealers in bank and office stationery. They perform most of the custom work of the city, and have a large and profitable patronage, which is indicative of the modern business methods and honorable principles of the house. Mr. Berkemeyer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Royal Arcanum. In politics, he is a prominent Democrat, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Reformed church.

Mr. Berkemeyer married Miss Mary Anna Neff, a daughter of Alfred G. and Susan (Mertz) Neff, and a granddaughter of John Neff. They are the parents of two children: Ruth, and Anna Berkemeyer.

FRANKLIN THOMAS LINCOLN KEITER, who by appointment and three consecutive elections has been continued in the office of alderman of Allentown for fourteen years, stands as one of the representative and influential citizens of his city, and as the champion of many public measures which have resulted beneficially for the public he has won the confidence of his fellow citizens to a marked degree. A native son of Allentown, his parents were Aaron Edward and Susan Ann (Mohr) Keiter, and his paternal grandparents were Casper and Elizabeth Keiter, while his maternal grandparents were Daniel and Mary (Haas) Mohr. Aaron E. and Susan Ann (Mohr) Keiter had but two children, the elder being William Daniel Casper Keiter,

a Lutheran clergyman residing at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who married Amelia Rube, and has two children, Charles R. and Ernest.

The younger son, Franklin T. L. Keiter, acquired his early education in the public schools of Allentown, and afterward entered Muhlenberg College, in which he remained as a student for two years. His literary training was supplemented by preparation for the legal profession, his law course being pursued in the office and under the direction of the Hon. J. S. Biery, a well known attorney of Allentown. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar, but he remained with Mr. Biery until 1890, when he was called to public office by appointment of Governor Beaver to fill out the unexpired term of alderman of the seventh ward, the vacancy being caused by the resignation of Isaac A. Kase. When the time for the election approached in 1891, he received the nomination of the Republican party for the office, and was elected for a term of five years. Again he was chosen in 1896, and for a third term in 1901 by endorsement of all political parties in his ward, so that he will remain as the incumbent in the position for sixteen years at least, if he holds no longer than his present term. The favorable judgment which his fellow townsmen passed upon him at the outset of his official career has been in nowise set aside or modified; on the contrary, it has been strengthened by the able manner in which he copes with all matters brought before him. Prior to his appointment to the position he had served for two terms as councilman, and he is now a member by appointment of Governor Pennypacker of the board of commissioners for the erection of the Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane which is now being erected near Allentown at an expense of several million dollars. His political allegiance has been unwaveringly given to the Republican party since he attained his majority, and his support is not that of blind partisanship, but arises from strong conviction resulting from a close and earnest study of the issues and questions of the day. Local advancement and national progress are both causes dear to his heart. He belongs to several

social and fraternal organizations, including the Livingston and Clover Clubs, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he and his family belong to the Lutheran church.

Mr. Keiter was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Blank, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Emma R. (Stahr) Blank, and a granddaughter of John and Esther (Klemmer) Blank. Her parents had five children: Emma, who is the wife of Dr. A. E. Heinbach, and has two children: Allan E. and Eugene D.; Oscar F.; Eugene; Raymond; and Annie, who is the eldest, and who by her marriage to Mr. Keiter has one daughter, Madeliene Marion.

JOHN TRITSCHLER, who, engaged in the baking business, sells to both the wholesale and retail trade in Allentown, was born in that city, a son of Henry and Louisa (Herzog) Tritschler. His father established the business which the son is now conducting. He was about twenty-two years of age when he arrived in Allentown, and he began the business of making bread and cake in a small way at the present location in South Seventh street. This was the first bakery in Allentown, and has had a continuous existence of fifty-one years. In 1860 Henry Tritschler married Louisa Herzog, a daughter of Christopher Herzog and his wife, Margaret Fichtelman Herzog. Mr. and Mrs. Tritschler had four children: Fidel, married to Carrie Bowman; Lewis P., who married Emma Teise, and had two children, Julia and Oneida; Morris, who married Emma Myers, and has three children, John, Morris and Henry; and John, whose name introduces this record.

John Tritschler succeeded his father as manager of the bakery, and is still making a specialty of cake and bread which is sold to the city trade. Eight men are employed throughout the year, and three teams are continually in use to deliver to the wholesale trade, while an extensive retail business is carried on in the store. Ten barrels of flour are now consumed daily in the manufacture of the different products of the house,



representing an output which is many fold what it was in the beginning.

Mr. Tritschler has been a member of the school board of Allentown, but has never been actively interested in city or national politics aside from casting his ballot for Democratic principles. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, the Knights of Pythias, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and he and his family belong to the Lutheran church.

John Tritschler was married to Cora Michael, a member of one of the old families of Allentown, and a daughter of Charles and Henrietta (Smith) Michael. The founder of the family in America was her great-grandfather, John Michael, who came from Hamburg, Germany. The grandfather, Henry Michael, married Miss Lerch. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Tritschler were Joanthan and Julia (Eagner) Smith. Unto Charles and Henrietta (Smith) Michael were born four children. Alice, the eldest, became the wife of Frank Rinker, and they had one child, Grace, now deceased. Morris married Catherine E. Gross, now deceased, and they had seven children: Carrie and Charles, who have passed away; Kate, who is the wife of George Kehm and has three children—Earl, Morris and Catherine; William, deceased; Mollie; Harry; and John, deceased. Ida Michael is the third member of the family of Charles Michael, and the youngest is Cora, wife of John Tritschler.

JACOB BURNSIDE WAIDELICH, sheriff of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who prior to his nomination to this important office was an enterprising and successful business man, was born in Lynn township in 1861, a son of Michael Frederic and Sallie (Follweiler) Waidelich, natives of Germany.

Michael F. Waidelich (father) was born in Germany and resided there until he was fourteen years of age, when he emigrated to this country. Subsequently, he entered into the wheelwright business with Penrose Eli, and this connection continued for the long period of thirty-seven years, during which time the partners

never had a disagreement or any friction whatsoever, although they kept no books. Each handled the business as occasion called for, and each trusted the other implicitly, a trust which was never betrayed. Some two years previous to the death of Mr. Eli, the settlement of the property was made by the appraisement of the oldest sons of the two partners, the heirs of Mr. Eli taking the business, and Mr. Waidelich taking the farm, after which he retired from active business pursuits. He was united in marriage to Sallie Follweiler, daughter of David and Catherine (Wannamaker) Follweiler, and the issue of this union was the following named children: Dexter Thomas, who married for his first wife Jennetta Lutz, who bore him four children—George, Samuel, Robert, and John; and whose second wife, Lena (Graver) Waidelich, bore him three children—Paul, Minnie, and Ralph. Milton, who married Laura Zeigler, and their children are Grace, Ruth, and Helen. Rev. John Henry, who married Alice Keller, and they are the parents of one child, Luther. Jacob Burnside, mentioned hereinafter. Charles David, who married Jennie Kistler, and one child has been born to them, Michael Frederic. Mary, who died in early life.

Jacob B. Waidelich received his education in the public schools of his native township, which he attended until he was thirteen years of age, when he began his business career by entering the shop conducted by his father and Mr. Eli. At the age of fifteen years he was appointed foreman of the shop, which position he retained until he attained the age of twenty-one years, and during this period of time he had charge of three of four apprentices. In 1882 he established a blacksmith shop at Lynnport, which he conducted in connection with a general store which he established later, and in 1885 he disposed of his blacksmith business and devoted his entire time and attention to the store until 1888. In that year he, in company with five active and enterprising men, purchased the old slate quarry and formed the Enterprise Slate Company, their business being the production of manufactured



slate. In 1889 he was appointed superintendent of the company, and served in that capacity for ten years, having from thirty-five to fifty workmen under his charge and control. The following year he sold out his store in order to devote his entire time to the slate business, and in 1902 he disposed of his interest in this enterprise. In the fall of 1901 he won against five candidates in the primaries for the nomination of sheriff of Lehigh county, and was elected to that office by a large majority, the term extending over a period of three years. He has also served his county as jury commissioner, and during President Cleveland's first administration was the incumbent of the office of postmaster of Lynnport. He is a member of Lodge, No. 247, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Lehigh Encampment, No. 118; Knights of the Golden Eagle, No. 343; Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and St. Mary's Commandery. In 1901 he was appointed district deputy grand master for Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Waidelich holds membership in the Lutheran church, and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

Mr. Waidelich married Mary Muthard, only child of Jonathan and Sarah (Henry) Muthard, the latter named being a daughter of Joseph and Judith (Kistler) Henry. Their children are: Clara, Beulah, Jennie, Mary, Frederic, Noble Oliver and Harold Russell, the two latter named being twins.

LEWIS NONNEMAKER, formerly identified with the brick manufacturing industry of Allentown, and now living a retired life, is a descendant of one of the first settlers of this city. The name of Daniel Nonnemacher appears on the assessment list of 1764. He was presumably the father of Henry Nonnemacher, a weaver, whose sons, three in number, were Henry, John and George Nonnemacher. It is to be noted that the original form of the family name was Nonnemacher, which for sake of convenience, the immediate subject of this sketch changed to Nonnemacher.

John Nonnemacher, the grandfather of Lewis Nonnemacher, resided in a little log house in what is now South Sixth street in Allentown. He was a brickmaker by trade, and developed a business in that line which reached very extensive and profitable proportions before his death. During the construction of the old courthouse here, he made the mortar for the workmen at nights, and in the daytime carried the hod for them. As his financial resources increased he established and operated a number of brickyards, and also invested quite largely in land. He served his country as a soldier of the war of 1812. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Gangaware, and they were the parents of five children, the second of whom was John Nonnemacher, father of Lewis Nonnemacher. The others were: Henry (1), who married Caroline Fetzer and had ten children: John, Charles, Robert, James, Llewellyn, Mary, Matilda, Jane, Sarah, and Carrie. Polly (3) married George Geisinger, and had one child—Matilda. Lydia (4) married Isaac Dewalt, and had five children, John, George, Sarah, Mary and Alice. Sarah (5) married Daniel Heinbach, and they had one child, Anna Eliza.

John Nonnemacher, second son of John Nonnemacher, Sr., and the father of Lewis Nonnemacher, was educated in the public schools of Allentown, and when not engaged with his school books largely spent his time in his father's brickyard, where he gained a practical and thorough knowledge of the business. He was his father's assistant for some time, and ultimately succeeded to the business. He had about four acres of valuable land which was sold about 1890 to the American Steel and Wire Company; also another lot across the Jordan; one on Hamilton street; and subsequently one on Tenth street. Brick was manufactured at each of these yards, and the aggregate output was about one and a half million bricks per annum, which were largely sold to the local trade, there being an excellent home market for the product.

While actively engaged in business in Allentown, John Nonnemacher also took a deep and

helpful interest in political affairs. He was for many years a member of the town council, and championed many measures of reform, improvement and substantial progress. In his later life he put aside active political work as he did his business interests, retiring from the brick manufacturing industry in 1870, when he was succeeded by his son.

John Nonnemacher married Lucy Ann Knauss, and they became the parents of eight children: Lewis; John, who married Ellen Workman; George, who died in infancy; Ulrich, who married Victorine Rumpfolt, and has three children—Charles, Mary and Robert; Henry; James; Mary, deceased; and Annie.

Lewis Nonnemacher, the eldest of the family, and his father's successor in business, attended the public schools and then learned the brick-making trade in the yards established by his grandfather. In 1870 he became owner of the business, which he conducted along progressive and prosperous lines until 1900, when he sold out and has since lived retired from active business cares. In 1890 he sold four acres to the American Mill and Wire Company, which has there about fifteen acres, the remainder having been purchased from the Kramer and Martin families, and on this property the company has erected an extensive plant employing about one thousand workmen. Like the others of the family, Lewis Nonnemacher has supported the Democratic party. The religious faith of the Nonnemachers has been that of both the Lutheran and the Reformed churches.

HARVEY JACOB WIEAND, warden of the Lehigh county jail, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1860. His paternal grandparents were Daniel and Rebecca (Deisher) Wieand, whose son, Jonathan D. Wieand, married Elizabeth Ernst, a daughter of Jacob Ernst. They became the parents of six children: Tilghman Lewis (1) married Rebecca Egge, and had four children: Annie, the wife of Rev. E. C. Krapf, and the mother of two children, Wesley and Ruth; Oliver H., who married Maggie Lowden; Ralph, who married Phebe Boyer, and Ida.

Mary (2) is the wife of Clement A. Everhart. Emma Elizabeth (4) is the wife of Irving Freeman and has four children: Elmer, Harvey, Mabel and Helen. Florence (5) is at home. Carrie (6) is the wife of Dr. E. B. Heston.

Harvey Jacob Wieand, the third in his father's family, acquired his early education in the public schools, and then associated himself with his father, who was a contractor of the county prison. The new jail was completed in 1868, and Jonathan D. Wieand took the labor contract on the 4th of June, 1870, for the manufacture of brooms and rag carpets, continuing to superintend the convict labor in those lines for six years. On the expiration of that period, in connection with his two sons, he took the contract at the jail in Easton for two years. In 1878, however, he returned to Allentown and renewed his old contracts under the name of J. D. Wieand & Son, and this business relation was maintained until the father's death in 1885. When the state abolished contract labor, Harvey Wieand was employed as superintendent and instructor in the manufacturing department of the jail, and so continued until 1903, when he was elected warden, and has held both positions continuously since. The position is now an appointive one, the appointments being made by the judge of the county, who is elected for ten years, a fact that insures Mr. Wieand's incumbency if he cares to continue in that position for that length of time. Judge Trexler has recently been elected to the county bench, and as Mr. Wieand is a stalwart Republican also, and active in his work in behalf of the party, besides being a most capable warden, there is no doubt that another ten years will still find him in the office. In religious belief he and his family are connected with the people of Pentecostal faith.

Harvey Jacob Wieand was married in 1878 to Miss Sallie M. Meissner, and they have one child, Beulah. Her parents were Dr. Otto and Maria (Haines) Meissner, in whose family were three children: James W., who married Carrie Heckman, and has four living children—Hattie, Edna, Isabel and Walter; Annie, wife of John Anderson; and Mrs. Wieand. After Dr. Meissner's



*Harvey J. Wiand*





death his widow married Levi Gehring, and has one child, Mary, wife of Thomas E. Ritter. They have three children, Lloyd, William and Jennie.

ERASTUS DANIEL HAWK was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1844, and died in Allentown. His father, Joseph Hawk, was a native of Kunkletown, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and for many years was proprietor of the hotel at that place, where he also conducted a store. He married Elizabeth Hess, and they became the parents of six children, of whom Erastus D. Hawk was the eldest. Jane, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Nelson Hester, and had a family of five children, but only one, Rosa, is now living. Emma is the wife of Daniel Brinker, and has five children: Frank, who married Mary Walter; Floyd, married; Carrie; Helen; and Paul. Pamilla is the wife of Benjamin Ward, and has one child, Fred E. Fannie is the wife of William Fronfeldter, and has one child, Flora. Ella is the wife of Rev. C. M. Landt, and has one son, Walter.

Like the other members of the family, Erastus D. Hawk attended the public schools, and after he had completed his education he assisted his father in various ways until twenty-one years of age. On attaining his majority he removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he began working for Mr. Pollock in the manufacture and sale of brushes. He continued in that employ for five years, and then came to Allentown, where he accepted a position as salesman in the mercantile house of T. B. Anewalt, with whom he continued for two years. On the expiration of that period he joined James Roney in the manufacture of shoes, remaining as a partner in that enterprise for two years, when he returned to the service of Mr. T. B. Anewalt, with whom he continued until his death. He was one of the oldest and most trusted employes of the house, was thoroughly familiar with the business, and by his reliability and enterprise contributed in no small measure to its success.

Mr. Hawk was united in marriage to Miss Amelia R. Ward, a daughter of Michael and

Sarah (Moyer) Ward, of Northampton county, and she has one sister living: Josephia, the wife of Adam Shiffer, by whom she has two children, Ellen and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Hawk had two children: Laura H., who died at the age of five years and five months; and Edwin W., who died at the age of five years and three months.

Mr. Hawk gave his political support to the Democratic party. He was always interested in the Lutheran church, and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being most loyal to the teachings of the craft. He was moreover a man of strong domestic tastes, most devoted to his wife, and his leisure hours were largely spent at his own fireside.

EDWIN KELLER, a prominent and enterprising business man of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, is a native son of that state, born March 23, 1844, at Kellersville, Monroe county. He traces his ancestry to Christofel Keller and his wife, natives of Holland, who left their native country for America, but during the voyage he died, and Mrs. Keller landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with her two children, a boy and a girl. Subsequently, Mrs. Keller became the wife of Mr. Hotleib, who acted the part of a father to her children, they having none of their own. They resided on a farm near Kellersville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, owned by Jacob Metzgar. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Hotleib were interred near the Bossard stone house, on the hill not far from the church. For many years their graves were fenced around, but they are now in the field unknown.

The children of Christofel Keller and his wife were Christofel, born October, 1749, died June, 1799, buried at Hamilton Square, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter. The former named married Miss Bossard, and the latter named married Phillip Bossard; she died in her seventy-seventh year. Christofel Keller, Jr., and his wife resided near Kellersville for some years; they then disposed of their land and located on the Daub farm, which was within five miles of Easton, but on account of dry

weather and failure of crops they returned to their former place of abode and purchased about six hundred acres where Kellersville is now located (then Northampton county). They were the parents of six children—three boys and three girls—Andrew, Christofel, and John George, born March 5, 1774, died October 16, 1833; and their daughters became the wives of Mr. Shafer, Mr. Tiete (or Deitrich), and Mr. Shultz. Andrew and Christofel, the two eldest sons, moved about for some time and at last settled near Cuba, New York. George, the youngest son, married Miss Rachel Dils, born October 13, 1776, died August 7, 1838, who resided in the vicinity of Blairstown, New Jersey, and they were the parents of five children—three boys and two girls. John, their eldest son, born February 18, 1795, died September 29, 1854, married Miss Sarah Trach, who resided about two miles south of Kellersville; Christofel, the second son, married Miss Elizabeth Erdman, who resided near Zion Cemetery; Joseph, the third son, is mentioned at length in the following paragraph; the two girls died before they attained the age of one year.

Joseph Keller, father of Edwin Keller, was born at Kellersville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1800, and died June 22, 1857. He attended the rural schools in the vicinity of his home and thereby acquired a practical education. During his active career he was a merchant, miller, farmer, lumber dealer, and hotel proprietor, and in fact was the owner of Kellersville. He was serving in the capacity of judge of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, when the county seat was to be selected. There was a spirited contest between the east and west ends of the county; the east end was in favor of Stroudsburg, and the west end of Kellersville. Judge Keller offered to donate the ground and erect all the public buildings if Kellersville was selected as the county seat, but the end he represented was defeated by a very small majority. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and a Democrat in politics. He was united in marriage to Lydia Butz, born May 3, 1805, died February 11, 1846,

of Butztown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, who bore him the following named children: George B., Samuel Stokes, Catherine, Rachel Dils, Ann Maria Jones, Christiana, Joseph, Charles Shaw, Jacob Theodore, Emma Lydia, Isaiah, Edwin, and Lydia. The mother of these children died February 11, 1846, twelve days after the birth of her youngest child, Lydia. Joseph Keller then married Mrs. Mary Brodhead, who bore him two children (twins), Franklin Brown and Mary Francis. Mr. Keller died in Kellersville, June 22, 1857, survived by his second wife, who passed away at her home in Kellersville, January 14, 1867.

Edwin Keller, youngest son of Joseph and Lydia Keller, obtained his educational advantages at the Hamilton school, Monroe county, which he attended until he was thirteen years of age; at the Stroudsburg Academy, and the Delaware Water Gap school. At the age of fifteen years he came to Easton, Pennsylvania, and entered upon an apprenticeship of four years with Judge Stein to learn the jewelry trade. During the term of his apprenticeship the Civil war was in progress, and he enlisted in the state militia, serving during the year of 1862 under Colonel Henry Longnecker, and in 1863 under Colonel Melchoir Horn. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade for six months, going from there to Springfield, Ohio, where he was employed for two years, from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, from there to St. Louis, Missouri, from there to Indianapolis Indiana, and on September 1, 1865, he located in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He entered into partnership with his brother, Samuel S. Keller, opening a jewelry store at No. 737 Hamilton street, September 12, 1865, purchasing the stock and property from John Newhard. This connection continued until 1888, in which year Samuel S. Keller retired and Mr. Keller continued the business alone for five years. He then admitted his eldest son, Herbert C. Keller, giving him a third interest in the business, and four years later he admitted his other son, Arthur E. Keller, giving

him a like interest. In August, 1892, the business was removed to its present location, No. 711 Hamilton street. Mr. Keller is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or held public office, preferring to devote his energies to business pursuits. He is a member of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, and a charter member of the Livingston Club, having been one of its first vice-presidents.

At Allentown, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1871, Mr. Keller was united in marriage to Lizzie M. Christ, daughter of Charles E. Christ and his wife, Salome Christ, the former named having been a merchant of Allentown, and a Republican in his political views. Mrs. Keller was a student at Allentown Academy under Professor J. M. Gregory. Their children are: Herbert Christ, born April 7, 1873, at Allentown, Pennsylvania, received his education in the public schools of that city, and is now a jeweler and optician in partnership with his father and brother. He married, September 16, 1895, Ida V. Schafer, daughter of Jeremiah and Hettie (Hottenstein) Schafer, who were the parents of two other children,—Mamie, wife of William Smith; and Hilda, unmarried. Herbert C. and Ida V. Keller are the parents of one child, Wallace Herbert Keller, born February 3, 1898.

Arthur Edwin, born June 16, 1877, at Allentown, Pennsylvania, attended the public schools of his native city and was graduated from the Allentown high school in 1895. He is a jeweler by trade, and is in partnership with his father and brother. On February 12, 1901, he married Helen M. Walker, only child of Daniel Z. and Sarah (Wetherhold) Walker, and they have one son, Edwin Walker Keller, born July 28, 1902.

WALLACE EDGAR RUHE, whose native talent and thorough preliminary training have made him one of the foremost architects of the Lehigh valley, is practicing his profession in Allentown, his native city. The family is of English origin, but has been represented in Pennsylvania through several generations. The first of the name of whom we have authentic record

was John Christopher Ruhe, who spent his entire life in England. His second son, John F. Ruhe was born in that country, whence he came to the United States. He married Henrietta Mackenroth, and they became the parents of seven children: Elizabeth Harriet; Maria Carolina, who died in infancy; John F., who married Catherine Keiper, and after her death wedded Elizabeth Kramer; Augustus, who died at the age of ten years; George Henry, who died in infancy; Johanna Louisa, who became the wife of Henry Ebner; and Charles Augustus.

The last named was the grandfather of Wallace Edgar Ruhe. He was born in Allentown in 1794, and for many years was engaged in the grocery and drug business in that city. He began the manufacture of cigars in 1853, and three years later the firm name was changed to Charles E. Ruhe's Sons. The business has since been continued, and is now a leading enterprise of Allentown. Charles Augustus Ruhe married Susan Shirer, and they had twelve children, but five died in infancy. Seven reached years of maturity: Edward, who was killed while serving in the Mexican war; Clara is now seventy-five years of age; Charles H. married Eliza A. Engleman, and had seven children; Frederick A. married Julia Ann Kocher, and had three children; Joseph was the father of Wallace E. Ruhe; Anna C. became the wife of Benjamin F. Roth and had nine children; Mary Louisa completed the family.

Joseph Ruhe became one of the successors to his father's business. He married Eliza A. Fenstermacher, and his second wife was Mary L. Hartman. His six children were born of the first marriage: Raymond R., Elizabeth, Robert J., Mirian, Susan, the wife of Edward Levin, and Wallace Edgar. The father, well known in the business circles of the city and also prominent in community affairs, having served in several public offices, is represented on another page of this work.

Wallace E. Ruhe pursued his preliminary education in the public schools of Allentown, and for two years thereafter was a student in



Muhlenberg College. He afterward attended the Ulrich Preparatory School at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and in 1895 entered the University of Pennsylvania, Architectural Department, in which he was graduated with the class of 1899. He afterward pursued a post-graduate course of one year, making a specialty of the study of architecture and kindred branches. On leaving the University he went abroad and spent some time in Italy in further preparation for the profession which he had decided to make his life work. Upon his return to America he spent a short period in New York, whence he went to Philadelphia, and in those two cities was connected with some of the leading architects of the country, so that it is doubtful if any of the young men of his time had any better advantages than had Mr. Ruhe in preparing for his chosen calling. His natural aptitude and this close application soon took him beyond mediocrity to a position of distinction in his profession, and by reason of his superior merit he has attained enviable success since locating for business in his native city.

Mr. Ruhe returned to Allentown in the fall of 1901 and opened an office of his own. He employed as a clerk Robert Lange, of New York, whom he admitted to a partnership in 1903, and the firm of Ruhe & Lange occupies a pre-eminent position in their profession in this part of the state. Among the larger and more important buildings of Allentown which have been erected on plans drawn by Mr. Ruhe are the Young Men's Christian Association building, the office and store building of N. A. Haas, the addition to the Franklin school and the South Down Knitting Mill. The Catasauqua National Bank and some beautiful residences also stand as evidences of his skill and handiwork, including the Kostenbader palatial home at Catasauqua, and the residences of C. A. Matcham and C. F. Mosser. The more recent work which has engaged the attention of Mr. Ruhe is the erection of the new buildings of the Muhlenberg College, at the west end of the city, and the Christ Evangelical Lutheran church.

In his religious views Mr. Ruhe holds to the faith of his father's family, that of the Reformed

church, while his political support is given to the Republican party. He belongs to the Elks Lodge of Allentown, No. 130, and is also identified with the Livingston Club, and his prominence is not the less the result of admirable social qualities than of professional achievements.

REV. EDMUND BUTZ, now retired from the active work of the ministry to which he devoted so many years of a most useful career, resides in Allentown. He was born in South Whitehall, Lehigh county, November 18, 1827, and is a son of Solomon and Catherine (Hecker) Butz. His paternal grandfather was Peter Butz. In the maternal line the ancestry can be traced to Rev. John Egidius Hecker, who in 1751 came to Pennsylvania from Herburn, Nassau, Germany. He was a minister of the German Reformed church, and settled in Northampton county, where he preached the gospel for a number of years. He married and had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters—Adam, Yost, Jonas, Mrs. Peter Troxell, Mrs. Adam Troxell, Mrs. Bartholomew and Mrs. Koch. Of these Adam married, and his children were Jacob, John, Henry, Mrs. Landenslager, Mrs. Reigley and Kate.

Yost Hecker, the second son of the emigrant, married and his children were Adam, Paul, John Egidius, Jacob, Mrs. Woodring, Mrs. Kreiling, Mrs. Butz and Mary. There is no record of the daughters' children, but four of the sons reared families. Adam Hecker had five children: William, Joseph, Mrs. Catherine Beitler, Mrs. Eliza Gilbert and Mary. Paul Hecker had two children, Anna and Owen. John Hecker had four children: Edward Egidius, John Franklin, Orville and Philemon. Jacob Hecker had a large family of nine children: Caroline, Benjamin, Mary, Elmina, Sarah, Willoughby, Henry H., Albert and Edward.

Jonas Hecker, the son of the emigrant, and the grandfather of William F. Hecker, had eight children: Daniel, William, Joseph, Jeremiah, Charles, Peter, Polly and Julia. The family history gives the following record of the sons' families: Daniel had eight children—Joseph, Frank-



lin, Stephen, Daniel, Charles, Levi, Melinda and Polly. William had two sons, Robert W. and James. Jeremiah had two sons, Washington and Wayne.

In the family of Solomon and Catherine (Hecker) Butz, the parents of Rev. Edmund Butz, there were fourteen children: Amos, who married Hettie Werner, by whom he had six children; Charles, who married Maria Long, and had six children; Aaron, who wedded Ellen Glupp, and had two children; Abram, who married Catherine Long, by whom he had five children; Edmund, who married Leah Martz; Moses, who married Sarah Heinley; Lydia, the wife of Amos Guth, by whom she had five children; Susan, who is the wife of George Guth, and has three children; Leah, who is the wife of Edwin Hollenbach, and has eight children; Lucy, who is the wife of Solomon Mertz, and has nine children; Mary, who wedded Jonas Beidleman, by whom she has four children; Caroline, the wife of Rev. George Haines, and has six children; Catherine, who is the wife of Simon Strauss, by whom she has four children; and Matilda, who married Uriah Hartzell, and has one child.

Rev. Edmund Butz attended the public schools and afterward pursued a course of study at home. By close application, unfaltering purpose and indomitable effort he improved his opportunities, steadily progressed, and eventually gained the mental training and discipline which prepared him for the important life work which he chose. In 1858 he was ordained as a deacon of the Evangelical church, and two years later he was made an elder. In 1858 he was licensed to preach, and his first charge was in Carbon county, where he remained for a year. He then went to Bethlehem, where he also continued for a year, and next was at Nazareth and successively at Bangor and Bushkill. He was afterward at Kutztown two years; Upper Milford two years; Bethlehem one year; Germantown two years; Norristown, two years; Pittstown and Phenixville one year; Slatinton and Danielsville two years; Reading, Ninth Street Evangelical church, for three years; Schuylkill three years; Passing Shuk one year; then to his old home in Lehigh county, where he

remained for three years; next to Lancaster station three years; Emaus, two years; Schuylkill, three years; Perryville and Lehigh Gap two years; and Northampton and Lehigh Gap, where he remained for two years. Recently he has had no regular appointment, but has supplied the pulpits of various churches during the absence of regular pastors.

Rev. Butz was married to Leah Martz, a daughter of Charles and Salome (Steiminger) Martz, in whose family were ten children, as follows: Tilghman, Solomon, Edward, Llewellyn, John, Rebecca, Caroline, Catherine, Sally and Leah.

EDWIN KLINE. The Kline family, of German lineage, has figured in connection with farming pursuits in Lehigh county since 1781, and probably prior to that time. The name was originally spelled Klein. According to early record Lorentz Klein was assessed for property which he owned in Salisbury township in 1781. His descendants are now very numerous in this part of the state. His daughter Elizabeth, born on the home farm October 28, 1767, was married in 1793 to John Bogert, by whom she had nine children. She died in 1867, at the very advanced age of one hundred years.

Christopher Kline, son of Lorentz Kline, was born on the old family homestead in Salisbury township, and ultimately became the owner of two farms bordering the Little Lehigh, one of a hundred and sixty-five acres, the other of one hundred acres. At his death he left three children, Lorentz, Reuben and Sarah. Of these, Lorentz Kline was the father of Edwin Kline of this review. He was born in Salisbury township in 1795, and died in 1882. He was a very prosperous agriculturist, and accumulated three large farms, two on the Little Lehigh, of one hundred and fifty and one hundred and twenty acres respectively, and the other of one hundred and fifty-two acres. These have ever since been in possession of the family, two of them being owned by Marcus Kline, son of Edwin Kline, while the other is the property of Benjamin F. Kline, of Allentown.

Lorentz Kline married Lydia Kemmerer, and they had six children, of whom Edwin was the eldest. Helena (2) became the wife of John Heinly, and has three children. Lydia (3) is the wife of William Lerch. Tilghman K. (4) was for many years a successful farmer, and became a director of the Second National Bank of Allentown, and of the Allentown & Coopersburg Turnpike Company. At one time he was the owner of most of the site of South Allentown, and he donated half of the lot on which Grace Reformed church stands. He is now deceased. Benjamin F. (5) was formerly engaged in farming and afterward in conducting a lumber business. He is now living retired in Allentown, but still has valuable realty holdings. He married Almira Schwart. Mary Ann (6) married John Hottenstein and had five children.

Edwin Kline, eldest son of Lorentz and Lydia Kline, was born in Salisbury township, Lehigh county and in his youth attended the country schools, but completed his education in New Jersey. He afterward returned to the home farm, and gave his father the benefit of his assistance until he was twenty-five years of age. In 1848 he was married and removed to Emaus, locating on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres belonging to his father. He made his home there for twenty years. About 1868 he purchased a lot on Hamilton street in Allentown, and a little later installed his family in a rented house on that street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. He then commenced to build the comfortable home which is now occupied by his widow, at No. 1038 Hamilton street. It was completed in 1873, and he occupied it until his death, and it is still the home of the family.

When Mr. Kline removed to the city he rented his farm on shares and retired from active business life, beyond making an occasional visit to the farm. This property is now in possession of his son, Marcus C. L. Kline. Mr. Kline was always deeply interested in city as well as national politics, was an unswerving advocate of Democratic principles, and did all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party, but would never consent to become a can-

didate for public office. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran church. He was a gentleman of pleasing manner and kindly disposition, who made many friends.

Mr. Kline married Miss Elemina Seider, a daughter of Charles and Lydia (Engleman) Seider. Her ancestry in the paternal line can be traced back to her great-great-grandparents, who started for America with their one child, who died on the voyage. Two children were born to them in America—Abraham, and a daughter, who became Mrs. Bile. Abraham Seider married a Miss Roth, and their son Jacob Seider was the grandfather of Mrs. Kline. He married Catherine Cooper, and they had four children, of whom Charles was the eldest. The others were Daniel; Edward, and Eliza, both deceased. Edward married Abbie Rohn, and they had three children: Daniel; Francis, who married Rachel Schnurman; and Eliza, the wife of Charles Keim.

Charles Seider, father of Mrs. Kline, married Lydia Engleman, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Weaver) Engleman. They had two children, but the younger died in infancy, and Elemina became the wife of Edwin Kline, and had two children. The son, Marcus C. L. Kline, married Clara Keller, and has two children, Edwin Keller and Althea L. Kline. Emma Lidia died when about one year old.

GEORGE H. HAAS, M. D. Among the physicians of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who through recognized skill and through knowledge have gained places of distinction in professional circles, as well as a large patronage from the public, may be mentioned Dr. George H. Haas, who is a native of Lyon Valley, Lowhill township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, born August 15, 1860.

The progenitor of the American branch of the family was Henry Haas, a native of Germany, who came to this country accompanied by two brothers. One settled at Haas Mall, between Rotherocksville and Riegelsville, one at Lynnville, and Henry located at what is now known as Haas's Mill, in Upper Macungie, above Fogels-



*Geo. H. Hoar M.D.*





ville, where he was the founder of a grist mill which bears his name to this day. He was the father of six sons and three daughters, and the names of the sons were as follows: Abraham, Henry, George, Peter, Jonas, and Isaac. Jonas Haas (grandfather) was the father of three sons, namely: Levi, Lucas, and Solomon, and four daughters. Solomon Haas (father) was born at Haas's Mill, in Upper Macungie, in 1832. Subsequently he removed to Lowhill township, where he still resides, and his entire active career has been devoted to farming and veterinary surgery. He is a member of the Reformed church, and has voted the Democratic ticket since attaining his majority. Although he is two years past the allotted time of the life of man, three score years and ten, he is still hale and hearty. His wife was a daughter of William Mohr, of Fogelsville, Pennsylvania; she was born at Fogelsville in 1834, and died in 1884 at the age of fifty years.

Dr. George H. Haas attended the public school of Lowhill township, and the knowledge thus acquired thoroughly qualified him for the position of teacher in the same school, in which capacity he served three terms. In the spring of 1881, at the age of twenty-one years, his name was placed on the Democratic ticket for justice of the peace, to which office he was elected, but, not intending to remain in the township, he declined to qualify. In the spring of 1884 he took up the study of medicine, and in the fall of the same year matriculated at Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with honors in the spring of 1887. He at once located at Parryville, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, for the active practice of his profession, and after a residence of over six years there he relinquished his practice and entered the New York Ophthalmic Hospital College of New York city, graduating in the spring of 1894 with honors, and receiving the title of *Oculi Et Auris Chirurgus*. He then located at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and has since conducted a general practice which has proved both successful and lucrative. He keeps in touch with the advanced medical thought of the day by membership in the

Lehigh Valley Homeopathic Medical Society, the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

On July 10, 1887, at the parsonage of the Rev. E. J. Fogel, of Fogelsville, Pennsylvania, Dr. Haas was married to Miss Alice M. Seibert, a daughter of Solomon Seibert, of Lowhill, who was a wheelwright by trade. The issue of this marriage was one child, Ralph E. Haas, born at Parryville, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1891. Dr. Haas and his family are members of Zion Reformed Church of Allentown.

JACOB GEIDNER BIERY, the head of the Lehigh Lime and Coal Company of Allentown, has in the development of a profitable and extensive business enterprise contributed to the commercial activity of his city as well as to his individual success. A native son of Allentown, he was born in 1859. His father, John Biery, was a son of Jonathan and Veronica (Roth) Biery. He wedded Mary Geidner, a daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Kemmerer) Geidner. They became the parents of five children, of whom Jacob G. Biery is the third. The others are: 1. Eliza, who married Levi Camp and has four children: Edward, who married; William, who married; Robert; and Mamie, the wife of George Borman. 2. Emma is the wife of William Mack, and has two children. 4. Hannah is the wife of Charles Esser, and has two children, Paul and Warren. 5. Charles had for a wife Ida Myer, and has two children, Veronica and Mary.

In the public schools Jacob G. Biery began his education, which was continued in the Gregory Academy at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, in Allentown, and then became a student in the Allentown Business College. His father was interested in the lime business, and also dealt largely in coal, and when the son had completed his school life he entered his father's office to familiarize himself with the business. He served as a clerk until twenty-three years of age, and was then admitted to a partnership, a relation that was maintained until August, 1903, when the father retired and Jacob G. Biery organized the Lehigh Lime and Coal Company.

The company now operates nine lime kilns with an output of nine hundred bushels per day, handles at least ten thousand tons of coal each year, and carries not only lime but all building materials required in construction, supplying many of the leading contractors of Allentown with all of their materials. The business has steadily expanded along substantial lines, and has now reached extensive proportions.

Mr. Biery's study of political questions and issues has led him to give most earnest support to the Republican party. He is a member of the Reformed church, and belongs to the Order of Heptasophs, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Knights of Malta, of which he is a charter member. He is also connected with the Clover Club.

Mr. Biery wedded Miss Annie Esser, a daughter of William and Mary (Haines) Esser, whose family numbered three children: Annie; Charles, who married Hannah Biery, sister of Mr. Biery, of this review; and Carrie, who is the wife of Taylor Fogle, and has one daughter, Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Biery have four children: Miriam, Roy, Fred and Kathleen.

JAMES B. ROEDER, deceased, who was connected with banking interests in Allentown, and was prominent in the social life of the city, was born in Macungie, Pennsylvania, a son of George and Margaret (Jarrett) Roeder. Among the representatives of the Roeder family was George Roeder, who married Christiana Mensch, and they had eleven children: Elizabeth, Rebecca, Aaron, Catherine, Theresa, George, Abraham, Charles Edward, William Franklin, Sally Ann and Maria. John Freeman married Margaret Jerrett, and they had two daughters, Elizabeth and Angelina. George Roeder married Margaret Freeman. Their eldest child, a son, died unnamed. The others are John Augustus Henry, Carolina, Rosetta, Phaon Francis, Samuel Theodore, Joseph Albert, James Benton and Thomas Jefferson.

James B. Roeder, formerly of Allentown, was educated in the public schools of his native city, Macungie, and in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where

he completed his literary course. He afterward began learning the trade of carriage making, which he followed for some time, and subsequently engaged in teaching school. Later he entered a store in order to familiarize himself with the methods of merchandising, and became an active factor in financial circles of the city. He was appointed teller of the Second National Bank of Allentown, where he was employed up to the time of his death, which occurred June 3, 1897. Mr. Roeder was prominent in fraternal, social and church circles of Allentown. He was a leading member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, and was one of the members of the Livingston Club. He held membership in the Methodist church, and was unfaltering in his advocacy of the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Roeder married Miss Mary Alice Craig, great-granddaughter of General Thomas Craig. Her grandparents were Charles and Salome (Beisel) Craig. Her father, Benjamin M. Craig, was born in Cherryville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and at an early age accompanied his parents on their removal to Allentown. He was fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and was then sent to Christian Pretz, the merchant of the town, who was appointed his guardian and reared him. After completing his education he assisted Mr. Pretz in the store; and several years later was associated with his brother, William R. Craig, in mercantile interests. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, but he never took a very active part in public affairs.

Benjamin M. Craig married Matilda Brobst, a daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria (Knerr) Brobst, the latter a daughter of Andrew and Catherine Elizabeth (Schall) Knerr. Jacob Brobst was a son of Daniel Brobst, who married Miss Reitz. Jacob Brobst had two daughters, Mrs. Craig and Abigail. The latter married Levi Knerr, and they had three children. Richard, the eldest, married Elemina Lentz, and had two children—Wilbur, who married Miss Heninger, and has two children; and Lillian, who married Joseph Zeigler. Calvin Knerr married

Malita Hering, and they have four children—Byard, Mildred, Harold, and Horace. Levi Knerr is married, but has no children.

The children of Benjamin M. and Matilda (Brobst) Craig are Mrs. Roeder and Charles Craig. The latter married Ella Butz, and they have six children: Edward, deceased; Ralph, Harry, Bertha, Charles and Robert. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Roeder are Frank and Annie, and the former married Carolina Helwig.

BENJAMIN CRAIG, who throughout the greater part of his business career was a representative of mercantile interests in Allentown, was born in Cherryville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and was descended from one of the old families of the state. He died January 10, 1861. His grandfather was General Thomas Craig, and his parents were Charles and Salome (Beisel) Craig, who removed to Allentown during his early boyhood, so that he was reared in that city. His education was acquired in the academy, and he was but fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death. Christian Pretz, a merchant of the town, was appointed his guardian, and Benjamin Craig went to live with him. When he had completed his education he entered the store conducted by Mr. Pretz, in order to acquaint himself with the methods of merchandising. For a number of years he continued in that employ, and then joined his brother, William R. Craig, in a mercantile enterprise, and was associated with him for a number of years. He thus became an active factor in the commercial life of the borough, and was well known in trade circles. He took no active part in politics, however, but advocated the principles of the old-time Democracy.

Benjamin Craig was married to Matilda Brobst, a daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria (Knerr) Brobst. Her maternal grandparents were Andrew and Catherine Elizabeth (Schall) Knerr. Her paternal grandfather, Daniel Brobst, married Miss Reitz. Jacob Brobst had but two children. His daughter Abigail became the wife of Levi Knerr, and they had three children: Richard, the eldest, married Elemina Lentz, and

had two children; Wilbur, married Miss Heminger, and had two children; and Lillian, wife of Joseph Zeigler. Calvin Knerr married Malita Hering, and has four children: Byard, Mildred, Harold and Horace. Levi Knerr married Miss Eckert, but has no children living.

The children of Benjamin and Matilda Brobst Craig are Charles and Mary Alice. The former married Ella Butz and had six children: Ralph, Harry, Bertha, Edward (died in 1904), Charles and Robert. Mary Alice Craig became the wife of James B. Roeder, and their children are Frank, who married Carolina Helwig, and Annie Roeder.

MENNO WEIDA, for many years identified with furniture manufacturing in Allentown, was a son of Benjamin and Aria (Deena) Weida, in whose family of seven children he was the eldest. The others were: Peter, who married a Philadelphia lady and has twelve children; Francis, who was married in Canton, Ohio; Harry; Eliza, who is the wife of Mr. Hartman, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and has three children; Sarah, the wife of Frank Smith, by whom she has four children; and Emma.

Menno Weida was born in Long Swamp, near Allentown, and was a public school student during the period of his early youth. He afterward began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, serving a three years' apprenticeship, and subsequently he was employed as a skilled workman in numerous furniture factories of this city. He was for fifteen years a resident of Tiffin, Ohio, where he continued in the furniture manufacturing business, and upon his return to Allentown he became connected with the Yeager Furniture Company, which association was maintained for a number of years. On his withdrawal from that position he began business for himself, making a specialty of the manufacture of furniture to fill special orders, and many of the best homes in Allentown in their rich and beautiful furnishings show the evidence of his skill and handiwork. He possessed superior ability as a representative of his chosen calling, and because of this and his honorable business methods he



secured a very gratifying patronage. He was also known in financial circles of the city, being for many years a stockholder in the Allentown National Bank.

Mr. Weida gave his political allegiance to the Democracy, and was reared in the Lutheran faith, but in later years joined the Methodist church. Mr. Weida was twice married. He first wedded Mary Fenstemaker, and afterward married Susan Yeager, who was a daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Fenstemaker) Yeager, in whose family were eleven children: William F., who married Priscilla S. Romig, and has one child—William R., who wedded Ella Dudd, by whom he has one child, Florence Priscilla; James; Charles; Jacob; Hiram; Edward; John; Lescher; Caroline; Susan; and Zenia. Mr. and Mrs. Weida became the parents of three daughters, Ida, Lillie and Carrie Weida.

FRED G. W. RUNK is a native of Allentown, and is a son of Charles M. and Sarah L. Runk. He obtained his education in the public schools of that city, and is a graduate of its high school. He took up the study of the law, was admitted to the bar of Lehigh county on June 6, 1881, and has practiced his profession in the city of Allentown ever since. His great-uncle, Samuel Runk, was admitted to the bar at Allentown on May 4, 1819; his father, Charles M. Runk, on August 3, 1846; his brother, Charles S. Runk, on July 9, 1878; and all of them had their law offices at Allentown. He is a Republican in politics.

ESAIAS REHRIG was known as a capable and efficient public officer and also as an enterprising business man actively connected with the industrial development of the Lehigh Valley.

He was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, about 1831, the youngest of the four children of William and Leah (Heilman) Rehrig. The others were Aaron, who married Ellen Girard; Moses, who married Eliza Klutz; and William, who is also married. Esaias Rehrig having mastered the elementary branches of learning in the public schools continued his studies in Easton

under the direction of Professor Vanderveer. Later he entered upon his business career at Catasauqua, where he established a general store, conducting the enterprise with success for several years. He was afterward assistant to his father-in-law for six years in the office of prothonotary of Allentown, and was then elected to that position, in which he served for twelve consecutive years. On his retirement from that position he joined D. O. Saylor and Adam Woolover in the development of some cement quarries at Coplay, and was engaged in their operation until his death. The business was then carried on by Mrs. Saylor and Mrs. Rehrig until 1900, when they sold out to New York capitalists. In the meantime Mr. Rehrig had become an active factor in financial circles of Allentown, and in 1882 was elected president of the Allentown National Bank, remaining as its chief executive officer up to the time of his demise, which occurred in 1885. Honored and respected by all, there was no man in Allentown who held a more enviable position in industrial and financial circles than did Mr. Rehrig, not alone because of the splendid success he achieved, but also because of the honorable business methods which he ever pursued.

His loyalty to his country was manifested by active service in the Civil war as a member of Company E, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. He was mustered in on the 15th of September, 1862, and on the 25th of September, 1865, was honorably discharged. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic lodge of Allentown, religiously with the Lutheran church, and politically with the Democratic party.

Mr. Rehrig married Margaret Lackey, a daughter of James and Mary A. (Worman) Lackey. His paternal grandparents were John and Mary (Rogers) Lackey, and his maternal grandfather was Jacob Worman. In the family of James Lackey were three children, Mrs. Rehrig, John and Jane A. The son married Ann McCracken, by whom he had seven children: James R., Edgar R., Mary E., all of whom died when in infancy; Margaret; John B., who passed away when thirty years of



age; Annie H.; and Ida B., who married Oliver E. Waters, and has three children, Jane E. R., Oliver E., Jr., and Robert, Jr. Jane A. Lackey became the wife of Milton Berger, and they had five children: Ida, the wife of William Eudy; Charles, who married Mary Kramer and has one child, Louise; Milton, Jr., who married Alice Gilbert, and has four children, Dorothy, Marjorie, Ruth and Anna; John F., who married Mary Snyder, and has one child, Edgar; and Robert, who married Florence Iredell, by whom he has one child, Robert Iredell Berger.

JACOB GEORGE STERNER, who for twenty years has been engaged in the undertaking and emblaming business in Allentown and is one of the foremost representatives of that line in the city, is numbered among the native sons of Lehigh county, and belongs to one of the old families of this part of the state connected with agricultural and industrial interests.

His paternal grandfather was Jacob Sterner, and his son and namesake, Jacob Sterner, Jr., was the father of him whose name introduces this review. Jacob Sterner, Jr., married Esther Keck, a daughter of George and Catherine Keck, and they became the parents of two daughters and three sons. Mary, the eldest, married Daniel Eberhard, and had three children: Mary, who is the wife of William Mackis, and has nine children; Emma, who married William Yenser, and has nine children; and Sallie, who is the wife of George Kinsel, and has two children. Sarah, second daughter of Jacob and Esther Sterner, married John Lehman, and has seven children, as follows: Revere, who married, and has three children, now deceased; Milton, who is also married, and has two children; Lillie, who is the wife of John Frey, and has two children; John, who married Tana Fink, and has one child; Sallie, who married John Housman, and has one child; Cora, who is the wife of Daniel Kline, and has five children; and George, who is married and has one child, which is deceased. Hiram, eldest son of Jacob and Esther Sterner, married Susan Wieand, and has three children, Ella, Fred

and Edward. His second wife bore the maiden name of Ida Butz. Edward Henry Sterner, youngest son of Jacob Sterner, married Jane Litzenberger and they have two children, the elder being Harvey Sterner, who married Lillie Rabenold.

In his early boyhood days, between the ages of six and eleven years, Jacob G. Sterner, the second son of Jacob and Esther Sterner, attended the public schools, and in the summer months performed such farm labor as his age and strength permitted. He afterward began work at the carpenter's trade with his father in order to thoroughly master the building art, and continued at home until nineteen years of age, when he went to Washington, New Jersey, where he remained for a year. He afterward spent a short period in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and subsequently went to Hunter's Point, Long Island, where he followed carpentering for four years. During that time he was married, and afterward returned to Allentown, being identified with the building interests of the borough for the succeeding eleven years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Hunter's Point, but after five years he once more came to Allentown. Here he abandoned carpentering and turned his attention to the undertaking business, which he has followed continuously since, covering a period of twenty consecutive years. He has a well appointed establishment, carries a large line of burial goods, and is now one of the leading undertakers of the city. He is also proficient in embalming, having spent some time in learning that branch of the business.

Mr. Sterner was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Hunter's Point, Long Island, a daughter of J. Andrew and Catherine (Gibson) Smith. Little is known concerning her paternal ancestry, but her maternal grandparents were Alexander and Jane (Stuart) Gibson. J. Andrew and Catherine (Gibson) Smith, had a family of eight children. John Andrew, the eldest, married Hannah Van Houten, and has three children—Catherine and Louise, at home; and John Andrew, who married Daisy Strause. Catherine

Francis (2) married Benjamin Van Bryck. Adeline married George Halpin, and has one child, John. Maria is the wife of William Gritman. Elizabeth is the fifth of the family. Amanda is the wife of Alfred New, and has two children—Alfred who married Ella Simson; and Gertrude, wife of Harry Hanks. Louise and George Smith died unmarried.

Unto Jacob G. and Elizabeth (Smith) Sterner have been born three children. Esther is the wife of Clarence E. Wade, and has four children—Elizabeth, Arthur, Margaret and John Jacob. Lucetta is the wife of Ellwood S. Harrar. Edna is the wife of Richard F. Weishample.

The family belong to the Baptist church, and in politics Mr. Sterner is an independent Republican. He has no fraternal relations, but, possessing strongly domestic tastes, prefers to devote his leisure hours to the enjoyment of the pleasures of his own fireside and the companionship of his family.

**THE WOLF FAMILY.** The earliest ancestor of this family of whom we have any authentic information was Henry Wolf, who emigrated to this country in the days when steamships were unknown, and the only means of sea travel was by sailing vessels. After a long and tedious journey of six months duration they landed at New York, but immediately took up their residence at Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment as a weaver, which occupation he followed for the greater part of his lifetime. He married Dorothy Schober, and five children were born to them: Henry, Everhard, Ludwig, Sarah and Mary.

Mr. Wolf accompanied his parents to this country when a child of four years of age, and therefore his education was acquired in the public schools of Allentown, Pennsylvania, whither his parents removed after their arrival in New York city. He served a three years apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmith, and in 1838 established a business on his own account at the corner of Sixth and Turner streets. In those days many oxen and mules were used in farm work, and

the farmers used to drive to his place from all over the county to have their stock shod. He followed an active business life until about 1880, at which time he left the laborious work to his sons, Lewis and Allan, to perform, but he has always around the shop and interested himself in the business until his death. He held membership in the Lutheran church, was a Democrat in politics, and affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Wolf was married twice. His first wife, Julia Ann (Clewell) Wolf, a daughter of Joseph Clewell, bore him six children, namely: 1. Lewis H., mentioned herein-after. 2. Milton Joseph, who died at the age of sixteen years. 3. Allan D., mentioned herein-after. 4. Mary J., who became the wife of Clinton Engleman, and their children are: Julia A., wife of Earl B. Douglass, and mother of three children—Norman, Helen and Mary Douglass; Elizabeth O., and Rachel U. Engleman. 5. Henry C., who married Kate Hoover, and they are the parents of one child, Harry Wolf. 6. Charles, who died at the age of six months. The second wife of Ludwig Wolf was Hannah (Mickley) Erney, widow of John Erney, and one child was the issue of this marriage, Annie, who became the wife of Henry Hole, and their children are: Mary A., Dorothy C., Francis F., and Paul Hole.

Lewis H. Wolf, eldest son of Ludwig and Julia Ann (Clewell) Wolf, attended the public schools, later was a student at the seminary, and completed his education at the Allentown Academy. He then went to work with his father and learned the trade of wheelwright and blacksmith, and in 1865 his father gave him an interest in the business. He is still active in the firm, their business being confined entirely to all kinds of carriage and wagon work. He served in the city council two years, during which time he performed his duties in a conscientious and painstaking manner. He is a member of the Evangelical church. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

Lewis H. Wolf married Mary Worman, daughter of Abraham and Esther Kemmerer.

Three children were born of this marriage, namely: Milton R., George L., and Ella J., who died at the age of six years.

Allan D. Wolf, third son of Ludwig and Julia Ann (Clewell) Wolf, obtained a thorough and practical education in the public schools, the seminary, and Allentown Academy. The three years following the completion of his studies he was an employee of the Shimer & Kistler Axle Works, where he learned the trade of machinist, becoming master of the same at the age of seventeen years. Just about this time the Civil war broke out, and he showed his patriotism and love of country by enlisting on September 18, 1861, for three years, in Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He took an active part in eleven battles, and was also in the Red River expedition; he saw much hard and active duty, but was never taken prisoner, and received but one slight wound. His regiment was a part of the Nineteenth Army Corps, Army of the South. He served the entire period of his enlistment, three years, and was honorably discharged from the service of the United States government on September 18, 1864.

He then returned home, re-entered school in order to complete his education, and after his graduation went to work for his father. About the year 1868 he was admitted as a partner in the firm, which then conducted business under the style of Ludwig Wolf & Sons. This was continued until the death of Mr. Wolf, Sr., when it was changed to the present style of L. Wolf's Sons, under which firm name they are conducting business at the present time. Mr. Wolf adheres to the principles of Democracy, and has served four years in the city council. He is actively affiliated with Veteran Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which latter organization he has been a member for over forty years. Mr. Wolf and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

Allan D. Wolf married Annie C. Fink, daughter of Jacob and Louisa (Harwick) Fink, the former named being a son of Jacob and Cath-

erine (Miller) Fink, and the latter a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Harlocker) Harwick. Catherine (Harlocker) Harwick was a daughter of George and Margaret (Schaffer) Harlocker. Jacob and Louisa (Harwick) Fink were the parents of the following named children: 1. Annie C., aforementioned as the wife of Allan D. Wolf. 2. Jacob H., who married for his first wife Emily Hardman, who bore him one child, Harry E. Fink, and for his second wife Laura Weaver. 3. George W., who married Jane Aschbach. 4. Mary E., who became the wife of Benjamin F. Frederic, and they are the parents of one child, Harry B. Frederic. 5. Sarah L., who became the wife of George Dixon, and their children are George L., Annie, and May Y. Dixon. 6. Carrie N., unmarried. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wolf: Edward J., unmarried; and Mary J., unmarried, who died at the age of thirty-three years.

TILGHMAN HENRY BOYER, whose position at the head of one of the leading productive industries of Allentown, Pennsylvania, has been won through earnest and honorable effort, and whose reputation in business circles is a most enviable one, was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, a descendant of an ancestry long represented in that state.

Frederick Boyer (great-great-grandfather), the progenitor of the family in America, emigrated here from the Palatinate, Germany. He lived with the Indians many years until exchanged, and afterwards was killed by members of that race while engaged in his work of farming, which he had always followed as a means of livelihood. Among his children was a son, Henry Boyer (great-grandfather), who was also a farmer by occupation. The line of descent is traced through his son, Henry Boyer (grandfather), who was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, in 1780. He married Susanna Deibert, who was born in 1776, a daughter of Michael Deibert, a native of Germany, who married a Miss Helfrick, also a native of Germany, and who served in the capacity of colonel in the Revo-



lutionary war. Henry Boyer (grandfather) died June 26, 1855; his wife passed away March 6, 1857.

Daniel Boyer, or Henry (as he was known), (father), was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, August 13, 1816. After completing a common school education he turned his attention to farming, conducting his operations on a small farm in Whitehall township, where he reared his family. He married Maria Guernsweik, who was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1815, a daughter of George and Merika (Koch) Guernsweik, the latter named after the death of her first husband becoming the wife of John Yehl; she died June 10, 1873. Four children were born to Daniel and Maria (Guernsweik) Boyer: 1. Tilghman Henry, mentioned at length hereinafter. 2. Charles, who married Susanna Snyder, and their children are: Annie, wife of Frank Stahler, and mother of two children: Harold, born April 22, 1888, and Marion, born March 25, 1890; Catherine, wife of Charles Frederick, and mother of three children: Stanley C., born April 6, 1891; Helen C., born April 14, 1892; Joseph, born November 20, 1897. 3. Edward, unmarried, who has been an invalid for over forty years from rheumatism, is deprived of his eyesight, and has been confined to his bed thirty-nine years. 4. Mary, wife of William Miller, and mother of one daughter, Jennie, who became the wife of William Peters, and they are the parents of two children: Isabelle, born August 7, 1896, and Marie E., born March 18, 1899. Daniel Boyer, father of these children, died August 23, 1875. He was survived many years by his wife, who passed away May 21, 1890.

Upon his father's farm Tilghman H. Boyer spent the days of his childhood and youth, and after returning from the district schools, in which his education was acquired, he was obliged to assist in the household duties and the outdoor work of the farm, so that his early life was largely a period of unremitting toil. He continued upon the old home place until thirty years of age, when, feeling that his opportunities

were circumscribed by the boundaries of the small farm, he went upon the road as a traveling salesman. For a number of years he was employed in that capacity, handling different products, and in every line he was successful. He possessed the ability to introduce his goods in an attractive manner, and in this way built up a business that made his services valuable to the house he represented. This enabled him to command an excellent remuneration for his labor, and he made judicious investment of his income in a residence property on Hamilton street, one of the fashionable districts in the city of Allentown, erecting there a nice home.

About six years ago, in connection with J. B. Schwerer, Mr. Boyer began the manufacture of harness leather, equipping a factory which now produces about two hundred sides of as fine harness leather as can be found upon the market. Their goods are known and shipped all over the country. They employ no traveling men, but sell entirely through mail orders, and the demand is now greater than the supply. The business has steadily grown, and has become one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city, while to the firm it is a paying investment which exemplifies their executive ability, keen foresight and straightforward business methods. In his political views Mr. Boyer has firm faith in the principles of the Republican party, has never sought office, but served for one term as a member of the city council.

EDWIN CHARLES SMOYER. Among the business men of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who have gained a prominent position in the commercial circles of that city, and noted for their ability and integrity, may be mentioned the name of Edwin C. Smoyer, a native of Lower Macungie township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

Tilghman R. Smoyer (father) is a son of Reuben and Sarah (Mohr) Smoyer, and by his marriage to Maria Christman, daughter of Jacob and ——— (Mattern) Christman, the following named children were born: 1. Rauellus, who mar-





*E. C. Smoyer*



ried Kate Lichtenwalner, no issue. 2. Oliver J., who married Annie Kemmerer, and their children are Marie, Donald, and Myrion. 3. Edwin Charles, mentioned at length hereinafter. 4. Sallie, who became the wife of Solomon Bieber, and they are the parents of eight children, namely: Walter, Lillie, Mamie, Charles, Helen, Arthur, Annie, and Fred. 5. William, who married Eva Lichtenwalner; no issue.

Edwin C. Smoyer acquired a practical English education in the public schools of his native county, and for a number of years following the completion of his studies he assisted his father in the work of the farm. Later he engaged in the ore mining business in company with Daniel Gorman, but after a period of three months retired from this line of trade, and then entered into partnership with his father and brother Oliver in the milling of flour and feed. The firm conducted business under the style of T. Smoyer & Sons, and the connection continued for three years, or until 1889, when Edwin C. Smoyer withdrew his interest and removed to Allentown, where he engaged in the coal business, which he has continued up to date. By honorable and straightforward methods of business he acquired an extensive trade in coal and sand, the only commodities he handles, and is now considered one of the leading dealers in the city. In the meantime he purchased and improved a large amount of land in the ninth ward of the city, on which he has erected a number of houses, and he has also built houses in the seventh, tenth and eleventh wards, about forty in all, which he has disposed of at advantageous prices. In 1900 he built a beautiful and commodious home for his own use in the most select and fashionable section of the city, where he and his family entertain their friends in a most hospitable manner. His religious views coincide with those of the Lutheran church, in which he holds membership, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Mr. Smoyer married Ella Mosser, daughter of Charles K. and Annie (Mink) Mosser. The children born to Edwin C. and Ella (Mosser) Smoyer are as follows: Anna, Lucy, Helen, Walter, Ralph, and Lloyd Smoyer.

CLEMENT A. MARKS, for the past thirteen years organist of St. John's Lutheran church, and who occupies a high and prominent position in the musical circles of Allentown, Pennsylvania, is a native of Lower Macungie, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, born in 1864, a son of Amandus A. and Anna Maria (Meyer) Marks, the former named being a son of Jacob and Maria (Keck) Marks, and the latter a daughter of Charles and Mary (Waltman) Meyer. Charles Meyer was a son of Philip Meyer, who came from Dusseldorf, Prussia, about the year 1798, served in the war of 1812, and later received a pension from the government for services rendered.

Clement A. Marks attended the public schools adjacent to his home, and the knowledge thus acquired was supplemented by attendance at the preparatory school of Muhlenberg College. At the same time he began his musical education under the competent instruction of Professor C. F. Herrmann, with whom he continued for six years. He then went to Philadelphia and there completed his education as a director, instructor and organist. At the age of fourteen years he was organist in the Moravian church at Emaus, and after serving in that capacity for six years he was selected organist of Zion Reformed church of Allentown, where he remained five years, and in 1891 he accepted the position as organist of St. John's Lutheran church, and has presided at the organ ever since. At Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1887, the Euterpean Club, composed of male voices to the number of forty, was formed, and Mr. Marks was appointed its director. In 1893 the name of the organization was changed to that of The Euterpean Club Oratorio Society, which is now composed of about two hundred mixed voices, and stands at the head of oratorio societies in the state of Pennsylvania. The success and prominence attained by the society is directly attributable to the ability of Mr. Marks, and the great interest he has taken in its work from its inception to the present time. Mr. Marks is an honored member of the Crotchet Club of Philadelphia, the Livingston Club of Allentown,

and fraternally he is affiliated with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and has taken the Knight Templar degrees.

Mr. Marks was united in marriage to Kate M. Kemmerer, daughter of Charles and Elvina (Danner) Kemmerer, and two children were born to them: Harold K., and Donald Marks.

FRANKLIN JOSEPH SLOUGH, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Allentown, Pennsylvania, was born in Claussville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1842. In the paternal line he is a descendant of Nicholas Slough, who was born in Germany, where the name was spelled Schlauch. In early life he came to the United States, settling in Upper Macungie township, which was then a part of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, but is now Lehigh county. He was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit throughout his entire life. In his religious faith he was a Lutheran, and his death occurred when he was but thirty-six years of age. He married a Miss Fogel, who was a great-granddaughter of Phillip Gabriel Fogel, the founder of the Fogel family in Pennsylvania, residing near the town of Fogelsville.

Joseph Slough, the father of Dr. Slough, was born near Fogelsville, Lehigh county, February 6, 1807, and followed merchandising for many years. He also served as postmaster at Claussville, Pennsylvania. He gave his political allegiance to the Democracy, while in his religious faith he was a Lutheran. He married Miss Anna Knerr, a daughter of Conrad Knerr, whose wife bore the maiden name of Helfrich.

Dr. Slough was educated under the instruction of private tutors until sixteen years of age, when he was sent to the Allentown Seminary, now Muhlenberg College, which at that time was under the charge of Professors Phillip and Hoford. At the age of eighteen he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Henry J. Helfrich, of Fogelsville, Pennsylvania, as his preceptor. During the winter seasons he attended the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania at Phila-

delphia, now the Hahnemann Medical College, and on the 3d of March, 1862, was graduated from that institution.

He entered upon the practice of medicine at Fogelsville as a partner of his former preceptor, Dr. Helfrich, which relation was maintained for a year and a half, at the end of which time Dr. Slough attended a course of lectures in Bellevue Medical College Hospital, New York city, where he was a private student under Professor Flint and Professor Hamilton. Returning to Fogelsville he again practiced with Dr. Helfrich until October, 1864, when he was married, and at that time dissolved his business partnership, and has since been alone in practice. He continued a member of the medical fraternity at Fogelsville until October 15, 1875, when he removed to Allentown and opened an office. He also owned the Homoeopathic Pharmacy at the corner of Ninth and Hamilton streets, and of this has since been manager. At the same time he continued an active representative of the practice of medicine and surgery, and a liberal patronage has been accorded him. He belongs to the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homoeopathic Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Homoeopathic Medical Society, and the Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical Association of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists of the Lehigh Valley. He was health officer of the city of Allentown during 1883, and physician for the poor of Allentown for three years. He was also president of the United States pension board at Allentown, during the first term of President Cleveland's administration. He has sought nor desired no other office, and those which he has held have been directly or indirectly connected with his profession.

In October, 1864, at Fogelsville, Lehigh county, Dr. Slough was united in marriage to Miss Agnes M. Helfrich, a daughter of Dr. Henry J. and Hester (Herman) Helfrich, the latter a daughter of Rev. Charles Herman. On the Helfrich side Mrs. Slough is descended from four generations of Reformed ministers. She was



educated in the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and pursued the study of medicine and pharmacy under her husband.

To Dr. and Mrs. Slough have been born four children: Libbie Olive, born at Fogelsville, July 31, 1866; Minnie H. A., born at Fogelsville, October 20, 1872; Joseph Constantine, born at Fogelsville, September 5, 1875; and Lulu May, born at Allentown, October 5, 1879. The eldest daughter is a graduate of the Allentown College for Women and of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago. She is now the wife of Horace A. Luckenbach, who is engaged in the milling business in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Minnie H. A. Slough is a graduate of the Allentown College for Women, and is now a druggist. Lulu May, also a graduate of the Allentown College for Women, is the wife of Paul B. Straub, a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The son, Joseph Constantine Slough, is a graduate of Muhlenberg College, and is now engaged in the practice of law in Allentown and makes his home with his parents.

CHARLES LUDWIG NEWHARD, who was an esteemed and respected resident of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and who for the past eight years had led a retired life from active business pursuits, in which he was eminently successful, was a native of the city in which he resided. He was a son of Casper and Christiana Sophia (Nagle) Newhard, the former named having been a son of John and Maria (Heil) Newhard, and the latter named a daughter of Leonard and Sophia Christiana (Finckel) Nagle.

Casper Newhard (father), who was born July 14, 1792, and his wife, Christiana S. (Nagle) Newhard, who was born April 12, 1795, were the parents of the following children: 1. Joseph F., born June 16, 1816, who married Rebecca Gutekunst. 2. Lucetta, born November 10, 1818, became the wife of John Q. Cole; they are both deceased. 3. Charles Ludwig, born December 20, 1820, mentioned at length hereinafter. 4. William Henry, born June 20, 1823, who married Eliza Evans; they are both deceased. 5.

James Jacob, born June 7, 1826, who married for his first wife Miss Sarah — and for his second wife Miss Kate Weidel, and for his third wife Miss V. B. Schall. 6. Christiana Louisa, born August 27, 1828, became the wife of Henry Webster, and they were the parents of a child, Henry Webster, and one deceased, Mary; after the death of her husband, she became the wife of the Rev. Charles Heimburger. 7. Mary Ann, born May 10, 1831, became the wife of Charles Crook; no children. 8. Matilda Rebecca, born July 23, 1834, became the wife of Leonard J. Schick, and six children were born to them—Helen, who married Robert Shenton, and their children are Herbert and Walter Shenton; Leonard, Charles, and three deceased. 9. Solomon Peter, born March 20, 1837, who married Mary Engleman; no children.

Charles L. Newhard was reared in his native city, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough English education in its public schools. He learned the trade of printer with his father, but did not follow this line of trade during his career, which was devoted to various pursuits. In 1832 he was an employee in the book store of Peter Huber. In 1840 he served in the capacity of clerk to the Lehigh Transportation Company, and four years later he clerked for George Wenner in the dry goods and grocery business. After continuing this connection for a few years, Mr. Wenner disposed of the business to Henry Schnurman, for whom Mr. Newhard worked as clerk until 1852, after which he became his partner, and continued so until the death of Mr. Schnurman in 1875, when Mr. Newhard withdrew from the firm. In July, 1876, in partnership with his son, Harvey Lewis Newhard, he established a clothing business under the firm name of C. L. Newhard, Son & Co. Later this style was changed to C. L. Newhard & Son, which was continued until 1896, when they closed out and retired from active business. Mr. Newhard was a thoroughgoing and enterprising business man, and achieved a large degree of success in these various undertakings. He served his city as school director, and also as a mem-

ber of the board of control. He was a firm believer in the tenets of the Lutheran church, in which he held membership. He was an adherent of the principles of Republicanism. He was an honored member of Allen Lodge, No. 71, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On February 6, 1844, Mr. Newhard married Mary Meyer, daughter of John and Mollie (Ruch) Meyer, the former named being a son of Daniel and Sallie Meyer, and the latter named a daughter of Daniel and Kinnad Ruch. John and Mollie (Ruch) Meyer were the parents of the following named children: 1. Charles, a resident of Tamaqua, married, and the father of a large family. 2. Thomas, who married Susan Minckley. 3. Peter, who married Katie Kern. 4. David, who married Rachel Will. 5. Anna, wife of George Getter, and mother of three children. 6. Sarah, wife of Jesse LeFever, and mother of four children. 7. Caroline, wife of Thomas Benatta, and mother of four children. 8. Rebecca, unmarried. 9. Mary, aforementioned as the wife of Charles L. Newhard. 10. Amelia, wife of Hiram Gorr.

Mr. and Mrs. Newhard reared a family of five children, namely: 1. Emma A., who became the wife of Mahlon H. Beary, and their family consisted of six children—Charles N., Mary E., Anna V., Gertrude C., M. Herbert, and Henrietta B., who died in infancy. 2. Ida V., who became the wife of the Rev. Beniah C. Snyder, and their children are Lewis N., Mary G., and Ruth A. 3. M. Jennie, unmarried. 4. Harvey Lewis, mentioned at length in the following paragraph. 5. Anna M., widow of Dr. Wilson S. Berlin.

Harvey L. Newhard obtained his educational advantages in the public schools of Allentown, the Allentown Academy, Muhlenberg College, and Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. His first employment was in the capacity of clerk with the Allentown Rolling Mill Company, and subsequently he entered into business relations with his father, which was continued until their retirement in 1896. He followed in the footsteps of his father in religion

and politics, being a member of the Lutheran church, and a Republican. He is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 83, and Unity Encampment, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and he also holds membership in the Royal Arcanum, No. 422. He was united in marriage to Eliza E. George, daughter of Eli and Melinda (Knauss) George. They have no children.

HERMAN KOSTENBADER, a leading and influential citizen of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and a member of the firm of H. Kostenbader & Sons, brewers, whose plant is located at Catasauqua, and whose business is one of the most extensive and profitable in the county, is a son of Frederick and Maria (Keppler) Kostenbader, who were the parents of five children, namely: Hannah, wife of John Rehm, and mother of one child, Maria Rehm; Herman, mentioned at length hereinafter; Dorothy, wife of A. J. Kieselee, and mother of one child,—Otilia Kieselee; Charlotte, unmarried; and Emanuel, who married Rosie Geiser, and their children are Mamie, Otilia, Frederick, and Albert Kostenbader.

Herman Kostenbader was born in Rittenberg, Germany, in 1842. He attended the public schools of his native country, and thereby obtained a practical education. At the age of fifteen years he sailed for the United States, and landed in New York, and from there went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He at once secured employment with Charles Fischer, a brewer, with whom he remained one year, and the following two years he was an employee of the firm of Snitzel & Smith. He was then employed by John Klump; with whom he remained for a period of five years, and at the expiration of this time he was master of the trade, and his services were sought by several of the leading brewers of the city. He accepted a position with the firm of Bergner & Engle, remaining for a year and a half, after which he went to Toledo, Ohio, and after a residence of two years in that city removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for one year. Tiring of his residence in the

western portion of the United States, Mr. Kostenbader returned to Philadelphia, and shortly afterward went to Bethlehem with John Schilling, with whom he continued in a business relation for three years. In 1867 he established a brewery business on his own account at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, which he conducted alone until 1902, achieving a large degree of success, and in that year admitted to partnership his two sons—August and Herman, Jr.—and thereafter the business was conducted under the style of H. Kostenbader & Sons. In addition to the management of this extensive enterprise Mr. Kostenbader has served in the capacity of a director in the Catasauqua National Bank. His religious views coincide with those of the Lutheran church, and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

Mr. Kostenbader married Matilda Strickler, and seven children were the issue of this marriage: Dorothy, wife of Charles Gable, and mother of two children, Carson and Helen Gable; August, unmarried; Herman, mentioned at length hereinafter; Charlotte, Cecilia, Marie, and Helen.

Herman Kostenbader, Jr., second son of Herman and Matilda Kostenbader, attended the public schools of his native town, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course at the Allentown Business College. He began his business career by entering the employ of his father, with whom he learned the brewery business, becoming thoroughly proficient in all the branches. He continued in his employ until 1902, when he was admitted into partnership, which connection still continues. His ability and skill has been the means of materially increasing the business of the firm, which has steadily advanced from year to year, the output of their plant at the present time being about 12,000 barrels per annum. Mr. Kostenbader is a Lutheran in religion, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Kostenbader was united in marriage to Helen Roth, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Seigfried) Roth, whose children are as follows: Mary, unmarried; George, unmarried;

James, who died at the age of fifteen years; Annie, unmarried; Lillie, unmarried; Harry, who married Annie Bogert, and they are the parents of one child—Samuel Roth; and Helen, aforementioned as the wife of Herman Kostenbader. Two children were born to Herman and Helen Kostenbader, Dorothy, and Carl.

August Kostenbader, son of Herman and Matilda Kostenbader, attended the public schools of his native town and the Allentown Business College. He then entered the United States Brewing Academy, was graduated therefrom with a diploma as a brewer, after which he became associated with his father, and was admitted with his brother as a member of the firm in 1902. He attends the Lutheran church, casts his vote with the Democratic party, and holds membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Catasauqua Club, and the Phoenix Fire Company.

JACOB MACK BARCH. Successful as a farmer, and respected by all for quiet, unobtrusive worth as a citizen, Jacob Mack Barch, of Butztown, Pennsylvania, is a type of a class essential to the well-being of every community. He is a grandson of Jacob Barch, whose son, also named Jacob, married Lizzie Rachel, daughter of William Mack. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, Mahlon, Annie, Addie, Jacob Mack, mentioned at length hereinafter; Laura, Florence, and Philip. All these children, with the exception of the two last-named, are married.

Jacob Mack Barch, son of Jacob and Lizzie Rachel (Mack) Barch, was born October 15, 1848, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he received his education in the public schools. His boyhood witnessed the outbreak of the Civil war, and so inspired was he by the patriotic enthusiasm called forth by the stirring events of that never-to-be-forgotten period, that at the age of fifteen he enlisted as a teamster in the Union army. At the close of the war he returned to Bucks county, where he engaged in the lumber business for two years, and then moved



to Northampton county. Here he devoted himself to general farming on a small estate which he hired of his father-in-law. So successful was he in this new occupation that at the end of three years he was able to purchase a farm of thirty-five acres, which by skillful care and cultivation he rendered highly profitable. Substantial proof of this is furnished by the fact that as time went on he added by degrees to his original purchase no fewer than one hundred and forty-five acres, thus making himself the owner of quite an extensive property. For many years he had attached to his farm a flourishing dairy which averaged from thirty-five to forty cows, but early in the year 1903, wishing to devote his whole time and attention to husbandry, he disposed of his dairy on advantageous terms, and has since been engaged exclusively in agriculture. His acres are cultivated with a view to the raising of general products, with results entirely satisfactory in every respect. Mr. Barch has never held any public office, feeling that he could best fulfill his mission as a citizen by strict and conscientious attention to the duties of his calling. He takes, however, a keen interest in local affairs, and is never unmindful of his political obligations. In local matters he is not restricted by party considerations, but in national politics he affiliates with the Democrats. He has been for many years a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Barch married Susan Emmerly, daughter of Joshes Emmerly. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barch: 1. Harry P., who was born September 22, 1873, educated in the public schools, and then went to the Bethlehem Steel Works, where he took a thorough course in the construction of steel structures, and he is now one of the superintendents of the great East River bridge now in process of building in New York. He married Sarah Slatenbacher, and they have two children, Carl W. and Pauline Rebe. 2. A daughter, who was born September 25, 1874, and died the same day. 3. Annie Lizzie, who was born October 10, 1876, became the wife of James Long, and has one child, Charles Henry. 4. Joseph Ellsworth, who was

born May 17, 1878, and died August 13, 1878. 5. Mary May, who was born August 27, 1882, and died September 11, 1882. 6. Walter, who was born February 19, 1884. 7. Jennie Susan, who was born July 12, 1886, and died January 14, 1887. 8. Charles Henry, who was born June 10, 1887, and died June 10th. 9. Florence, who was born September 5, 1889.

FRANCIS SANDER, of Allentown, who was among the brave soldiers of the Civil war that gave their lives in defense of the Union, was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of George Sander or Xander, as the name was originally written. In the father's family were seven children: Rebecca, who became the wife of Levi Everhard, and has four children; Francis, the next in order of birth; Amanda, deceased; Matilda, the wife of Calvin Bleim; Hannah, the wife of Lewis Reinhard, and has two children; Emma, the wife of Harry Bortz, and has three children; Uriah, who married Maria ———.

Francis Sander pursued his education in the public schools, and afterward began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of Bartholomew Balliet. He spent two years as an apprentice, and afterward continued with his preceptor until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, his patriotic spirit being aroused, he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union, enlisting for three years as a member of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Guth. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the South, and was exposed to many hardships. Mr. Sander participated in a number of hotly contested engagements, and was killed at Sabine Crossroads in the Red River valley in Louisiana, in 1864. He was buried in the south with the unknown dead, and left a widow and two sons to mourn his loss.

In early manhood he married Henrietta S. Balliet, a daughter of Bartholomew and Annie (Weiss) Balliet. Her paternal grandparents were John and Rachel Balliet, and her maternal



grandparents were Leonard and Barbara (Miller) Weiss. In the family of Bartholomew and Annie Balliet were six children: Maria, the wife of Stephen Berger; Edmund, who married Caroline Donner, and has three children; William, who married Louise Geise, and has five children; Frank, who married May Schadt; and Allen, who married Sarah Long, by whom he has one child.

Mrs. Sander is the other member of the Balliet family, and by her marriage became the mother of five children, but George, Henry and Ellen died in childhood. David married Emma Rau, and had three children; George married Emma Moyer, and has three children—Miriam, Evelyn and Howard; and Charles and Edward. For his second wife David Sander married Elizabeth Gilbert. Frank Sander, the younger son, married Sallie Worman, and has four children, Mabel, Frank, Francis and Esther.

CHARLES M. SAEGER, superintendent of the Coplay Cement Works of Coplay, Pennsylvania, was born in Allentown on the 17th of August, 1856. His paternal great-grandfather, Nicholas Saeger, was a resident of North Whitehall, and Joseph K. Saeger, the grandfather, removed from North Whitehall to Allentown in 1837. Soon afterward he established the Barber foundry and machine shops, setting up in the works the first engine used in Lehigh county, a small beam engine made by Rush & Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia. Joseph K. Saeger was married to Mary Magdalene Saeger, who died in Allentown in 1855. His children were Mrs. Salinda Sieger, who became a resident of North Whitehall; Abigail, the wife of Daniel Keck, of Allentown; Eli J.; Mrs. Catharine Sigman, deceased; Mrs. Mary Mohr, of Macungie, Pennsylvania; Hiram, deceased; Leah Anna, the wife of Rev. S. A. Tobias; and Louisa.

Eli J. Saeger, the father of Charles M. Saeger, removed from North Whitehall to Allentown in 1834, and accepted a clerkship with the firm of Pretz, Saeger & Company. He was afterward employed in his father's foundry, and in 1840

turned his attention to merchandising, becoming a partner of John P. Boas. As the years advanced, his business interests increased and were attended with a high measure of success. In 1857 he became president of the Catasauqua Bank, and filled that position until his death. He also became president of the Coplay Cement Company, and occupied that position up to the time of his death, which occurred in November, 1888. He was thus closely associated with the industrial and financial interests of the county, and fostered many local enterprises and interests that proved of marked benefit in community affairs. He had filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and in the discharge of his duties was ever found reliable, prompt and faithful. He married Miss Sarah A. Spinner, a native of Lehigh county, and they became the parents of eight children: Emma M., the wife of D. O. Saylor; Richard M.; Edgar E.; George A.; Charles M., our subject, and Walter J., twins; Arthur E.; and Lewis H., deceased.

Charles M. Saeger attended the public schools of Allentown until he had completed the regular course by graduation from the high school. He then took up the study of civil engineering, which he followed for three years, and in 1879 he removed to Parryville, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he entered the employ of the Corban Iron and Pipe Company, remaining with them until 1885, in which year he entered the services of the Coplay Cement Company and has been general manager up to the present time. He is also one of the directors of the company. The original plant covered thirty acres, but this has been increased until three hundred acres are now comprised with the grounds of the company. The first mill was built in 1861, and since then there has been a gradual increase in the business and in its equipment. In 1885 Mr. Saeger assumed management as general superintendent, and the following year he doubled the capacity of mill A; in 1895 mill B was erected, and in 1898 mill C was added to the plant. All these have been equipped with the latest improved machinery, and modern methods are followed in the production of

cement. The business has now grown to mammoth proportions, employment being furnished to seven hundred men, and all of the limestone and cement rock are quarried on their own grounds. The business has been developed along substantial lines by Mr. Saeger during the nineteen years of his superintendency, and to his effort as controller of the operations of the plant the splendid success of the enterprise is largely attributable. He displays keen sagacity, a ready recognition of opportunity, and a quick utilization of the advantages that arise in the trade world, and his business ability and executive force have made him one of the leading and representative men of Allentown.

In 1881 Mr. Saeger was married to Miss Sallie A. Hess, of Parryville, Pennsylvania, and to them were born six children, of whom three are now living: Geoffrey A., C. Marshall, and Bessie M. The family is well known in social circles in Allentown, and Mr. Saeger belongs to the Livingston Club.

DR. LEWIS W. MOYER, an eminent and successful medical practitioner of East Mauch Chunk, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, whose speciality is diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in the diagnosis and treatment of which he has achieved prominence and renown, is a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, born in 1864.

The earliest ancestor of the family of whom there is any authentic information was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and during the struggle for independence served his country faithfully and loyally. His son, Jacob Moyer (or Meyers, as the name was originally spelled) served in the war of 1812, and by his enlistment in this service displayed his patriotism and heroism. He was a resident of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

Jacob S. Moyer (father) resided in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. During the early years of his life he served an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmith and later became the owner of a shop, but never followed this line of

work to any great extent, his attention being devoted principally to the occupations of farmer and hotel keeper. He conducted a hotel for a number of years at McKeansburg, Schuylkill county, where his son Dr. Lewis W. Moyer was born, and for fifteen consecutive years conducted a hotel and followed agricultural pursuits in Schuylkill county. By his marriage to Eliza Knettle the following named children were born: Emanuel, Francis, Alfred, Mrs. John F. Cook, Lewis W., mentioned hereinafter. Jacob S. Moyer, father of these children, died in Schuylkill county, in 1898, aged seventy-six years, having passed the allotted age of three score years and ten as laid down in the scriptures.

Dr. Lewis W. Moyer was indebted to the common schools of McKeansburg for his early educational advantages. Completing his studies at the age of sixteen, he accepted a position as a teacher. He then took a special course in the Kutztown Normal School, and with this extra preparation he again filled a position as teacher, remaining in that capacity for three years, after which he became a telegraph operator on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. He took up the study of medicine under the excellent preceptorship of Dr. B. F. Salade, of New Ringgold, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and then matriculated in the University of Maryland, graduating in that institution with the class of 1887. He first located at Barnesville, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, after which he took up his residence in East Mauch Chunk, where he conducts a general practice, making a specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat, having taken a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic in that branch of medical science. Dr. Moyer made one trip a week to Philadelphia to attend lectures at the Medico-Chirurgical College in order to further his studies on his specialty of electro-therapeutics. His office is equipped with all the modern appliances for alleviating pain and curing disease, including a complete electrical apparatus and X-ray machine, and he has had remarkable success with the X-ray as well as the violet-ray and high-frequency current. He has

treated successfully several cases of cancer and nervous diseases.

Dr. Moyer is a member of the Carbon County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1893; the Lehigh Valley Medical Association; the State Medical Association of Pennsylvania; the Board of Censors of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; the United States Board of Pension Examiners of Carbon County, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has frequently read papers pertaining to his profession before various medical societies. His degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts were conferred upon him by Mt. Hope College, Ohio. His chief diversions from the cares and responsibilities of a professional life are hunting and fishing, and he holds membership in the Carbon Recreation Club, their handsome clubhouse being located on Lake Harmony.

Dr. Moyer married Miss Susan E. Sorber, daughter of George Sorber, of Schuylkill county. They have two children: Irene M., a graduate of East Stroudsburg, State Normal School, and is now a teacher in the public schools of East Mauch Chunk, and Raymond S., who is a student in Bucknell University.

EDWIN H. CHRISTMAN, a native of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1852, is the leading contractor and builder in Lehighton, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he resides and conducts an extensive business. He has erected many buildings ranging over the Lehigh Valley, which stand as monuments to his genius and craft, and are as substantial as though built of marble, the principal ones being the T. A. Snyder building, which cost not less than fifteen thousand dollars, and the Bethany Evangelical church. The former was the Michigan State House building at the Buffalo Exposition, which Mr. Christman took apart and removed to Lehighton, and there reconstructed.

Mr. Christman is a descendant of one of the old and highly respected families of Monroe county, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather was an immigrant from Holland, being one of the pion-

eer settlers of the region now known as Monroe county, and one of his brothers, Henry, was captured by the Indians, but subsequently escaped. David Christman (grandfather) was a member of his father's family when he located in the then wilderness now known as Monroe county, and assisted in the clearing and developing of the land. Subsequently he became the owner of considerable land, and was one of the prominent and influential citizens of his day. He married Mary Andrew, and their children were Elizabeth, Catherine, and Thomas, all of whom were born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Christman (father) was educated in his native county, and upon attaining the age when he felt it incumbent upon himself to earn his own livelihood, he applied himself to the mastery of the trade of carpenter, and this line of industry he followed during his entire business career. He was an expert mechanic and a practical farmer as well, owning and operating a farm at intervals. He was a man of considerable influence and popularity in the community, and was elected to fill all the important offices in his township. He was a member of the Lutheran church, in which body he held the offices of deacon and elder at various times. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Smale, a native of Monroe county, daughter of William and Barbara Smale, the former named having been a prosperous farmer, who exerted a powerful influence for good in the community. Twelve children were the issue of this marriage, nine of whom attained years of maturity, and the following named are living at the present time: Aaron, Mary, Lucinda, Elizabeth and Edwin H. Thomas Christman and his wife are both deceased, and their demise was lamented by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Edwin H. Christman, one of the two surviving sons of Thomas and Mary Christman, was reared, educated and learned his trade in his native county, where he resided until the year of his marriage. He then removed to Lehighton, Carbon county, established a contracting and



building business which has proved both successful and remunerative, and he has remained a resident of that borough up to the present time (1904). He is a member and has served in the capacity of deacon of the Lutheran church, and he is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Christman was married, in 1882, to Miss Emma Miller, born November 15, 1856, daughter of George Miller, of Broadheadsville, Pennsylvania, a representative of one of the substantial families of Monroe county, whose religious affiliations were with the Lutheran church. Seven children were born of this marriage, five of whom are living, namely: Laura, Thomas, Harvey, Raymond and Naomi Christman.

TILGHMAN STATLER, a venerable and esteemed resident of Allentown, Pennsylvania, in which city his entire business career has been spent, and whose enterprise has met with a well-merited success, is a native of Lehigh county, born January 23, 1818, a son of John and Hannah (Hartzell) Statler, and a grandson of Solomon Statler, who was numbered among the pioneer settlers of this locality. John Statler (father) was a native of Lehigh county, a miller by trade, and by his marriage to Hannah Hartzell, also a native of Lehigh county, four children were born to him, Tilghman Statler being the only one living at the present time (1904).

His educational advantages were obtained at the common schools of Northampton and Lehigh counties, and after laying aside his school books he served an apprenticeship to the trade of carriage maker under Jacob Lukenbach, of Bethlehem, during which time he supplemented the knowledge gained in the common schools by attendance at night school. At the expiration of his term of apprenticeship he came to Allentown and purchased the small wagon shop which was the property of Stephen Barber. He there began the manufacture of carriages, buggies, and all kinds of light vehicles, and in addition to this had a large repair trade, the proceeds from which greatly increased his income. As his trade in-

creased in volume and importance he enlarged his facilities, and in 1842 he completely tore down the old frame shop end erected on the site a brick shop, twenty-six by one hundred and fifty-two feet, and three stories in height, in which he placed all the machinery necessary for the proper execution of his work. The ground which he purchased and on which his plant is located extends one hundred and thirty-four feet on Sixth street, and one hundred and fifty-five feet on Linden street, and in connection with the main building there are ample warehouses, extra sheds and repair houses, and also sheds for storing lumber. During the busy season of the year the plant furnishes employment to from ten to twenty men, who are under the personal supervision of the proprietor, although now, owing to his advanced years, he takes no active part in the work. Mr. Statler was a competent and skillful workman, and his ability and enterprise soon won the recognition it deserved, and placed him among the representative business men of that section of the county. In addition to his factory property he is the owner of five dwelling houses, from the rental of which he derives a goodly income. For twenty consecutive years he was an efficient and capable member of the city council of Allentown, and this fact fully attested the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He is the oldest member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the Lehigh Valley, having joined that organization in the year 1840, sixty-four years ago. Mr. Statler and his wife are members of the German Reformed church, and he is a Democrat in his political views.

In 1839 Mr. Statler married Mary Keiper, of Allentown, daughter of George and Nancy Keiper, and the issue of this union was seven children, three of whom are now living, namely: 1. Eugene, who married Carrie Mohr, and their children are: Ralph, a medical practitioner, who married Mabel Scharf, and they are the parents of one child, Edward Tilghman Statler; and Edgar, a physician, practicing his profession in the Chicago Hospital. 2. Jane, whose first husband was George Dunkle, and her second husband Eli-



jah Davenport, no issue. 3. Clara, wife of Adam W. Sandt, and they are the parents of one child, Mary Sandt. George and Nancy Keiper, parents of Mrs. Statler, reared a family of five children, as follows: 1. Reuben, who married and his son, George Keiper, married Ella Hampton, and are now the parents of three children—Mary, Lula, and Benjamin. 2. Mary, aforementioned as the wife of Tilghman Statler. 3. Helen, wife of Jacob Guseinger, no issue. 4. Emma, wife of Henry Wuchter, and their family consists of five children—George, unmarried; Anna, unmarried; Harry, unmarried; Minnie, wife of Hugh Thornton, no issue; and Sallie, wife of Edward Gibbs, no issue. 5. Henrietta, wife of John Richards, and mother of four children—Josephine, Martha, wife of Robert Mohr; George, and John Richards.

G. FREDERICK KUHL is one of the prominent and well known citizens of Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he has resided all his life. The best interests of the community find in him a friend, and his support is never withheld from any worthy enterprise calculated to promote the general welfare.

He is a son of George Frederick and Sarah Eliza (Millhouse) Kuhl, and grandson of George Frederick and Francisca (Eisenbrown) Kuhl, who were the parents of two children, namely: George Frederick, mentioned hereinafter; and Mary, who became the wife of Lewis F. Knecht, and mother of one child, Charles Knecht, who married Annie Tumbler, and their children are Charles and Helen Knecht.

George Frederick Kuhl (father) attended the public schools adjacent to his home until he attained his twelfth year, when he was obliged to leave school and depend upon his own resources for a livelihood, owing to the death of his father. He secured employment at whatever a boy of his size and years could find to do. Subsequently his mother remarried, and when George F. became old enough to be of service he was admitted to the candy factory owned and operated by his stepfather, and in this man-

ner became thoroughly familiar with the details of the business. During his many years connection with this line of trade he became so proficient in all departments that, upon the death of his stepfather, he was fully competent to assume control of the business, which he conducted successfully for the remainder of his life, manufacturing for the wholesale as well as for the retail trade. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1886, the business was sold out to other parties. He was popular in both business and social circles, and possessed many warm personal friends who fully appreciated his worth. The confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens was demonstrated by the fact that he was elected to the office of county treasurer, in 1882, which position he held for three years. He was a prominent Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Reformed church, and his political adherence was given to the Democratic party. He was united in marriage to Sarah Eliza Millhouse, daughter of John and Harriet (Raeder) Millhouse, and five children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy and the three remaining are as follows: G. Frederick, mentioned hereinafter; George, unmarried; and Robt. H., also unmarried.

G. Frederick Kuhl obtained his preliminary education at the public schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and subsequently entered Muhlenberg College, where he pursued both the preparatory and academic courses and was graduated therefrom in the year 1897. Having decided that his business career should be devoted to mercantile pursuits, he accordingly opened a store for the sale of furniture and draperies, but not finding this investment profitable he thereupon disposed of the stock. His church relations are with the Reformed denomination, his political support is given to the Democratic party, and he is an honored member of his college fraternity, Alpha Tau Omega. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Kuhl was united in marriage to Katie

Aquilla Dresher, daughter of Alfred and Amanda S. (Colver) Dresher, the former named being a son of Samuel and Sarah (Leipensberger) Dresher, and the latter named a daughter of Samuel and Maria (Deiley) Colver. Alfred and Amanda S. (Colver) Dresher were the parents of one other daughter, namely: Helen Dresher, unmarried.

ASA R. BEERS has successfully conducted a general mercantile establishment at Mauch Chunk since the year 1867. He was the first of his family to establish a home in that city, but represents an ancestry that through several generations has been resident in America.

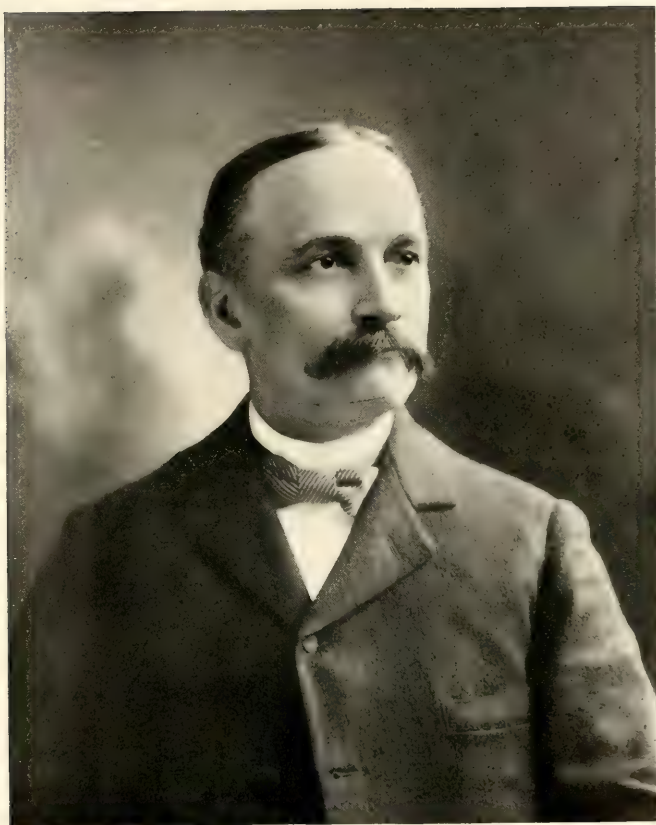
His paternal grandfather, William Beers, was born, reared and educated in New Jersey, and removed to Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the life of a farmer and there died. He married and had several children, including Jacob Beers, the father of Asa R. Beers, who was born on the old home place in New Jersey in 1809. His educational privileges were those afforded by the public schools. Throughout his active career he carried on agricultural pursuits in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, until after the Civil war. He lived latterly in Luzerne county, where he died in 1867. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with the Army of the Potomac until 1864, when the regiment was transferred to the west. He served with Sherman in the operations about Atlanta, and followed that great soldier on his famous March to the Sea. He married Elizabeth Henry, of Sullivan county, who is also now deceased. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five sons followed the example of their sire and served with courage and fidelity in the army during the Civil war. The children were: John A., a retired farmer at Weatherly, Pennsylvania; Henry W., who served in the same company and regiment with his father; Wilson, who served in Company K, Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Pamilla; Anthony, who was captain of Company H, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry Vol-

unteers; Jacob, who served in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; Rebecca, and Asa R. Beers.

Asa R. Beers was born in Rockport, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1843, and at the usual age entered the public schools of the town, while later he was a student in private schools. After completing his own course of study he taught in the academy at Lehighton, being then but fifteen years of age. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he became connected with commercial life as an employee in a dry-goods house, in which he remained until 1865. In that year he went to Mauch Chunk, where he clerked in the store of J. W. Heberling for two years. He then opened a general store which he has conducted continuously since, and is now one of the oldest representatives of mercantile circles in that city. He is also the secretary of the Allentown-Reading Traction Company, and is a business man of enterprise and foresight whose labors have been directed toward the future welfare of his adopted city as well as to its present prosperity. In politics he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, to the Odd Fellows, and to the Royal Arcanum. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church.

In 1868 Mr. Beers was married to Miss Ella Ashley, a daughter of Lucius Ashley, in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. By this marriage there are four children: Caroline, wife of Richard Rauch, a printer residing at Mauch Chunk; Elizabeth, who married James Lomerson, a banker, residing at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and has one child, Elizabeth; Mabel, at home; and Robert, who is attending the Rensselaer Technical Institute at Troy, New York.

CHARLES M. BRUNNER, a prominent business man residing in Hellertown, is a descendant on both the paternal and maternal side of old and prominent families, long resident in the Lehigh Valley. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Brunner, and his wife Susan (Buckensstock) Brunner, were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living at the present



*Asa H Beers*





time (1904): Francis H., father of Charles M. Brunner; Mrs. Mary Moyer, and Thomas Brunner. His maternal grandfather, David Erdman, who was a farmer and the incumbent of several township offices, and his wife, Anna (Eager) Erdman, were the parents of three children, as follows: Amanda Brunner, Catherine Ritter, and Emma Erdman.

Francis H. Brunner (father) was born in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. After completing a common school education he served an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmith, which he followed with a fair degree of success for a number of years, but subsequently devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, deriving a good income from his well cultivated and therefore productive farm land. He is an active and public-spirited citizen, has contributed his quota toward the general welfare of his township, and possesses the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. He was united in marriage to Amanda Erdman, aforementioned as the daughter of David and Anna Erdman, and their family consists of the following named children: Emma, wife of Horace Musselman; Anna, wife of Edward Laub; and Charles M. Brunner.

Charles M. Brunner is a native of Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, born September 7, 1873. He was reared and educated in his native township, and in early life learned the trade of wheelwright. Subsequently he turned his attention to mastering the trade of machinist, and after this was accomplished he pursued that line of work, and has steadily worked his way upward to the high position he now occupies in the business circles of South Allentown, to which place he removed in 1896. The South Allentown Iron Manufacturing Company, of which he was a member, was organized by him in 1901, and he is the owner of the building, which was erected in that year, and also of the machinery with which it was equipped. The dimensions of the shop are seventy-five by eighty feet, and the machinery is operated by a seven horse power gasoline engine.

The extensive and profitable business conducted by the company was the result of the well directed efforts of the three partners, who are first-class mechanics, and endowed with a large share of energy, determination and pluck, and their straightforward business principles gained for them the confidence of their business associates. In the fall of 1904 Mr. Brunner dissolved partnership, and is now conducting business under his own name, Charles M. Brunner. He manufactures iron fences, fire escapes, all kinds of iron structural work and blacksmithing for structural and ornamental purposes, and is a dealer in all kinds of farming implements. In addition to the property on which his shop is erected, Mr. Brunner is the owner of real estate in another section of the borough.

In 1898 Mr. Brunner married Miss Kate Seibert, of Lower Saucon township, and their children are: Russell F., Elsie M., and Percival E. Brunner. Mr. and Mrs. Brunner are active and consistent members of the Lutheran church of South Allentown, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE W. SEAGRAVES. The ancestry of this family can be traced back to George Seagreaves, who came from England to America, establishing his home in Harlem, and he took an active part in the Revolutionary war as a defender of the interests of the colonies. The paternal grandparents of James M. and George W. Seagraves were James and Elizabeth (Schade) Seagreaves, the latter a daughter of Captain Henry and Marguerite (Fogle) Schade. Captain Schade won his title as a commander of a company of Continental troops in the war for independence.

Charles Seagreaves, father of James M. and George W., was the eldest of a family of ten children. His father accumulated considerable property, but Charles always told him that when he was ready to dispose of it to give it to the other members of the family, as he was able to care for himself. In his early days he attended the public schools, and afterward learned the trade of saddler, which he followed for some years.

Subsequently, he purchased a farm, and continued its cultivation in addition to conducting his saddlery business. Through his industry and careful management he accumulated some money, and purchased the house that was built by Judge Allen and Judge Henry Livingston, now standing on the southeast corner of Fifth and Hamilton streets, Allentown, Pennsylvania. He made this the Seagreaves home. Later he purchased the American Hotel, located at Sixth and Hamilton streets, Allentown, which he conducted for a number of years, the enterprise proving quite profitable. He also owned and conducted the stage line from Philadelphia to Allentown and Pottsville, Pennsylvania, continuing in that business until the building of the railroads in 1856-57. He afterward devoted his attention to the hotel business, in which he continued for some time. He also owned two farms, which he operated, and from his agricultural and hotel interests he annually derived a handsome income. He was a man of great liberality and generosity, and many unfortunate people were the recipients of his bounty. He took an active interest in politics, and gave his ballot in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. Socially, he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons. Mr. Seagreaves left his property in such a manner that it was not to be divided until the youngest child was of age, and he provided that each one must learn a trade or profession.

Charles Seagreaves was married twice, his first wife having been Martha Engle and his second wife Lydia Louise Weaver. His family numbered five children: James M. (sketch elsewhere); Elizabeth, deceased; George W., Katie, deceased; and Charles, deceased.

George W. Seagraves, second son of Charles Seagreaves, was born in Allentown, April 16, 1861. He attended the public schools of Allentown, and the knowledge thus gained was supplemented by an academical course at Muhlenberg College. His first business experience was gained as a telegraph operator with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, with which he remained

for some time, after which he engaged in the insurance business, successfully conducting the same for a number of years. During this period of time, in 1890, he was elected city treasurer, the term of office being three years. The first year of his incumbency he continued his insurance business, but he then disposed of it and devoted his entire time to his official position, discharging his duties and responsibilities in an efficient manner. In 1892, one year before his term expired, he resigned from office, and at once assumed proprietorship of the American Hotel, located at Sixth and Hamilton streets, Allentown, formerly owned by his father, and which is now recognized as the most popular commercial men's home in that section of the county. Since the death of his father the property has had many managers who have conducted the business with a greater or less degree of success, but since Mr. Seagraves assumed control, more than twelve years ago, the business has greatly increased in proportion, and is now a most remunerative source of income. Mr. Seagraves holds membership in the following named social clubs: Livingston, Clover, St. Leger, Saengerbund, Euterpean, and Oratorio Society.

Mr. Seagraves married Mamie L. Cooper, daughter of John L. and Eliza J. (Martin) Cooper, who were the parents of three children, namely: Harry M.; Mamie L., aforementioned as the wife of George W. Seagraves; and Alfred J.

Mr. and Mrs. Seagraves are the parents of two children, Kathleen, and one deceased.

Eliza J. (Martin) Cooper, mother of Mrs. Seagraves, was a daughter of Dr. Tilghman H. Martin, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, of the class of 1831, and succeeded to his father's practice in Allentown. He was an active member of the Lehigh County Medical Society, and the State Medical Society. His father, Dr. Jacob Martin, was a son of Dr. Charles L. Martin, a distinguished physician of Allentown, Pennsylvania, for many years, and he was a descendant of Dr. Christian Frederick Martin,

who was born in Prussia, December 22, 1727, a son of a Lutheran clergyman who came to the United States with the Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg and others, settling at Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. In 1836 Dr. Tilghman H. Martin married Mary Kramer, daughter of Daniel Kramer, and their children were: Alfred J., Eliza J., mother of Mrs. Seagraves; and Mary, the wife of H. K. Hartzel.

TILGHMAN SCHADT, a retired business man of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who during his honorable and upright business career accumulated a comfortable competency by diligence and perseverance, and whose example is well worthy of emulation, is a native of Lehigh county, and one of fifteen children born to John and Maria (Birch) Schadt, the former named having been a son of John and (Miss Clater) Schadt. The names of the children are as follows: Eliza Lichtenwalner, deceased; Hettie Stetler, deceased; Mary Bortz; Lucy N. Kuntz; Franklin, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Elemina Kuhns; Moses B., deceased; Tilghman, mentioned hereinafter; Rophena Peters; Sarah Treichler; Caroline, deceased; Caroline Sterner, deceased; Amanda McIntyre, deceased; and Polly Kemerer, deceased.

Tilghman Schadt was born in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1834. During his early boyhood he attended the public schools and later he pursued advanced studies at the Allentown Academy, which was then under the preceptorship of Professor Gregory. His first employment was on the home farm assisting his father, and for a short time thereafter he served in the capacity of school teacher. He then engaged in the butchering business, and after successfully conducting this line of enterprise for eight years he disposed of it to good advantage. In 1864 he took up his residence in Allentown, and established a dry goods and grocery store which was the beginning and foundation of the present wholesale house of T. Schadt & Co. After a number of years he discontinued the dry goods department, and engaged more extensively in groceries, and

later he ceased disposing of his goods at retail and thereafter became a wholesale dealer. Prior to this, as his sons completed their studies, they were taken into the store to learn the mercantile business, and were finally admitted to membership, the business then being conducted under the style of T. Schadt & Sons, the members thereof being Tilghman Schadt (father), Charles F., and Henry P. Schadt. In 1898, when the business was changed from retail to wholesale, they adopted the name of T. Schadt & Co., and continued in that manner until the year 1903, when Tilghman Schadt (father) retired, and Oliver S. Schadt was admitted in his place under the old style of T. Schadt & Co. Mr. Schadt and his family are highly respected in the community in which they reside. They are independent in national political affairs, but take no active part in local matters, preferring to devote their entire time to their business and families.

Mr. Schadt was united in marriage to Delia Minnich, daughter of John and Sarah (Kemerer) Minnich, and their children are as follows: 1. Josephine, wife of Calvin Ritter, and mother of one child, Leroy Ritter. 2. Sarah, wife of Oliver Fatzinger, and mother of one child, Edgar Fatzinger. 3. John, who died at the age of twenty-one years. 4. Mary, who died at the age of six years. 5. Charles F., who married Lillie Bachman, and they have one child. 6. Emma, wife of Charles W. Fritchman, and mother of two children, Wilfred and Willard Fritchman. 7. Henry, who married Mary Muschiltz, and they are the parents of one child, Lee Wilson. 8. Elsie, who died at the age of twenty-four years, was the wife of Ralph Cooper. 9. Allan H., who died in infancy. 10. Stella, unmarried. 11. Oliver S., who married Catherine Walp, no issue.

REUBEN ACKER was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1825. His father was George Acker, who was son of Joseph Acker, and his mother was Elizabeth Frey, who was daughter of John Frey. George Acker and Elizabeth Frey were the parents of five children: 1. Abbie, married Mr. Foley, and had five children: William,



unmarried; Alfred, married and had three children; Emma, married Peter Scheirer, and had three children; Amanda, married Walter Grim, and had four children; Sarah, married Mr. Steinger, and had three children. 2. Reuben, married Sarah Andrews, and had five children. 3. George, who died unmarried. 4. Mary, who married Phaon Haas, and had one child, Mary, who married Willoughby Lutz, and had four children—William, Stella, Vincent and Harold. 5. Sarah, who married Levi Kuhns, and has three children—John, Jane and Maria.

Reuben Acker, second child and elder son of George Acker and Elizabeth (Frey) Acker, spent his youth and young manhood upon his father's farm. He was brought up to industry and throughout the entire period of his active life he was a hard and constant worker at whatever was necessary for him to do. At the age of twenty-two years he started out to make his own way in life, and his early education was limited to the opportunities of a farmer's boy in the common schools. When he left home to seek his fortune in unknown fields, Reuben Acker possessed just one dollar and fifty cents, and during the busy years that followed he travelled almost from the Atlantic to the Pacific, working wherever he could find employment and at whatever he could get to do, but, with all his traveling, always managing to save some part of his earnings. Leaving home he went first to New York, and thence to Ohio. Next he went to Bethlehem and worked in a hotel, and from there journeyed westward to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to Warren, and thence to Cincinnati, in each of which places he stayed only a short time. Later on he returned to Warren, and there, in 1852, in company with William and Samuel Newhard and a man named Kulp, he bought an "outfit" and started for the Pacific coast and the "Land of Gold." An ox team was used to transport their belongings, but the journey was made chiefly on foot, and required just six months to accomplish before they reached American Valley, in California. From there they went to Marysville and then to Sacramento, and thence to San Francisco, crossed the bay to Alameda

county, and there Mr. Acker found work on a farm at eighty-five dollars per month "and found." He worked five years there, and with his accumulated savings went into business for himself. His first year's profits amounted to \$2,400; his second year was equally successful, but at its end he engaged in buying and selling cattle, and was thus engaged for eight more years, and with more than fair success.

In 1864 Mr. Acker returned to Allentown, Pennsylvania, bringing with him the first California gold seen in Lehigh county. He soon purchased the old homestead farm where his parents had lived, then returned to the far west to settle his business affairs, and in 1865 returned again to pass the remainder of his days in the locality of his youth. The home farm comprised one hundred and twenty-six acres, located some distance outside Allentown borough, and in vain did Mr. Acker offer to give one half the land to any person who would erect for him suitable buildings on the remaining half of the tract. But now the growth of Allentown has extended to this farm tract, and its lands have become populous and valuable, from all of which the owner has derived a benefit. He has watched this growth, has advanced it, and has contributed his full share in promoting Allentown's interests in every way. He is interested in the city's political welfare, and in its institutions. Himself a strong Democrat, he has not taken an active interest in public affairs for his personal advantage. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran church.

Reuben Acker married Sarah Andrews, daughter of John Andrews, and one of his six children. They were John, an officer of the United States navy, and Sarah, Daniel, Samuel, Joseph, and Elizabeth. The children of Reuben and Sarah Acker are: Joseph, who died at seventeen years; Ida, who died at the age of eleven years; Sarah, who married Oscar Knauss, and had three children—Paul, Esther and James; Agnes, who married Harvey W. Haines; Martha, who married Edward W. Lewis, and has four children—Reuben, May, George and John.

Harvey W. Haines, who married Agnes



Acker, and with whom Reuben Acker makes his home, is a son of William Haines and his wife Sarah Anna (Litzenberg) Haines. Their children were Harvey W.; George, who married Minnie Klotz; Lizzie, who married Alvin Horlacher, and has five children—Lilla, Mabel, Lula, Elmer, and Harold; Sally, who married Quintus Roth, and has one child, Minnie.

Harvey W. Haines was educated in the public schools and later engaged in mercantile business. For fifteen years he was employed by H. W. Hunsicker, but later became connected with the house of W. R. Lawfer & Company. He has membership in the Knights of Malta, Sons of Veterans, and the Evangelical church. Harvey W. Haines and Agnes Acker have two children, Ruth and Helen Agnes Haines.

WILLIAM GANGEWERE KECK is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of Allentown, where he is conducting a lumber yard under the firm style of Keck & Brother. He is, however, the proprietor of the business, and in its conduct displays excellent executive force, keen discernment and unfaltering diligence. He was born in Hanover township, Lehigh county, a son of Andrew S. and Maria Barbara (Gangewere) Keck. He is a descendant of Henry Geck, a native of Upper Pfalls, Bavaria, who left his native country with his wife (Peterson), of Holland, on board the English ship "Pink John and William," of Sunderland, Constable Tymperton, master from Rotterdam, last from Dover, and arrived in Philadelphia, October 17, 1732. When he reached there he and his wife were sold as redemptioners for their passage money to a man in Chester county, and served the time agreed upon, about three or four years.

From the early settlement of Pennsylvania considerable business was carried on, chiefly by ship owners and captains of vessels, in importing from Europe persons who were desirous of emigrating to this country and were too poor to pay their passage or have the competency for an outfit for so long a journey. With this class, who generally came from England, Ireland and

Germany, arrangements would be made through agents to contract and bring them over, furnish them with food during the voyage, and perhaps some other necessities, on condition that on their arrival in an American port they have the right to sell their time for a certain number of years to repay the cost thus necessarily incurred, and be of some profit to those engaged in such ventures. With the growth and settlement of the country this business greatly increased through the demand for laborers, and, perhaps, just before the Revolution attained its greatest height. However, on the return of peace it did not slacken much, even to the commencement of this century. Such a matter, of course, would also receive some attention from the government, and we give the special legislation thereon, upon which as yet but little has been written.

In the Charter of Laws agreed upon in England, and confirmed April 25, 1682, by Penn, we find this mention in the twenty-third article: "That there shall be a register for all servants, where their name, time, wages and days of payment shall be registered." In the laws prepared on the 5th of the following month, the proprietary wisely remarks:

"That all children within this province of the age of twelve years shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end that none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they have become poor, may not want. That servants be not kept longer than their time, and such as are careful be both justly and kindly used in their service, and put in fitting equipage at the expiration thereof, according to the custom." Penn, for the justice here displayed, certainly deserves credit. "That Great Law," passed at Chester, December 7, contains this clause: "That no master or mistress or freeman of this province or territories thereunto belonging shall presume to sell or dispose of any servant or servants into any other province, that is or are bound to serve his or her time in the province of Pennsylvania or territories thereof, under the penalty that every person so offending shall for every such servant so sold forfeit ten pounds, to be levied by way of

distress and sale of their goods." Strange to say, the aforesaid excellent enactments, on William and Mary reaching the throne, were abrogated in 1793. In the beginning of 1683 "A bill to hinder the selling of servants into other provinces and to prevent runaways" was passed by the council. On August 29 the governor, William Penn, "put yet question whether a proclamation were not convenient to be put forth to empower masters to chastise their servants, and to punish any that shall inveigle any servant to go from his master." They unanimously agreed and ordered it accordingly. The assembly passed an "act for the better regulation of servants in this province and territories" in 1700 which provided:

"That no servant shall be sold or disposed of to any person residing in any other province or government without the consent of the said servant and two justices of the peace of the county wherein he lives or is sold, under the penalty of ten pounds, to be forfeited by the seller. That no servant shall be assigned over to another person by any in this province or territories but in presence of one justice of the peace under penalty of ten pounds. And whoever shall apprehend or take up any runaway servant and shall bring him or her to the sheriff of the county, such person shall, for every such servant, if taken up within ten miles of the servant's abode, receive ten shillings, and if ten miles or upwards, twenty shillings reward of the said sheriff, who is hereby required to pay the same and forthwith to send notice to the master or owner, of whom he shall receive five shillings, prison fees, upon delivery of the said servant, together with all disbursements and reasonable charges for and upon the same. Whoever shall conceal any servant of this province or territories, or entertain him or her twenty-four hours without his or her master's or owner's knowledge and consent, and shall not within the said time give an account to some justice of the peace of the county, every such person shall forfeit twenty shillings for every day's concealment. That every servant who shall faithfully serve four years or more shall, at the expiration of their servitude, have a discharge, and shall be duly clothed with two complete suits of apparel, whereof one shall be new, and shall also be furnished with one new ax, one grubbing hoe and one weeding hoe, at the charge of their master or mistress."

This latter clause was abolished in 1791. The object of this undoubtedly was to encourage the removal of timber that the land might sooner come into cultivation. An act was passed May 10, 1729, "laying a duty on foreigners and Irish servants imported into this province." Masters of servants were regarded for the time being as holding property subject to taxation. The rate in 1776 was fixed at one and a half pounds each, which was increased in 1786 to ten pounds. The state passed an act March 12, 1778, making compensation to those masters whose servants or apprentices had enlisted in the army. "The labor of the plantations," says the "Historical Review" (attributed to Franklin, 1759), "is performed chiefly by indented servants, brought from Great Britain, Ireland and Germany; because of the high price it bears, can it be performed any other way? These servants are purchased of the captains who bring them; the purchaser, by a positive law, has a legal property in them, and like other chattels, they are liable to be seized for debts." Servants from the Palatinate were disposed of in 1722 at ten pounds each for five years servitude. Prior to 1727 most of the Germans who emigrated were persons of means. In the years 1728, 1729, 1737, 1741, 1751, great numbers were brought hither. A shipper advertises in 1729: "Lately imported, and to be sold cheap, a parcel of likely man and women servants." They brought out little property with them, says Dr. Rush, in his account of the "Manners of the German Inhabitants in Pennsylvania," written in 1789. A few pieces of silver coin, a chest with clothes, a bible, a prayer or hymn book, constituted the chief property of most of them. Many bound themselves, or one or more of their children, to masters after their arrival for four, five or seven years to pay their passage across the ocean. The usual terms of sale depended somewhat on the age, strength, health and ability of the persons sold. Boys and girls had to serve from five to ten years or until they attained the age of twenty-one. Many parents were necessitated, as they had been wont to do at home with their cattle, to sell their own children. Children

under five years of age could not be sold. They were disposed of gratuitously to such persons as agreed to raise them, to be free on attaining the age of twenty-one. It was an humble position that redemptioners occupied. "Yet from this class," says Gordon in his "History of Pennsylvania," "have sprung some of the most respectable and wealthy inhabitants of the state." A law was passed February 8, 1819, "that no female shall be arrested or imprisoned for or by reason of any debt contracted after the passage of this act." With the final abolition of imprisonment for debts, the institution had necessarily to die out without any special enactment or repeal, so slow has ever been the advancement and regard for popular rights, even in this great commonwealth and enlightened age.

The late Joseph J. Lewis, of West Chester, in 1828 wrote an amusing account of the "soul-drivers," the name given to those men that drove redemptioners through the country with a view of disposing of them to farmers. They generally purchased them in lots of fifty or more from captains of ships, to whom the redemptioners were bound for three or more years of service in payment of their passage. For the whole the trade was brisk, but at last was relinquished by reason of the numbers that ran away from those dealers or drivers. These ignominious gangs disappeared about the year 1785. The story is told how one of them was tricked by one of his men. This fellow, by a little management, contrived to be the last of the flock that remained unsold, and traveled about with his master. One night they lodged at a tavern, and in the morning the young fellow, who was an Irishman, rose early, sold his master to the landlord, pocketed the money and hastened off. Previously, however, to his going, he took the precaution to tell the purchaser that, though tolerably clever in other respects, he was rather saucy and a little given to lying; that he has even been presumptuous enough at times to endeavor to pass for master, and that he might possibly represent himself as such to him.

Though this system of servitude possessed its

advantages, especially to a people residing in a new and unsettled country, it had its attending drawbacks. It was a relic which originated in the long past of Europe, and, like slavery, was continued and enforced in the colonies. For the main facts concerning the redemptioners we are indebted to William J. Buck, esquire, in the history of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

These redemptioners were, in the main, honest men and feared God. They were not socialists, anarchists, or others of that ilk. They were satisfied with their condition, and had an idea that property that belonged to others did not belong to them. They came to this country to make a home for themselves, and took great pride in the fact that they became American citizens, and for this reason they were always honored and respected. Redemptioners were not confined to Pennsylvania alone. They were to be found in all of the colonies, and represented nearly all the nationalities of Europe.

After this time Henry Geck (now spelled Keck) came to what is now Lehigh county and settled on the tract of land in Salisbury township, which he subsequently purchased, and is still owned by one of his descendants. There was on the place a clearing, a log barn, apple orchard and a log house. About ten or fifteen years after his purchase he built a two-story stone house which stood until 1818, when it was torn down by his grandson, Solomon Keck, who built another stone house on the site, and which is still standing. When Henry Keck first came to Lehigh county, and for several years after, all his grist was taken to White March, Sandy Run, in Montgomery county to be ground. In 1828 he purchased four hundred acres of land adjoining his farm.

John Keck, one of the sons of Henry Keck, was on the first grand jury that was held in Lehigh county. Andrew Keck, who was born January 10, 1753, and died May 13, 1828, purchased the old homestead farm, where he resided until his life's labors were ended in death, when he was seventy-six years of age. He married Barbara Blank, a daughter of George Blank, of Saucon



township. His second wife was Susanna Scheetz, who was born December 22, 1768, and died January 15, 1853. His children were George, Solomon, Andrew, John, Jacob, David, Charles, Maria and Elizabeth. The elder daughter became the wife of Solomon Knauss, and Elizabeth married William Horlocher. With the exception of Andrew, who went to Indiana, all settled in Salisbury, now Allentown. George Keck was the eldest son of Andrew Keck, and was commissioned one of the justices of the peace of Lehigh county in 1823. This was at a time when the governor of the state always selected the leading citizens, and they were commissioned for life. He married Elizabeth Levan, of Maxatawney, Berks county, Pennsylvania, whose great-grandfather was Jacob Levan, the founder of the Maxatawney branch of the family. He was the owner of two large tracts of land at Maxatawney, and parts of Kutztown and Eagle Point are now built on what was once his property. He was the founder and owner of the first gristmill west of the Skippack, and was one of the judges of the Berks county court from the time of the organization of that county in 1752 until 1762. The Levans were a French Reformed family, commonly known as Huguenots. They left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and came to Pennsylvania in the early part of the eighteenth century. Colonel Sebastian Levan was the son of Jacob Levan, was an officer of the Revolutionary war, and also a member of the colonial assembly. Unto George and Elizabeth Levan were born the following children: Stephen, who married Harriet Huebler; Fretta, who married Jacob Shimer; Eliza, who married Joseph B. Jones; Mary, the wife of John Appel; Solomon, who married Ann Saeger; Charles L., who married Ellen King; and Matilda, the wife of James W. Wilson. Andrew Keck, son of Andrew Keck, had a son Andrew, a resident of Dresden, Missouri. John Keck, son of Andrew Keck, Sr., married Lydia Greisermeyer, and their children are: Abraham, who married Margaret Stahr, Mrs. Mary Ganner, Mrs. Caroline Hoffman, and Charles. Solomon Keck, son of An-

drew Keck, married Margaret Knauss, and their children are: Jesse, who married Judith Ueberoth; Hannah, wife of John Erdman; Ann, wife of Enos Erdman; Moses, who married Felia Dubbs; Edwin; Solomon, who married Matilda Hartman; Eliza; Louise, wife of John Ochs; and William, who married Cecelia Rounds. Jacob, the son of Andrew Keck, married Magdalena Wyeand, and their children are Edward; Sarah, the wife of Peter Romich; Rebecca, the wife of Henry Pearson; James, who married Eliza Dech; and Clarissa, the wife of Charles B. M. Sell. David Keck, son of Andrew Keck, married Christina Stahler, and their children are Mrs. Eva Smith; Simon; and Lizzie, wife of Frank Stettler. Charles Keck, son of Andrew Keck, wedded Mary Gangewere, and they are the parents of C. M. W. Keck. Mary Keck, daughter of Andrew Keck, became the wife of Solomon Knauss, and their children are Jesse; Charles; Mrs. Elizabeth Butz; Mary, the wife of Ephraim Bigomy; and Abigail, wife of John Bogart. Elizabeth Keck, daughter of Andrew Keck, became the wife of William Harlacher, and their children are, Joshua H., who married Maria Eberhard; Mary; Lovina, wife of G. Fred Bechmann; Edward, who married Sophia Wickerts; Louisa; John, who married Rachel Sell; Aaron; and Lizzie.

Charles Keck, the youngest son of Andrew Keck, was born April 6, 1807, and died February 3, 1887. His birth occurred in Lehigh county, and in early life he followed farming and milling. Subsequently, he was one of the proprietors of the "Lehigh Patriot," a German newspaper, since consolidated with the "Register." He was elected treasurer, and subsequently one of the associate judges of Lehigh county. He married Mary Gangewere, who was born March 24, 1812, and died April 3, 1894. Their children were Emeline S.; Coleman A. G., who married Katherine Stetler; Mary A. B., the wife of Thomas F. Berher; Allen B., who married Matilda Boas; Ellen E.; Matilda J., wife of L. C. Berkemeyer; Milton D.; Sarah A., the wife of Rev. J. J. Kuntz; Winfred S., who married Alice







*Mr. M. Blakslie*

M. Getz; C. M. W.; Frank E.; and Adelaide J., who married Thomas F. Gross; Ray N., who married Almada Butz and has three children, Thomas B., Margaret and Eleanor; Helen G.; Frank M.; and Charles W.

Andrew S. Keck, father of William G. Keck, was born in Lehigh county, attended the public schools of his home neighborhood, and afterward became a student in the Allentown Academy. Subsequently, he entered business life in connection with his father, who was conducting a general store, and later they were associated in a milling enterprise. In 1851 Andrew S. Keck established the lumber yard which is now conducted under the firm style of Keck & Brother. He was identified therewith for a number of years, but eventually retired from that line. He is, however, financially interested in many business interests of Allentown, including a number of the manufacturing industries of the city, while of a number of banks he was a director. He married Miss Maria Barbara Gangewere, and they became the parents of two children: William G., and S. Henry, who married Anna M. Line. The brothers were associated in business for a number of years, but S. Henry Keck died of typhoid fever on the 19th of April, 1903.

William G. Keck entered the public schools at the usual age, afterward attended a preparatory school, and subsequently became a student in Muhlenberg College, where he remained for a year. On the expiration of that period he began learning the leather trade under J. K. Mosser, with whom he remained for five years, from 1876 until 1881. On the expiration of that period he joined his father in the lumber yard, which was then owned and conducted by the firm of C. L. and A. S. Keck. He worked for them until 1888, when the uncle, C. S. Keck, and the father retired, leaving the business to the two sons of the latter, William G. and S. Henry Keck. The firm style of Keck & Brother was then assumed, and since the death of the senior partner no change has been made in the firm name. The business has been developed along modern lines of progressiveness, and a large and liberal patronage is now en-

joyed. In all trade relations the house sustains an unassailable reputation, and Mr. Keck is accounted one of the representative merchants of Allentown.

Mr. Keck belongs to no secret organization, but is a valued and popular member of the Livingston Club, and the St. Leger Club. In his religious faith he is a Lutheran, and in his political belief a Democrat, but while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day he has never had time nor desire to seek political preferment. He married Miss Emma Mosser, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Andrew S., Jr. Mrs. Keck is a daughter of William F. and Louise (Seiberling) Mosser. Their family numbered six children: Alvena, who married George Eckert, and has two children, Robert and Catherine; Amanda, the wife of Thomas Bechtel; Emma, the wife of our subject; Rose L., who married Gilman Roth, and has three children, Louise, William F., Jr., and Thomas; Joseph, who died in infancy; and Charles F., who married Nora Bohlen, and has four children, Hannah, Joseph, Ruth and William F., Jr.

WILLIAM WALLACE BLAKSLEE. It is a pleasure to write the history of the life of a man whose days were spent in honest and honorable pursuits, and no more lasting monument can be erected to his memory than the plain, unvarnished events in a life well spent. No family is more widely known in the Lehigh valley than the Blakslee family and no man was more highly respected and esteemed than William W. Blakslee, who was a native of Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, born in 1821. He was a son of Zophar Blakslee, and a member of a family of sixteen children, the sole survivor being Mrs. John Crellin, of White Haven.

William W. Blakslee was reared and partly educated in his native town, remaining under the parental roof up to his twelfth year, at which time he determined to make a place for himself in the world. About the year 1833 Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, was becoming a great coal center,

and there Asa Packer, the sagacious and enterprising pioneer, was pushing forth with indomitable will those plans which were eventually to result in making the Lehigh Valley famous and the bold pioneer's name a household word throughout the anthracite coal region. In the fall of that year the opportunity came for William W. Blakslee to improve his circumstances. Charles Ashley, of Susquehanna county, was preparing to move to the coal region in search of fame and fortune. The journey was to be made by turnpike, and the household effects were loaded on a wagon to which three horses were attached. Mr. and Mrs. Ashley took passage on the wagon, and Mr. Blakslee rode the lead horse, and thus the entire journey to Mauch Chunk was made. Upon his arrival there, young Blakslee found a staunch friend in Asa Packer, who invited him to his own home. Here he was made welcome and given to understand that the boy who was anxious to climb to the top had a friend in Mr. Packer. Judge Packer sent him to school under the instruction of that famous teacher, Professor James Nolan, one of the best instructors of that day, and there he laid the foundation for his future life of usefulness and success. During the boating season he was employed as a towpath boy on the Lehigh canal, driving for different individuals who were boating coal for Packer & Company. He could give a vivid description of the great meteoric shower of November 13, 1833, as he was then driving on the towpath on the return trip; all around was a vast shower falling as thick and as noiselessly as snowflakes, and disappearing immediately.

In 1836, having secured by his honesty and faithfulness the confidence of Mr. Packer, he was placed in a store at Rockport, then known as Grog Hollow. In 1839 he was transferred to the White Haven store, and after short service there was sent to the Mauch Chunk store, then the famous Corner Store. After a service of four years, having given evidence of his ability, he was placed in charge of the Packer store at Nesquehoning, where he remained until 1857, when he moved to Weatherly and began business for himself, succeeding Richard D. Stiles, who was

the only merchant in the town. He not only conducted his store successfully, but engaged in the real estate business and other enterprises. He was the prime factor in the establishment of the Weatherly Water Company, and held the office of president from its inception to the time of his decease. About the year 1898 the Blakslee Store Company was organized, he being the nominal head, and thereafter he lived a retired life. During his residence of forty-seven years in Weatherly, Mr. Blakslee was prominently identified with all her interests, and continually endeavored to build up the town. He held all the offices in the gift of the people, and was one of the seven trustees who located the silk mill in Weatherly. He was a member and liberal supporter of the Episcopal church of Weatherly, which he erected at a cost of three thousand and five hundred dollars.

Mr. Blakslee married, April 8, 1849, at Mt. Lafee, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, Miss Tamar Beadle, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Cooley, a minister of the Episcopal church. She is an estimable English lady of culture and refinement, whose presence filled his life and home with sunshine and gladness. She is of a retiring disposition, but keenly alive to the wants of the distressed, and by kind acts has endeared herself to many. A family of nine children were born to them, five of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Grant E. Pryor, of Utica, New York; Mrs. Harry A. Butler, of East Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles W. Keiser, of Weatherly, Pennsylvania; William Wallace, Jr., and Rollin Blakslee, of Weatherly. The latter named is the manager of the Blakslee Store Company.

The death of William W. Blakslee, September 26, 1904, was due to a fall received two weeks previously, from which shock he never fully recovered. He was in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The funeral services were conducted at his late residence on Main street, Weatherly, by the Rev. J. A. Brown, of White Haven, and the Rev. M. A. Tolman, of Mauch Chunk, of the Episcopal church. Interment was made in the family plot in Union cemetery. Carbon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mauch Chunk, of which



Mr. Blakslee was a member, attended the funeral in a body and conducted the services at the cemetery.

CHARLES A. MATCHAM, who has found in close application, executive ability and a close study of the signs of the times in the commercial world, the secret of power leading to advancement in trade circles in America, stands today as the manager of the leading cement manufacturing enterprise of the United States—the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, of Allentown, and the output of the house has reached such mammoth proportions as to render the business a most profitable one.

Mr. Matcham has been a representative of business interests in the Lehigh Valley since 1890, previous to which time he was identified with the telephone service of this country from the time of his arrival in America from England. His birth occurred in Torquay, Devonshire, England, January 15, 1862. He is the third son of Charles and Elizabeth Matcham, who were born in the same country. The father was a brewer, following that pursuit throughout his business career. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal church, and in his political views he was a Republican.

Charles A. Matcham was educated in the schools of Hambledon and Brighton, England. After becoming actively engaged in the engineering business in London, England, in 1875, he also became a member of a night class of an engineering school, and at the public examinations won first prize and received honorable mention for mechanical drawing and designing at the Royal Academy, of South Kensington, England. In 1879 he entered the employ of the American Bell Telephone Company, that had recently obtained concessions for establishing telephone exchanges in different countries in Europe. He built exchanges and laid out the work in Antwerp, Brussels and Charleroi, in Belgium, and also in Riga and St. Petersburg, Russia.

Thinking that with the experience he thus obtained he would have better opportunities for ad-

vancement in America, Mr. Matcham came to the United States in the fall of 1881, and made his way direct to Chicago, Illinois, where he became connected with the Chicago Telephone Company, for whom he built exchanges. Later he went to Memphis, Tennessee, to rebuild the telephone exchange there, and in 1884 he came to the east, becoming connected with the Pennsylvania Telephone Company. This association was maintained until 1890, he acting in the capacity of chief engineer and superintendent. In 1890, associated with his brother-in-law, Thomas D. Whitaker, he established a Portland cement plant near Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, the business being conducted under the name of the Whitaker Cement Company. Mr. Matcham placed the works in operation and continued as general superintendent until 1893, when the plant was sold to the Alpha Portland Cement Company, with which Mr. Matcham continued as general superintendent until 1897. In that year, in connection with Colonel Harry C. Trexler, of Allentown, he organized the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, of which he has since been the manager. In the seven years which have since elapsed he has built and operated six different mills with an output of four million barrels of cement yearly, this being one of the largest companies in the United States; and the success of the business is directly attributable to the executive ability, enterprise and practical skill of the manager.

Mr. Matcham is a member of several societies having for their object the dissemination of knowledge concerning civil engineering and allied sciences. He belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Geographic Society, and is also a member of the Livingston Club of Allentown and the Pomfret Club of Easton. His study of the political situation in the United States has led him to give his support to the Republican party. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in Grace Episcopal church of Allentown.

Mr. Matcham was married at Emaus, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Margaret Ormrod, a daughter of George and Permilla Ormrod. They have three children: Dorothy Margaret, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1889, and is a student in the Bradford Academy of Bradford, Massachusetts; Catherine Elizabeth, who was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, July 12, 1896, and is attending the public schools; and Charles Ormrod, born in Allentown in 1903.

REUBEN PETER STECKEL, a retired hardware merchant of Allentown, although still financially interested in the business of M. S. Young & Company, was born in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, and is the youngest son in a family of four children born unto Peter and Esther (Burkhalter) Steckel. His paternal grandfather was John Steckel, and his maternal grandfather Henry Burkhalter. The latter married a Miss Beiry. The children of Peter and Esther Steckel were as follows: Robert married Hannah Frederick, and had one child, Robert Peter Steckel, who married Rebecca Heninger and had one child, Esther. Amanda became the wife of Peter Moore, and had two children, Sarah, who married Julius Benkhardt and had three children; and Anne, wife of Lewis Diefenderfer, and has four children, Reuben P. and Anna B. are the younger members of the family.

In early life Reuben P. Steckel attended the public schools, and assisted his father in the work of the home farm. Later he enjoyed the privilege of attending the Allentown Academy, and on completing his education entered the hardware store of Barber & Young in order to learn the business. His adaptability for mercantile life was soon manifest. He continued to act as a salesman until 1860, when he was given an interest in the business, and since that time he has been a partner in the firm of M. S. Young & Company, now controlling an extensive hardware trade, the store being one of the largest in the Lehigh valley. Mr. Steckel continued in the active management for many years, and his wise business judgment proved a valued factor in the

control of the enterprise, but in recent years he has lived retired, although he retains a financial interest in the business. For two years he was a director in the Lehigh Valley Trust Company.

In 1862, when the mercenary call was issued to protect the state against the invasion of the southern army, Mr. Steckel enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and went to Hagerstown, Maryland, where the command was stationed at the time the battle of Antietam occurred, awaiting the call into action if needed. After the close of that engagement they were sent back to Pennsylvania, having been absent from home for twelve days. Mr. Steckel has long been a staunch Republican, and in matters of citizenship is public-spirited and progressive. He and his family are members of the Reformed church.

He married A. Maria Diefenderfer, a daughter of Owen and Pauline (Frederick) Diefenderfer, and they have one child, Anna Esther Steckel.

THOMAS FRANKLIN BUTZ, a prominent resident of Allentown, was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1826. His paternal grandparents were Abraham and Esther (Eggner) Butz, in whose family was Thomas Butz. The latter married Mary Elizabeth Beil, a daughter of Henry and Hannah Beil. Unto Thomas and Elizabeth Butz, were born three children. John Peter, the eldest, married Diana Sterner, and has five children. Eliza Anna is the wife of Daniel Troxell.

Thomas Franklin Butz, the third member of the family, was a student in the public schools of his native county in his boyhood days, and assisted his father upon the old homestead until he had become familiar with farm work in every department. Subsequently, he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres in Whitehall township, which he operated continuously until 1887, when he took up his abode in the leading residence district of Allentown. He has since been identified with many of the more important business enterprises of that city, and was the president of the Allentown Paving and Con-



*Reuben P. Steckel*





struction Company for three years. Whatever he has undertaken he has carried forward to successful completion, and his sound judgment and active co-operation have proved valuable factors in the successful control of different business interests. He was for one year the treasurer of the Agricultural Society, and since 1888 has served continuously as a member of the board of trustees of the Allentown College for Women. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he and his family are members of the Reformed church.

Mr. Butz has been three times married. He first wedded Diana Ott, and they had two children: Thomas J., who married Josephine Schreiber, and Anna Nantana, now deceased. His second wife was Mary Ann Heinly, and their children are five in number: 1. Savannah Elizabeth, who married Edwin C. Kramlich, and has the following children: Jennie, wife of Joshua Jones; Franklin, who married Lillian Hyer, and has two children; Howard, who wedded Lucy Boyer; John, who married Lillie Peters; Mary, deceased; Harry and Helen, at home. 2. Ida L., who died in early life. 3. Sinsarella F., who died in childhood. 4. Benjamin T., who also died in childhood. 5. Reuben A., who married Adda Kline, and their children are: Reuben, Mary, Eleanora, Adda, Ellen, Annie and Thomas. The third wife of Mr. Butz was the widow of William C. Lichtenwaner, and by her first marriage had six children. She bore the maiden name of Amelia C. Fogle, and was a daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Trexler) Fogle. His paternal grandparents were John and Rosena (Schmidt) Fogle, and her maternal grandparents were Jonathan Trexler and his wife, who was a Miss Harlocher. The children of Mrs. Butz by her first marriage are as follows: Wallace; Ellis Reuben, deceased; John Benjamin, who married Mattie Riela, and has three children: Mary Irene, Margery and John B. Nora Amelia, who is the wife of E. C. Shimer, and has three children: Bessie Adelaide, Francis and Kathleen; Irene, who married Louis Anewalt,

and has two children: Harold and Paul; Frederick H., who married Jennie Sieple, and has two children: Norton Lewis and Lillian.

FRANCIS P. HUNSICKER, a leading merchant of Allentown, Pennsylvania, whose phenomenal success in his business enterprises represents the results of arduous and unremitting toil and is justly merited by his energy, perseverance and capability, was born in Deiberts-ville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1855, a son of Owen and Sarah (Bittner) Hunsicker.

Owen Hunsicker (father), a son of David Hunsicker and his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Peters, was united in marriage to Sarah Bittner, a daughter of Jacob Bittner, and five children were the issue of this union: 1. Henry W., who married Ida A. Grim, and their children are: Walter O., Hessa G., George, Rhoda. 2. James Franklin, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, who married Mary Schrader, and are the parents of three children: George W., who married Minnie Keck; Charles O., and Herbert J., who married Ruth Robbins and has one child, Marion. 3. Francis P., mentioned hereinafter. 4. Alice, who became the wife of George Koch, and they are the parents of five children: Harry, who married, and has two children: George H., and J. Walter; Lula, who became the wife of Frank Kunkle, and one child has been born to them; Mazie; Sallie, and Sadie. 5. Owen S., who married Ella White, and their children are Harry, Frank, and Esther. Owen Hunsicker, father of these children, was a general merchant in the town of Diebertsville, and throughout his active career retained the confidence and regard of his numerous customers and business associates.

When Francis P. Hunsicker was six months old his parents moved to Pleasant Corner, Pennsylvania, on a farm, and here the boy grew up and attended his first school in the town. In 1863 his father died, and Francis P. was put on a farm with his uncle, Joseph Kressly, with whom he lived until he was thirteen years of age. Like the majority of boys reared on a farm he at-

tended school during the winter months, and assisted with the labor of the farm during the summer months. The knowledge gained at the district school was supplemented by attendance at Weaversville Academy in Northampton county. In 1869 he came to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and entered the store of his brothers, Hunsicker Brothers, who conducted an extensive trade in dry goods and groceries. In 1871 he entered the employ of Ruhe Brothers to learn the trade of cigar making, and after spending about three years in perfecting himself in this field of activity he established a small retail cigar store on Hamilton street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. About the year 1880 he added a wholesale department, selling tobacco and cigars, and since then his business has increased so rapidly that it is now the largest in this section of the state. His place of business is located at 727 Hamilton street.

Mr. Hunsicker has served as a member of the board of control in Allentown, his incumbency of office being noted for the utmost efficiency. He holds membership in the following named organizations: The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of the Golden Eagle, in which he has held all the chairs of the local lodge, also in the Grand Lodge of the state; the Knights of Friendship; the Patriotic Sons of America; the Royal Arcanum; the Woodmen of America; and the Allentown Liederkrantz, a German organization. His political support is given to the Republican party, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Reformed church.

Mr. Hunsicker was united in marriage to Ella J. Clauser, daughter of John and Regina (Oberhauser) Clauser, in whose family were five children, namely: Joseph, who married Miss E. Heberly; Albert, who married Elizabeth Hagenbach, and they are the parents of one child, Cora, wife of Luther Fritz; Harry, deceased; Ella; and Katie, wife of Peter Fenstermaker, by whom she has one child, Mamie. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunsicker: Kate, who became the wife of Joseph Knauss;

Mamie, and Florence. The business and private life of Francis P. Hunsicker, who is a representative of one of the best families in Allentown, are alike above reproach, and his honorable, upright career has gained him the confidence and good wishes of all with whom he is brought in contact.

CONSTANTINE JACOB ERDMAN, an attorney-at-law of Allentown, has figured prominently in public affairs in that city not only as a representative of his profession but also in political circles. He is well fitted for leadership, and in molding public thought and feeling has labored for the substantial advancement and progress of his community.

He is a son of Enos Erdman, and his boyhood days were devoted to the mastery of the branches of learning taught in the public schools and in a private school at Quakertown. Subsequently he attended a classical school conducted by Dr. Horne, and he completed his education in the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, from which he was graduated in 1865 with first honors, at the age of seventeen years. His professional training was received in the law office of Robert E. Wright, Sr., who acted as his preceptor, and in 1867 he was admitted to the Lehigh county bar. He then formed a partnership with John Oliver, of Easton, and this was continued until the death of Mr. Oliver. Mr. Erdman then practiced alone until 1892, since which time he has maintained partnership relations with Thomas F. Diefenderfer. The clientage accorded him has made him a well known figure in the district and state courts, and has called forth strong talent in the handling of important litigated interests. Mr. Erdman is also identified with many of the industries of Allentown, being the president of the Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike Company and also of the Allen Insurance Company, in addition to active connection with other enterprises contributing to the business development of the city. For many years he was also the president of the Copley Cement Company.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Erdman was

elected and served as district attorney for three years, and for two terms has been chosen to congress, representing Lehigh and Berks counties. He was one of the trustees of Muhlenberg College and a member of the Livingston Club, a leading social organization of the city. He and his family hold membership in the Lutheran church.

Mr. Erdman was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Schall, a daughter of J. Rupp and Rosie Ann (Fogle) Schall. Her father, one of the oldest merchants of Allentown, was a son of David and Mary (Rupp) Schall, and Mrs. Erdman's mother was a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Trexler) Fogle. Mr. Schall was located at Lowries, Pennsylvania, where for many years he conducted a general store and afterward operated a large mill. He afterward extended the fields of his labors to embrace the lumber, coal and grain trades. He was a prominent Democrat and belonged to the Reformed church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. J. Rupp Schall were born six children, two of whom died in early childhood. Four are still living: Mary is the wife of C. J. Erdman; Rosina A. is the wife of Tilghman H. Diehl, and they have four children—Edward S., who married Mary Snyder and has one son Henry, John F., who married Lillie Troxell and has one child Francis, Samuel L., who married Jennie Knauss and has a daughter Catherine, and Caroline; Charles D. married Minnie Nonnenmacher, and they have two children; Harry B., the youngest, married Jennie Blank, a daughter of E. H. and Eliza (George) Blank.

Mr. and Mrs. Erdman became the parents of two children, Max and Mary Constance. The former married Miss Clara Biery, and the latter is at home. Max Erdman is one of the rising young lawyers of Allentown. In early life he attended the public schools of his native city and was under the instruction of a private tutor prior to matriculating in Muhlenberg College, in which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1894. The following year his father was elected to congress, and Max Erdman acted as

his private secretary in Washington. While there he also attended the Georgetown University and completed his education in that institution. Later he returned to Allentown and was admitted to the bar in 1899, and then established an office for the general practice of law, in which he is meeting with very creditable success.

JOHN LATHROP RAMSAY. Within the limits of the city of Allentown, or indeed of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, no more worthy representative of honest and industrious manhood can be found than John L. Ramsay, whose history has for many years been intimately associated with the community in which he resides. He is the oldest of three children born to Frank A. and Julia (Lathrop) Ramsay, the names of the others being as follows: Marilla Mabel, who became the wife of Cornelius Deemer, and their child is Phillip; and Almira, who became the wife of Carl Neuffer, and their family consists of two children—Pauline Louise and Julia. Frank A. Ramsay (father) is the son of John and Mabel D. (Cortwright) Ramsay, and his wife, Julia (Lathrop) Ramsay, is the daughter of Salmon and Marilla (Mott) Lathrop.

John L. Ramsay is a native of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. He attended school in Luzeren county, and on leaving the public school entered the office of one of the leading lawyers of the city of Allentown, after which he removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and secured a position with the Bethlehem Steel Company to learn the trade of machinist. He followed that line of business for eight years, and at the expiration of that time gave it up in order to accept a position with the New York Life Insurance Company, with which corporation he remained for six years. He then secured employment with the Equitable Life Insurance Company and after being in their employ for a short period of time was appointed manager of the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and in 1896 opened an office in the city of Allentown for this portion of the state, at the present time (1904) having more than one hundred men employed in the various lo-



calities. His efforts have been attended with a well-merited degree of prosperity and success, which is the direct result of unremitting diligence, keen foresight and unquestioned fairness in all his transactions. His time is too fully occupied with business affairs to take any active interest in local politics, but in national affairs he casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party.

Mr. Ramsay married Ella G. Line, daughter of Jesse and Mary L. (Pretz) Line, the former named having been a member of the firm of Blumer, Line & Co., and a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Moritz) Line, while the latter named was a daughter of Goldfrey and Mary Emma (Eckart) Pretz. The Line family were early settlers in Salisbury, William Line residing in the eastern end of the township in 1781; he died about the year 1792, and was survived by three sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Joseph by name, settled near his father's place and died there, leaving two sons—Jesse M. and Levi—and five daughters. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay: Dorothy, Pauline, Mary, Julia, John, Emily, Lathrop, and Richard Ramsay. Mr. Ramsay and the members of his family are attendants of the Episcopal church of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

**SOLOMON BOYER.** The progenitor of the American branch of the Boyer family was Frederick Beyer, or Boyer, who emigrated from the Palatinate to America about the year 1733 and settled on the banks of the Lehigh river, a short distance from what is now Rockdale. Here he located several hundred acres of land, mostly covered with timber and underbrush, and requiring hard labor to bring it to a state of cultivation. While working in his meadow he was waylaid and shot by an Indian, who afterward scalped him in the presence of his son, Frederick Boyer. Mr. Boyer was a member of the Reformed church, and no doubt his object in leaving his own country was that he might worship God according to the dictates of his conscience.

His son Frederick, after attaining manhood, became the possessor of the homestead, upon

which he resided during his entire lifetime. He married Margaret Hanky, who bore him four sons and three daughters. One of his sons, John by name, born December 26, 1781, became the owner of a farm about three miles north of his native home, on which he resided for several years. Subsequent to the year 1802, when he married Elizabeth Reber, he disposed of this farm and purchased land nearer to the home of his parents, where he spent the greater part of his life, being a farmer and dealer in cattle. After the Lehigh Canal was completed he was also engaged in running boats from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia. After the death of his wife he resided with his son, Solomon Boyer, at Rockdale, with whom he removed to Allentown in the spring of 1871, residing there until his death which occurred February 20, 1874. His remains were interred in the cemetery attached to the Union church in North Whitehall.

Solomon Boyer, son of John and Elizabeth Boyer, was born October 29, 1816, in Heidelberg township. During his boyhood he attended school at the Union Church, which required a daily walk of four miles. His first business experience was gained as a boatman on the Lehigh and Delaware Canals, to which pursuit he devoted his energies for six successive seasons, after which he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1842 he purchased the hotel and store at Unionville, and after successfully managing both for a period of two years he again resumed the labors of the farm. In the same year he erected a hotel and store at Rockdale Station, North Whitehall township, where he served in the capacity of landlord, merchant and postmaster. In 1857 he purchased the East Penn Furnace, which he disposed of after an ownership of six years, and for many years he was the owner and operator of various iron ore beds. In October, 1869, Mr. Boyer, his son John, and his son-in-law John H. Beck, started with several hundred hands for Texas, where he graded five miles of the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railroad, after which he removed to Arkansas and graded eight miles of the Little Rock & Fort



Smith Railroad. After a successful business life of many years duration he disposed of his property at Rockdale Station and retired to a life of ease and comfort, taking up his residence in Allentown, where he was the owner of a commodious and comfortable home, and in which city he devoted considerable time to the buying and selling of real estate. He was one of the directors of the Allentown National Bank, and also served in a similar capacity for the Carbon Manufacturing Company. He was a strict adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, but never sought or held public office. He was an active and consistent member of the German Reformed church, in which he held the offices of elder and treasurer, and during the period of its erection he was prominent as a member of the building committee.

Mr. Boyer was married, October 29, 1843, to Lucy Ann Miller, who was born March 11, 1825, daughter of John Miller, of North Whitehall township, and they were the parents of the following named children: 1. Flora A., who became the wife of John Koch, and four children were the issue of this union—Barbara, wife of Andrew Herster, and mother of two children—Leroy, and Wilbur; Wesley P., Sadie, and Edna Koch. 2. Lucinda, wife of John H. Beck, and mother of four children—Idella, who became the wife of Robert Roth, and mother of one child—Esther Roth; Irwin, married Mary Blose, and they have one child Raymond; Gilbert S. and Edgar. 3. Anna Maria, who died in 1887, was the wife of E. R. Newhard, no children. 4. John P., who married Lydia Hunsicker, and their children are Allen, who married Miss Acker; Edna M., and Stanley S. Boyer. 5. Lewis F., unmarried, who resided in Wilkes-Barre for twenty years, and during that long period was in the employ of one firm. 6. William H., who received his education in public schools and at Kingston Business Colege, after which he assisted his father in the iron ore business. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming, and is now the owner of three farms near the city of Allentown, aggregating two hundred and fifty

acres. He is a member of the Reformed church, and a Democrat in his political affiliations. He married Mary Herman, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Herring) Herman, who were the parents of three other children, namely: Tilghman, who married Annie Kressly, no issue; Sarah, who became the wife of William Wiesser, and they are the parents of one child, Paul Wiesser; and Eliza, wife of A. J. Reichard, and mother of three children—Howard, who married Dora —, no issue; Hattie, wife of Harry Strauss, and mother of one child, Ellen Strauss; and James, who married Ray Thiel, and they are the parents of two children—Dorothy, and Ruth Herman. William H. and Mary (Herman) Boyer are the parents of seven children—Bessie J., wife of George Peter, and mother of one child, Miriam Peter; Lucy R., wife of Howard Kramlich, and mother of one child, William Boyer Kramlich; Miriam S., Solomon J., William H., Jr., Anna M., and Christine R. Boyer. 7. Amandus O., who was instantly killed by a cave-in while superintending the working of what was known as the Henninger iron-ore bed, in North Whitehall township, in the year 1884; he married Ella Kerns, and they were the parents of two children—Agnes M. and Marguerite I. 8. James Oliver, who died in babyhood. 9. Agnes M., wife of Harvey G. Ruhe, and mother of three children—Willard L., Carleton, and Helen Rhue. 10. Ida R., who died in 1902, was the wife of Charles M. Moss, and mother of one child, Marshall V. Moss. 11. Lillie C., wife of Milton B. Laubach, no issue. 12. Sallie J., unmarried. Solomon Boyer, father of these children, died February 17, 1897, at the advanced age of eighty years, three months, and nineteen days. His wife survived him a few years, passing away October 25, 1901, aged seventy-five years and six months.

VICTOR D. BARNER, to whose activity in business, loyalty in citizenship and fidelity in friendship may be attributed the prominent position which he occupied in the public regard in Allentown, was born in Lower Macungie town-

ship on the 22d of July, 1857. His ancestral history through several generations was one of close connection with Pennsylvanian interests. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Barner, was a leading and prosperous farmer of Lehigh county, and his landed possessions at one time included the site upon which has been built the plant of the Lehigh Iron Company. His son, David L. Barner, became one of the influential residents of the county, and has several times been called by popular suffrage to the office of county commissioner, elected on the Democratic ticket. Throughout his business career he carried on agricultural pursuits, and he died in 1897 on the old family homestead in Lower Macungie township. He married Miss Angelina Schaffer, a daughter of George Schaffer, and she survives at this writing in 1904. In their family were six children: Llewellyn, now deceased; Annie, the wife of James Baur; Victor D.; Katie, the wife of John Schmoyer, and the mother of three children—Harry, Warren and Ray; Theodore, who married Irene Bortz; and Calvin, who married Minnie McDonald.

Victor D. Barner spent his boyhood days in the parental home, and early in life the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist became familiar to him. His ambition, however, extended beyond the boundaries of the farm, and realizing the value of education as a preparation for important life work, he continued his studies begun in the common schools as a student in the Kutztown and Millersville normal schools and in Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. In early manhood he engaged in teaching for six years, and displayed special aptitude in school work, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired. Throughout his entire career he has discharged every duty that devolved upon him with the sense of conscientious obligation, and it was this trait of his character manifest in early life that caused him to be elected commissioner's clerk in the year 1878. In order to discharge the duties of the office he removed to Allentown, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred on the 1st of

November, 1897. For three years he occupied the clerkship to which he had been called, and then became court crier and auditor of the courthouse offices.

Mr. Barner also became identified with mercantile interests of Allentown, establishing a grocery store at Fifth and Linden streets. In 1886, however, he turned his attention to the hotel business, and it was in this connection that he became best known, making an acquaintance that extended far beyond the boundaries of the county and even that of the state. He first leased the Eagle Hotel on Center Square, and made it one of the leading hostleries of Allentown. In 1891 Mr. Barner purchased the Black Bear Hotel, one of the landmarks of the city, it having for fifty years been one of the familiar structures on Hamilton street. After tearing down the building Mr. Barner began the erection of what was the Grand Central Hotel, of Allentown, now the Hess Brothers' dry goods store, and it was open for business on the 1st of January, 1892. His success from the beginning was indeed gratifying. Its popularity and patronage constantly grew, and in order to meet the demand of his business Mr. Barner found it necessary to erect an annex, including Nos. 837-839 Hamilton street, and at the rear of the building he erected a large wing. He also extended his business by opening an ice cream parlor, a restaurant, confectionery store, bakery, a branch stamp office and pool and billiard rooms. Still the public need was not fully met and Mr. Barner purchased the property at Nos. 831-833 Hamilton street, erecting thereon a large addition to the hotel. His establishment readily found favor with the traveling public, for he put forth every effort in his power to advance the comfort and welfare of his guests and at the same time conducted the hostelry along straightforward business lines, fair alike to patron and proprietor. His business career was indeed commendable, for when he arrived in Allentown he was practically an obscure country boy, yet in nineteen years he advanced to a position which placed him prominently in the foremost rank of the representative citizens of his county. Though the conduct of his hotel

made heavy demands upon his time and attention, he yet found opportunity to extend his efforts to other fields of business activity which have proven of material benefit to the community and at the same time have promoted the prosperity of individual stockholders. Mr. Barner was interested in the Allentown & Reading Electric Railway as a stockholder and director. He was likewise a director of the Second National Bank of Allentown and of the Keystone Mutual Benefit Association. He was a member of the Allen Mutual Fire Insurance Company, also holding a position on its board of directors, and his deep interest in agricultural affairs was manifest by his active co-operation in the work of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, in which he held various positions, including that of treasurer.

Mr. Barner gave his political allegiance to the Democracy, and even before attaining his majority became an active party worker. His opinions carried weight in the councils of the Democratic organization of his locality, and his efforts were so discerningly directed along political lines that they proved a potent element in winning success for the party. He was identified with various fraternal organizations, including the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, the Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the Royal Arcanum, the Haymakers, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Junior Order of United American Workmen and the Order of United American Workmen. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in St. Michael's Lutheran church.

Mr. Barner was married in 1878 to Miss Lillie E. Straub, a daughter of Jessie H. and Amanda (Slough) Straub. Her paternal grandparents were Josiah and Catherine (Drie) Straub, and her mother was a daughter of Lucas and Caroline (Mohr) Slough. Mrs. Barner was the eldest of five children, the others being Granville, who married Kate Reinhard, and has six children—Ella, Mabel, Bessie, Pauline, Jessie and Lillian; Morris and Ella, both deceased; and Lucas. Mr. and Mrs. Barner had but one child, J. Winslow Barner, who is living with his mother.

Victor D. Barner passed away November 1, 1897, and the esteem in which he was uniformly held throughout his native county is indicated by the fact that there has not in many years been as great a concourse of people gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to any of the honored dead of Allentown. In an analysis of his character the reason for this is evident, for he stood as a high type of American citizenship, faithful to every trust, however great or small, honorable in his business career, and devoted to all that was manly and upright in his relations with his fellow men. Perhaps no better summary of his life work and what he accomplished can be given than in the words spoken at his funeral by Rev. M. O. Rath, who said:

"Born of a sturdy race, he came up from the farm splendidly equipped with physical endurance, bodily health and moral prowess. People wondered, but no one ever doubted the final outcome of his enterprises if health and life be spared to him. People admired his indomitable will, his courage and progressive spirit, and, knowing him to be a man of integrity, they hesitated not to hold up his hands while the battles continued. But before he could see the plans he carefully formulated unfold to their ultimate completeness, God takes him in the very prime of life, in the zenith of his power. In all he did he manifested commendable zeal, whether as laborer on the farm, or teacher in the public school, or clerk at the desk, or official in the court house, or in positions of trust, or as projector of new enterprises, or as manager of an extensive business; in all he was faithfully zealous and active. He filled well every position he undertook to conduct, but it was not until he took up the business he followed at the time of his death that he discovered the calling for which he seemed peculiarly adapted. The history of the past eleven years seemed almost unprecedented. From a comparatively small beginning his business grew to one of vast proportions. Then he was known to few; to-day his acquaintances are found throughout this wide world.

"What more eloquent tribute can be given to his worth and character as a man, brother, citizen and friend, than the magnificent floral contributions that have been made, and this vast congregation of sympathizing friends. But our brother departed was, withal, modest, submis-



sive, kind. Whether we think of him as a husband, father, son, brother or benefactor, he was the same kind soul. His was not a selfish life. He lived for others, he labored for others; and, if I dared enter the sacred precinct of the home, the inner circles of the family, I might disclose a nature tender, loving and true. He loved his family. Having been an affectionate child, a dutiful son, it is but natural he should have been a loving husband. As such he will be cherished in loving remembrance."

In his eulogy Rev. Steinhauser said: "Few men have accomplished what he has in these short years, and we ask how was he able to do it? What were the causes? It is true the environments of the farm, the training in the school-room and other things were stimulating. Yet there are many who are surrounded by the same sturvy environments who did not attain what he has. Saul went down while Samuel arose; John and Judas were both under the same environments, yet John rested on the bosom of Christ, and Judas went the other way. Back of his environment there was that strong inherent character which made the man. If I were to place upon this casket a chaplet of oak, I would inscribe his own name, 'Victor.' If I would place more laurels there, I would inscribe them with 'Fidelity, Loyalty, Integrity.'"

E. F. MOHN, who is filling the position of justice of the peace at Belfast, is a representative of one of the old families of the Lehigh Valley, and the student of history cannot carry his investigations far into the annals of this portion of Pennsylvania without learning of the connection of the Mohn family with business activity and with events that have shaped the development and progress of the locality.

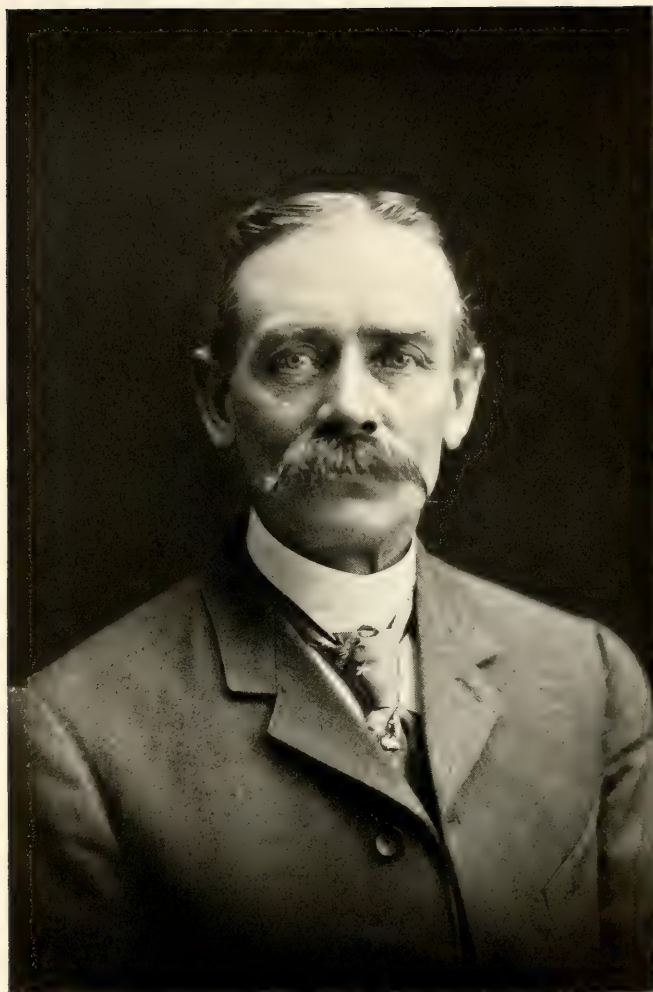
His great-grandfather was a native of Germany, and became the founder of the family in America. He settled in Plainfield township, Northampton county, where he reared his children. One of his sons was Henry Mohn, (grandfather) who was born in Plainfield township, in 1804. He became skilled in the concoction of herbs and roots, being thoroughly conversant with their medicinal

properties as was soon evident to the people who became his patrons. He traveled extensively, selling and delivering his medicines, and doing a good business in that direction. Afterward he became the proprietor of a hotel which he conducted for thirty-five years. He married Eliza Fehr, of Bushkill township, Northampton county, and their family numbered eleven children, five of whom are yet living.

Sylvester Mohn, (father) a son of Henry and Eliza (Fehr) Mohn, was born in Plainfield township, Northampton county, in 1826, and in early life learned the butcher's trade, which he followed continuously until 1861. In that year he put aside business and personal considerations in order to assist in crushing out the rebellion in the south. He joined the boys in blue of Company H, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and on the expiration of his first term of enlistment rejoined the army as a member of Company I, of the same regiment. He was soon promoted to the rank of first sergeant for meritorious conduct on the field of battle, and continued to serve in that capacity until wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shell at the battle of Deep Bottom, near Weldon Railroad. He was there taken prisoner, but was soon afterward paroled. During the period of his captivity his wound was sadly neglected, and finally terminated his life. He passed away in one of the federal hospitals in 1863. His wife bore the maiden name of Rebecca Tomblor, and by her marriage she became the mother of six children, namely: Sarah M., Clara A., E. F., James G., Arelia R., and Daniel, who died in 1883. The mother, who was born in 1825, is still living.

E. F. Mohn was born in Plainfield township, Northampton county, October 29, 1849, and was educated in the common schools of his township. When a youth of nineteen years he went to the west, traveling extensively over that portion of the country for six years. In 1874, however, he returned to his native township, where he was united in marriage to Miss Elmira Bishop on the 26th of December, 1874. He then removed to Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1876, however, he returned to Plainfield township and continued





*G. F. Fisher*



to reside there until 1883, when his wife died. Two children were living to mourn her loss, Oscar E. and Clara R. On the 26th of February, 1886, Mr. Mohn was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Sarah J. Kendt.

On the 26th of October, 1886, Mr. Mohn went south, where he remained until 1887. Upon returning in that year to his native township and county, he took up his abode upon a tract of rented land which belonged to Thomas Leshner, and after several years residence thereon purchased the adjoining property. Subsequently, he purchased another farm just across the road from the home place and upon it he now resides. The house is built of stone and was erected probably as early as 1820. Mr. Mohn and his family are members of the Reformed church, of which he has been the secretary for fifteen years. He is socially connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Patriotic Sons of America and the Sons of Veterans. He votes with the Republican party, and is now filling the position of justice of the peace. Never before has he been nominated or held office, and he was chosen for this position by his fellow townsmen because of his merit and capability. For four years he has now discharged the duties of the position in a most creditable manner, winning high commendation from all law abiding citizens.

JOHN FRANKLIN SHIMER, cashier of the Terminal, Central and Pennsylvania & Reading Railroads, in which capacity he has served for the past fifteen years, is a son of Reuben Schantz and Elemina Margaret (Saeger) Shimer, the former named being the son of John Buskirk and Amelia Shimer, and the latter a daughter of Owen and Eliza (Ruhe) Saeger. John F. Shimer was the oldest of a family of four children, the names of the others being as follows: George Reuben, deceased; Mary Alice, unmarried; and Henry Saeger Shimer, unmarried, who is assistant general manager of the New York Life Insurance Company in Vienna, Austria.

John F. Shimer obtained his primary education in the public schools of his native town, and

completed his education at a preparatory school in Providence, Rhode Island. He then returned to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and started to learn the mercantile business with Weinsheimer & Newhard, remaining with them three years. He then went to Philadelphia with the firm of Mechling Bros. & Co., as chief clerk and bookkeeper, and his connection with that house continued until 1885. In that year, in company with Amandus Kleckner and Reuben S. Shimer, he started in the wholesale grocery business under the name of Kleckner, Shimer & Co., on South Water street, Philadelphia. At the expiration of three years he disposed of his interest in the business, returned to Allentown, and subsequently was appointed cashier of the Terminal, Central and Pennsylvania & Reading Railroads, which responsible position he has held up to the present time (1904). He is a strong advocate of the principles of Republicanism, but has never sought or desired political preferment, preferring the pleasures and quiet of his home and family.

Mr. Shimer was united in marriage to Grace Barnes, daughter of James P. and Mary (Shimer) Barnes, the former named being a son of Britania W. and Sarah (Pardoe) Barnes, and the latter is a daughter of Jacob and Fiette (Keck) Shimer. The family of James P. and Mary (Shimer) Barnes numbered four children: Avon, who is engaged in the manufacture of wagon platforms under the name of the Allentown Platform Company; Grace, aforementioned as the wife of John F. Shimer; Jacob, secretary and general manager of the Allentown Bobbin Works, who married Catherine Hume; and Lena Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Shimer are the parents of one daughter, M. Margaret. Mr. Shimer is a member of the Lutheran church and his wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

JOHN RUPP SCHALL, who for many years was an honorable and honored business man of the Lehigh Valley, and who so directed his energies that in the evening of life he was enabled to live retired from business cares in a beautiful home in Allentown, was born in Trex-

lertown, November 26, 1827, and died on the 17th of August, 1887. His paternal grandfather, George Schall, one of the early residents of Pennsylvania, married a Miss Oys. Their son, David Schall, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and wedded Mary Rupp, a daughter of Jacob and Polly (Fogle) Rupp. David and Mary Schall had six children, of whom John Rupp Schall was the eldest. Caroline, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Hiram Schantz, and has two children: Clement and Tilghman. The latter married Miss Culverson and has three children: Caroline, Jane and Helen. James D., the second son of David Schall, married Sabina Ballelt, and they had seven children: David, Frederick, Warren, Laura, Sallie, Helen and Minnie. Eliza is the wife of Moses Albright, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and has five children. Helen Barbara is the wife of Dr. William S. Herbst, and has two children: Dr. H. H. Herbst and Caroline. The former married Annie Frill, and has two children, Frederick and Warren. Amanda, the youngest child of David Schall, is the wife of Dr. Fred Spang, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and they have four children: Harry, Charles, Ellie and Lizzie.

John Rupp Schall acquired his early education in the public schools of his native locality, and was afterward sent to Easton, where he continued his studies under the direction of Professor Vanderveer. His education completed, he went to Philadelphia, where he entered a mercantile house in order to learn the business, there continuing until he had gained sufficient knowledge of commercial methods to make it a safe venture for him to engage in business on his own account. He then returned to Lehigh county, and his father started him in business in Trexler-town. He bent every energy to the development of his enterprise and carried it successfully forward for ten years, when he sold his store and began dealing in grain, coal and lumber. This business he followed for about the same length of time, and then purchased the grist mill at Laury's and added the business of milling to his other interests. Later on he ceased dealing in grain, but continued in the milling business up to

the time of his death. In the meantime he erected a fine residence in Allentown, in one of the fashionable districts of the city, making his home in that borough from 1870 until called to his final rest. Mr. Schall gave his political support to the Democracy, but the honor and emoluments of office had no attraction for him. His religious belief was in harmony with the doctrines of the Reformed church, in which he held membership.

In 1850 Mr. Schall was married to Miss Rosina Fogel, a daughter of Benjamin and Annie (Trexler) Fogel. Her father was a son of John and Rosina (Schadt) Fogel, and her mother was a daughter of Jonathan and ——— (Harlocker) Trexler. Mrs. Schall was one of six children. Willoughby (1) married Maria Herman and had five children: Achilles, who wedded Mary Albright; Robert, deceased; Solon, who married Lizzie Kline and has two children, Frederick and Herman; Josephine; and Adora. William Fogel (2) married Mary Grannisch, and they have five children: Frank; Richard, who married Ella Butz; Alice, who became the wife of Mr. Miller, and has three children, Frank, Claude and Samuel; Ellen, who married Jacob L. Grim, and has three children, Annie, Mary and Lillie; and Lillie, who is the youngest of the children of William Fogel. John H. Fogel (3) married Caroline Lichtenwalner, and has a daughter, Mary, who is the wife of David Schall and has two children, Horace and David. Mrs. Rosina Schall is the next of the Fogel family. Eliza (5) is the wife of George Deily and has two children: George B. and Mary, the wife of Peter Laubach. Amelia (6) was the wife of William Lichtenwalner, and after his death married J. Frank Butz. By her first marriage she had four children: Allen, who is married and lives in the west; Ellis, deceased; Nora, who married Ed Shimer, and has a daughter Irene, the wife of Lewis Anewalt; and Fred, who married Jennie Seiple, and has two children, Harold and Francis.

Mrs. Rosina Schall was educated in the Moravian Seminary in Bethlehem, and was graduated with the class of 1841. At the time of her death she was the only living alumnus of that



year, and she regularly attended the annual meetings of the college. She was a very benevolent and charitable lady, and a number of families were dependent upon her bounty, which was most generously bestowed. In the church she was long an earnest and devoted worker, and her Christian faith was the permeating influence of her life. She died August 10, 1904.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schall four children were born. Mary C., the eldest, became the wife of Constantine J. Erdman and had two children: Max, who married Clara Biery; and Constantine. Rosina, their second child, married Tilghman H. Diehl and had four children: Edward S., who married Mary Snyder and has a son, Henry; John Fogel, who married Jennie Troxell, and has one child, Francis; Samuel J. D., who married Minnie Knauss; and Carrie. Charles David, the third child of John R. and Rosina Schall, married Minnie Nonnemacher and has three children, Helen, Nancy and John Rupp. Harry B., the fourth, married Jennie Blank.

HENRY BUZZARD, actively and prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Washington township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is a worthy representative of ancestors of German extraction who emigrated to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, early in the eighteenth century, and from thence to Northampton county early in the nineteenth century.

The earliest ancestor of the Buzzard family of whom there is any authentic record was John Buzzard, great-grandfather of Henry Buzzard, who was an influential citizen and land-owner, and a close neighbor of the Rutt family, who resided west of him. He was a successful farmer and conducted general operations on a five hundred acre farm which was cultivated and improved to a high state of perfection. John Buzzard and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Berkey, were the parents of seven children—Mrs. Lockard, Mrs. Reimer, Garrett, George, Harmon, Jacob and Mrs. Shaum.

Garrett Buzzard, grandfather of Henry Buzzard, was a resident of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to which vicinity he removed with his

parents when a young boy. He made good use of the opportunities for a practical education which were offered him in the common schools of the neighborhood, became well informed in the various branches of study, and in due course of time became an efficient and capable teacher. Later he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, being the owner of a farm consisting of about one hundred acres of rich and fertile land, and this occupation proved a lucrative means of livelihood for the remainder of his days. Being a man of superior intelligence and education for those early days, he was recognized as a leader in the community, and exerted a powerful influence for good among his fellow citizens. He was a consistent member and faithful worker in the Mennonite church, and contributed liberally toward its support. He married Susan Landis, who bore him five children, three of whom attained years of maturity, namely, Joseph, Jesse and Jonas Buzzard.

Jonas Buzzard, father of Henry Buzzard, was born in Washington township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1834. Here he was reared, acquired a common school education, and spent his business career, which was devoted to the cultivation and tilling of the soil. He was united in marriage, August 25, 1855, to Sarah A. Beck, who was a native of the same township, her birth having occurred July 28, 1831. To this union were born the following named children: Susanna, born March 5, 1856, deceased; Emma, born October 7, 1857; Henry, born December 5, 1859; William, born June 9, 1862; Margaret, a twin with William; Franklin, born December 15, 1864; Mary E. and Sarah E., twins, born July 31, 1866; Alice, born February 15, 1869, deceased; Ellen, born September 25, 1870, deceased; and Catherine, born June 23, 1873, deceased. Jonas Buzzard, father of these children, died in 1882; his wife passed away in the year 1902. They were both active and honored members in the Lutheran church, Mr. Buzzard serving in the capacity of deacon and elder for many years.

Henry Buzzard, eldest son of Jonas and Sarah A. Buzzard, was born in Washington township,

Northampton county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1859. He pursued his studies in his native township, and upon the completion of his education his tastes and inclinations led him to adopt farming as a vocation. He has followed that line of industry from that date to the present time (1903), has been successful in his operations, and now owns and cultivates fifty-six acres of valuable farming ground located a short distance out of the borough of Bangor, Pennsylvania. Mr. Buzzard is energetic and enterprising, alive to the best interests of the community, and has gained the esteem of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact. He served as a member of the school board of the township for nine years, and during his tenure of office was earnest in advocating a more liberal education and better schoolhouses.

In 1883 Mr. Buzzard married Elizabeth Kline, who was born January 18, 1864, a daughter of Henry and Eleanor Kline, and the following named children were the issue of this union: Alvin C., born October 2, 1883, died February 16, 1885; Laura M., born September 27, 1887; Arthur H., born July 11, 1889; and Floyd V., born April 27, 1891. Mr. Buzzard and his family hold membership in the Lutheran church of Flicksville, Pennsylvania in which he is a member of the board of deacons. Mrs. Buzzard is a member of the Stone church.

HUGH EDWARD CRILLY, connected with one of the great constructive industries of the Lehigh Valley, is designated as one of the foremost citizens of Allentown. He has developed a business of considerable magnitude, and his labors have been of a character that have contributed not only to individual prosperity but also to the improvement of the state.

He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and is a son of the late James Crilly, who came to America with his family during the early boyhood of Hugh Edward Crilly. The latter attended the public schools of Catasauqua and Allentown, and when ten years of age began earning his own living as an employee in the Crane Iron Works at Catasauqua, his duties being in

connection with the operation of the blast furnaces. He remained in that employ for some time, after which he came to Allentown, and for a number of years was in the service of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company. His fidelity and close application to the tasks intrusted to him won him a ready recognition which resulted in promotion, and he found in each forward step a wider business outlook and still greater opportunity for advancement. He thoroughly mastered every task assigned him, gaining the broad and comprehensive practical knowledge which has been an important element in his success along other mechanical constructive lines. When he severed his connection with the Allentown Rolling Mill Company, he left the iron business and entered upon an independent career as a contractor and builder, and has taken and executed the contracts for nearly all of the public works of Allentown. His principal contracts have been for the building of bridges and steam roads, and some of the most difficult and perilous work of this character in the county has been successfully executed by him. In 1891 he built the first trolley road of Allentown, and he has also constructed twenty-two miles of electric railway line for the Industrial Improvement Company of Boston. The Allentown road was afterward paralleled by the Johnson line, and subsequently they were merged into one, becoming the property of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company. The road is one hundred and twenty miles in length, and of this Mr. Crilly built all but twelve miles.

Mr. Crilly has long manifested a deep interest in the welfare of Allentown and its upbuilding, and this has taken tangible form in active co-operation in movements that have promoted the general good, or in original and unassisted labor for the substantial improvement of the city. In 1902 he built one of the best hotels in the county, known as the Bellevue. It was erected without regard to expense, and is superior to many of the most modern hotel properties of the larger cities. Municipal affairs have elicited his earnest attention and, strongly opposed to anything like misrule in public affairs, he has put forth effective effort to secure in his city municipi-



*Hugh E. Brilly*





pal administration that favors reform, progress and substantial development. Upon his party ticket, the Democratic, he was nominated in 1902 as candidate for mayor, but was defeated by a small majority.

Mr. Crilly was married to Miss Mary M. Cannon, and they have one son, Hugh E. Crilly, Jr. In their religious views, Mr. Crilly and his family are devoted Catholics. In his career, Mr. Crilly has been concerned with questions of both poverty and property. It was amid unfavorable surroundings and circumstances that he entered business life, but the limited condition of his finances proved a stimulus to his energy and ambition, rather than an obstacle to his career, and, utilizing the opportunity which surrounds every American youth, he has proved to his life record the force of industry and strong determination as potent elements in the acquirement of success.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS FOX, the owner of a farm in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, traces his ancestry back to John Conrad Fox or Fuchs, who was the first of the name in this country. He had a son, John Philip Fox, the father of Peter Fox. The last named had a son John, who was born March 22, 1796, and became the grandfather of John Quincy Adams Fox. John Fox was united in marriage to Elizabeth Schleppey, and they became the parents of four children: Peter, Julia Ann, Isaac and Samuel. The daughter became the wife of Conrad Koehler and had four children, as follows: Emeline, married Charles Rockel, and had two children—Sarah, wife of George A. Kleppinger, and another; Maria, married John Ernst and had a daughter, Emma, who is now the wife of Irvin Knecht, by whom she has two children, Ruth and Paul; Sarah is deceased; Milton married Sarah Lerch, and has two children, Clinton and Preston. Isaac, the third child of John and Elizabeth (Schleppey) Fox, married Elizabeth DeWald, and had four children: Samuel A., who married Lucy Yeager, and had four children—Annie E., Laura, deceased, Arthur S. and Clara; Maria, the wife of Henry Strauss; Amanda, the wife of Zeno Wack, by whom she has two children—

Lizzie and Laura; and John W., who married Elnora Buss. Samuel, the youngest child of John and Elizabeth (Schleppey) Fox, was born February 27, 1825, and married Diana Brinker.

Peter Fox, the eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Schleppey) Fox, was educated in the public schools and afterward engaged in teaching with good success for seven terms in the winter seasons, and through the summer months worked upon the home farm. He then started in business for himself, engaging in general farming upon a tract of land of seventy-five acres. At one time he served as a member of the board of school directors, and he was a member of the Hecktown Lutheran church, while his political allegiance was given to the Republican party. He married Sarah Engler, a daughter of John George and Maria (Reiswig) Engler. To Peter and Sarah Fox were born three children: Richard Harrison, who died at the age of seven years; John Q. A., of this review; and Anna Eliza Elizabeth, who married George Laubach and had six children—Sarah, Hiram U., Etna, since dead; Asher P., Celesta and Granville.

John Quincy Adams Fox was a student in the public schools in his boyhood days, and through the summer months he assisted his father upon the old homestead until he was enabled to begin life on his own account. He has since devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, and his home is now in Bethlehem township, where he is cultivating about seventy-five acres of land. He served for three years as county auditor, and he gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and fraternally, is connected with Silver Crescent Council, No. 572, Junior Order United American Mechanics; with Goodwill Castle, No. 75. Knights of the Golden Eagle; and with the Shepherds of Bethlehem. October 29, 1870, Mr. Fox was married to Julia A. Fehr, a daughter of David and Lucy (Rau) Fehr, the former a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Von Heimer) Fehr. Four children have been born of this union: Howard, who was born in 1872 and died in 1877; David P., who married Rosa Frankenfield, a daughter of R. and Edna Frankenfield, by whom

he has three children—Warren since dead; Claude, and Edna Julia; Morris W.; and Florence M. Morris W. has since graduated in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and holds a prominent position in a well known drug store in South Bethlehem. Florence M. is still at home, and is an expert dressmaker in the employ of Lerch & Rice of Bethlehem.

**JAMES O. HOLLENBACH.** Among the successful business men of Lehigh county, James O. Hollenbach, of Heidelberg township, holds a prominent place. Mr. Hollenbach is, as his name denotes, the descendant of German ancestors. The family was founded in America by Peter Hollenbach, who emigrated from the Fatherland and first set foot on the soil of the new world in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. He was naturally attracted to the region where so many of his countrymen had found a home, and settled in Lowhill township, Lehigh county. He was a farmer, and by his industry and thrift laid a foundation for the prosperity of those who were to come after him. He married, and among his children was a son named John, who was born on the homestead in Lowhill township and received his education in the common schools of his native place. Like his father, he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Moser, of the same township, and they were the parents of a large family.

David Hollenbach, son of John and ——— (Moser) Hollenbach, was born July 17, 1835, on the homestead, and was educated in the common schools of his native township. He then engaged in farming, but after a short time abandoned it in order to become the proprietor of a hotel in Washington township. When the Civil war broke out he yielded a ready response to his country's call, and in 1861 enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. As a soldier he was distinguished for gallantry, participating in many battles, and being always found in a post of danger. He was captured by the Confederates and endured a confinement of some months in Libby prison. He received from his captain testimonials

in regard to his bravery. Some years before his death he retired from business and moved to Allentown, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Veteran Legion. In politics he was a Republican, always taking a quiet but earnest interest in the affairs of the organization. He married Mary Geiger, of Heidelberg township, and the following children were born to them: Henry; James O., mentioned at length hereinafter; Richard; Wilson, who is deceased, and Benjamin. After the death of his wife he married Lucy A. Werley, and by this marriage was the father of one child who died in infancy. The death of Mr. Hollenbach occurred in 1898 at his home in Allentown. He left a reputation which is cherished by his descendants as that of a man whose conduct throughout life was such as to command universal respect. In alluding to his bravery as a soldier it was said by the papers of Allentown that "he was a man who faced death many times and never showed the white feather." He is survived by his widow and four of his five sons.

James O. Hollenbach, son of David and Mary (Geiger) Hollenbach, was born October 30, 1861, at his father's hotel in Washington township, and obtained his education in the common schools of his native place. Soon after completing his course of study he went to Ohio, where for three years he was employed in farming and also in railroad work. He then returned home and after a time went to Slatington, where he was employed until 1884. In that year he settled at Saegertsville, where he has since resided, and accepted a position in the general store of L. M. Holton. He subsequently purchased the store and contents, and has since conducted the business in such a manner as greatly to strengthen and increase it. Mr. Hollenbach is a recognized township leader, possessing to the fullest extent the esteem and confidence of his neighbors. He is one of the county committeemen, holds the office of auditor, and has served for many years as school director. In politics, he is a strong Republican. He is a member of the Patriotic Sons of America, the Independent Order Odd

Fellows, and the Sons of Veterans. He and his family attend the Lutheran church, in the welfare of which he is deeply interested.

Mr. Hollenbach married, in 1886, Cora, daughter of Eli Metzger, a farmer of Heidelberg township, and they are the parents of the following children: Ida V., Albert J., Raymond, Frederick, Charles, and Paul. Mr. Hollenbach is a man who has travelled somewhat extensively, and is possessed of a large fund of general information.

**HENRY SCHWEITZER.** Enterprise, perseverance and industry are the prominent characteristics in the business career of Henry Schweitzer, a representative farmer of Butztown, Pennsylvania, who has engaged in various enterprises both in his native state and New York, in which he achieved a large degree of financial success. He was born in Bethlehem township, July 16, 1825, a son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Gangewere) Schweitzer, and grandson of Leonard Schweitzer.

Leonard Schweitzer (father) was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, obtained a liberal education in the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, and followed the occupation of general farmer throughout the active years of his long and useful life. He was a lieutenant in the volunteer militia, and a member and elder in the Lutheran church. Leonard Schweitzer and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Gangewere, daughter of Andrew Gangewere, were the parents of two children: Catherine, who became the wife of Josiah Jones, and two children were born of this union—William, deceased, and Morris Jones; and Henry, mentioned at length hereinafter.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Henry Schweitzer were acquired in the public schools of Bethlehem township and the private school conducted by E. F. Bleck in Bethlehem. The two years following the completion of his studies he served in the capacity of school teacher, from 1845 to 1847, and then for a short period of time he assisted his father with his extensive farm-

ing operations. In 1850 he entered into partnership with Mr. Frankenfield in the management and operation of a general mercantile establishment, which connection continued for ten years, after which Mr. Schweitzer removed to New York and for nine years devoted his entire time and attention to the sale of produce. He then returned to his native state and located in Free-mansburg, where he has since conducted general farming operations on a farm consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of rich and arable land. During his entire business course Mr. Schweitzer has borne an enviable reputation in commercial circles, and won the respect of all with whom he was brought into contact either in a business or social relation. For a number of years he served as a member of the town council. He is a member and elder in the Lutheran church, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Mr. Schweitzer has been married twice. His first wife, whose maiden name was Gertrude Baker, a daughter of Nathan and Lucy (Queer) Baker, bore him two children—Mary A., unmarried; and Wilson H., who married Ann Rice, and they are the parents of four children—Edgar, Leonard, Hattie and William. On November 15, 1858, Mr. Schweitzer married Aranesta Straub, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Miller) Straub, and four children have been the issue of this union—Estelle Elizabeth, unmarried; Samuel, unmarried; Harry S., who married Mary App; and Martha, wife of Charles F. Hammond. Samuel Straub, father of Mrs. Schweitzer, was a son of Christian and Regina (Sandt) Straub, and her mother, Mary (Miller) Straub, was the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Harlacher) Miller.

**ELIAS K. GILDNER**, whose mercantile interests are represented by a leading shoe store of New Tripoli, Lehigh county, is a native son of this county, his birth having occurred on the old homestead farm in Lynn township on the 31st of October, 1851. Several generations of the family have lived in that township. Peter Gildner,



the grandfather, was one of its early settlers and became a well known agriculturist of that community. His education was acquired in the common schools, and he then took up farming as a life work. He married, and among his children was Jonas Gildner, whose birth occurred in Lynn township, Lehigh county, in 1832. At the usual age he became a pupil in the public schools, and after putting aside his text books he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in connection with agricultural pursuits, the dual occupation yielding him a comfortable living and bringing to him the competence which now enables him to live retired, his home being in New Tripoli. He married Miss Mary Kessler, who was a native of Lynn township and died in 1895. They were the parents of six children: Jonas K., Mary A., Emma, Sarah A., Rose and Elias.

Elias K. Gildner, having spent several years in the acquirement of a good practical English education in the public schools, began learning the shoemaker's trade under the direction of his father, and followed that pursuit for a time, after which he opened a shoe store at New Tripoli, where he has since conducted business with good success. His study of the political questions of the day has led him to give a stalwart support to the Republican party. Socially, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Golden Eagles, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He belongs to the Lutheran church and with his family attends its services.

In 1873 Mr. Gildner was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louisa Snyder, a daughter of Jonas F. Snyder, of Lynn township, and unto them have been born three daughters and two sons: Frances; Charles; Ellen, who is the wife of Clinton Leiby; Laura and Edna, at home.

**JOHN C. PEARSON.** The family name is of German origin, and was originally spelled Bearson. Three brothers of the name emigrated to the new world, and their descendants have since become numerous in America. One brother settled in Springtown, Pennsylvania, a second in Saucon township, Northampton county, and

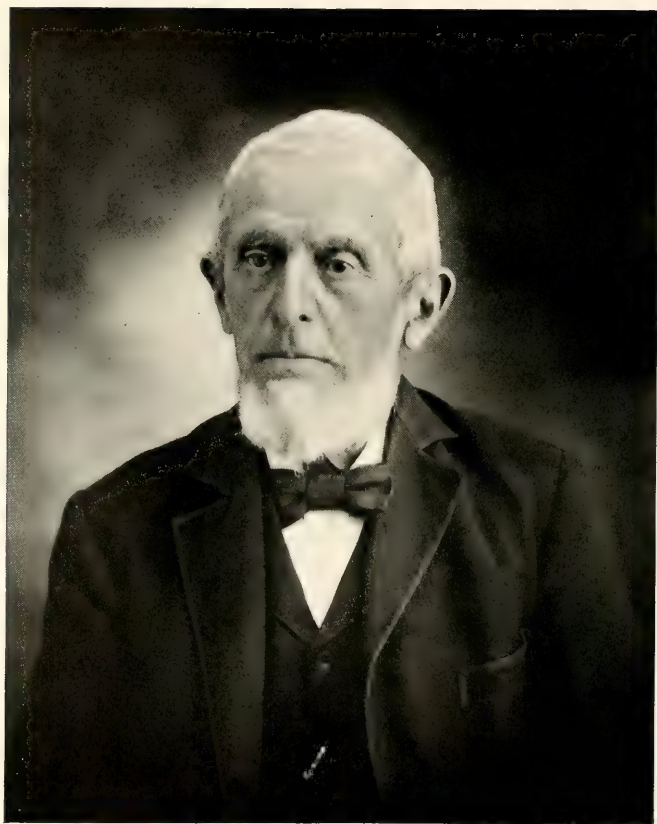
a third in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The last mentioned was William Henry Bearson, who was twenty-two years of age when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world. One of his sons, Philip, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was the first of the name to come to Northampton county, his death occurring here in 1852. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, but after following those pursuits for some time he turned his attention to farming, and purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land. He married Miss Sarah Beck, and they became the parents of ten children: Philip, George, Henry, Jacob, William, Jessie, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine and Malinda.

Philip Pearson, father of John C. Pearson, was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, September 12, 1802, and died September 3, 1882, at the age of seventy-nine years and twenty-two days. He was a successful farmer who owned and operated a tract of land of one hundred and fifty acres, and his business career was characterized by strict and unfaltering integrity. He held friendship inviolable, and in matters of citizenship was always alert and progressive. With firm faith in the principles of the Reformed church, he aided largely in its work, as well as contributing generously to its support, and he filled the office of elder. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Datesman, was born in 1799, and died December 20, 1883, at the age of eighty-four years. Their children were John C., Sarah C., Maria M., Jerome and Lorenzo.

John C. Pearson was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, April 18, 1829, and throughout his entire life has been identified with agricultural interests. When still quite young he began to follow the plow, and early gained practical experience of the best methods of cultivating the soil. He now owns a part of his father's old homestead, the remainder being in possession of his brother Lorenzo. Mr. Pearson has, however, a tract of eighty acres of land which is rich and arable and returns to him an excellent income. His business career has ever been characterized by strict fidelity to prin-







*Peter Leibert*

ciple, and he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transaction. He is a member of the Lutheran church, in which he has served as deacon and elder, occupying the first position at the first service held in the church in 1860. His wife is also a member of that organization.

Mr. Pearson has been twice married, first to Miss Margaret A. Boyer, daughter of Jacob and Ann Boyer, on the 6th of March, 1852. They had four children: Sanford, who died in September 1857; Jane, in 1858; Lillian, born in 1860; and Ella M., in 1865. Mrs. Pearson died in 1874, and in 1875 Mr. Pearson married Miss Catherine Emery, whose birth occurred in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county in October, 1841, and who died April 5, 1904. To them was born a daughter, Catherine, in 1883, who is a graduate of the Belvidere high school.

PETER SEIBERT, whose successful conduct of various business enterprises has taken him from humble surroundings and limited financial circumstances and placed him among the men of affluence in Allentown, is now giving personal supervision to his invested interests, although he has attained the advanced age of eighty-three years.

He was born in Lowhill township, Lehigh county, August 25, 1821. His grandfather, Nicholas Seibert, was also a native of Lehigh county, as was his father, John Seibert. The latter married Miss Elizabeth Houseman, and they became the parents of four children, of whom Peter Seibert is the eldest. John, the second son, married Polly Seibert, and they had four children: Emmeline, who married Charles Sechler, and has four children; Frank, who married Sarah Andrews and has four children, and (second) Emma Snyder, and had one child; Elmira, deceased, was the wife of Thomas Stroup, and had two children; and Sarah, who married Henry Segner, and they have three living children. Lavina, the only daughter of John and Elizabeth Seibert, became the wife of David Kistler, and has three children: Messina, Diana and Levi. Owen Seibert, the

youngest of the family, married, Miss Matilda Miller, and has four children: Dr. William A., a practicing physician; George P. S.; Mary; and Walter, who is also a physician.

Peter Seibert received only such educational advantages as the common schools of that day afforded, but was early trained to habits of industry, assisting his father, who was a weaver and had established a little business in the weaving of carpet and cloth. He also operated a farm, and the son was kept busy either at the looms or in the fields. As he grew older and acquired a thorough knowledge of weaving, his father assigned to him the task of making coverlids, and this he followed up to the time of his marriage, when he went to Easton and started in business for himself, in the year 1844. In addition to his manufacturing enterprise there, he also established a store, and was soon in the enjoyment of a good patronage which furnished him the nucleus of his present considerable fortune. During the period of extensive gold mining in California following the discovery of the precious metal in that state, he sent large quantities of his goods to the Pacific coast, building up an immense trade for those times. In 1867, closing out his business in Easton, he removed to Allentown and retired from active mercantile life.

In this borough Mr. Seibert purchased a large tract of land. Indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature, and in order that he might have something to occupy his time and attention, he turned his attention to the cultivation of flowers. The business instinct was strong within him, and he soon had large hothouses on his place, developing an enterprise which claimed his attention for twenty years, and proved a profitable investment. He then retired from the field of floriculture, and turned his attention to real estate operations. He now owns ten houses in Allentown and six in Easton, so that his property investments return to him an excellent annual income. He has long been identified with financial interests as a stockholder in the First National Bank of Easton and the Allentown National Bank. His talent for the development of busi-

ness enterprises proved the foundation of his success. Although he has now passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey, he is still hale and hearty, and manifests an interest in community and national affairs which would seem to indicate that he is a much younger man. He is, however, the oldest male member as well as the senior vestryman of St. John's Lutheran church. The family home is at the corner of Sixth and Chew streets, Allentown.

Mr. Seibert was married in the years of his early manhood to Miss Sarah Schmick, and they had three children: William, who died in infancy; Sabina E., wife of the Rev. J. A. Scheffer; and Ebecena B., who is deceased.

CHARLES D. BROWN. Several generations of the Brown family, of which Charles D. Brown was a member, have been active residents of Lehigh county. His grandfather, David Brown, and wife Maggret, nee Hoffman, were born in that county and there reared their family, including Joel, Solomon, Thomas, Ester, Polly and Hannah Brown. The first named, the father of Charles D. Brown, was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life. He married Elizabeth Minnich, a daughter of John Minnich, Sr., and wife Susan, nee Balliet, also a native of Lehigh county. His children were John, Michael, Jacob, Simon, Susan, Sarah, Katie and Elizabeth Minnich. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Joel Brown were born ten children: Amelia, Thomas F., Alfred, David and Alexander, all deceased; Ephraim, J. R., Charles D., E. J. J., and Elemina Brown, all living.

Charles D. Brown was born in Mechanicsville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1847. He attended the public schools of his native village, was reared to farm life, and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. Subsequently, he learned the miller's trade, which he followed for a few years, and then turned his attention to mining in the iron regions of the state, but after a short period became an employe of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in con-

nection with the repair gang. He thus spent fifteen years and in 1890, with the capital acquired through his own labors, he began dealing in coal, lumber and slate at Emaus, and in this enterprise he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and to-day enjoys a most liberal patronage which is well merited by reason of his honorable business methods, laudable ambition and persistent energy. He has been a resident of Emaus for twenty-nine years, and during this period has gained the friendship and favor of a large majority of its citizens. He is a director of the First National Bank of Emaus. Active in community interests, Mr. Brown served as assessor of Emaus for thirteen years, for two years was a member of the school board, and for six years a member of the town council, acting as president of that body during that time. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past grand, and is likewise identified with the encampment. For twenty years he has been treasurer of the Knights of Pythias lodge, is a member of the Reformed church of Emaus, and is secretary of the St. John's Lutheran and Reformed Joint Consistory.

In 1869 Mr. Brown married Miss Emma Schaffer, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Schaffer (nee Seider), a native of Lower Macungie township, Lehigh county, and their children are: Edgar W., who married Miss Harriet Stortz, Annie C. E., the wife of R. H. Bortz; and Mary I., the wife of J. D. Fisher.

AARON S. MILLER, M. D. The high reputation of the medical profession of Lehigh county is ably sustained by Dr. Aaron S. Miller, a well known physician of Saegerville. He belongs to one of the old families of the county, tracing his descent from Adam Miller, who was of German birth and one of the early settlers. Among the children born to him and his wife was a son, named Christian, who was born June 5, 1706, in Heidelberg township, and was a prosperous farmer, owning many acres of land. He died in 1785, one of the children who survived him being a son Peter, whose son, Aaron was



born December 4, 1802, in the same township which had been the birthplace of his father and grandfather. He was a man of much energy and business sagacity, and was the owner of interests in the slate quarries and also of many farms. He married Magdalena, daughter of Joseph Saeger, who was a resident of the same township, and in honor of whom Saegersville received its name. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of the following children: Maria, Joseph F., William F., Matilda, Owen, Aaron S., mentioned at length hereinafter, Edward, Sophia and Sarah.

Aaron S. Miller, son of Aaron and Magdalena (Saeger) Miller, was born July 1, 1839, on the homestead in Heidelberg township, and received his primary education in the common schools of his birthplace, afterward attending the Allentown Seminary and the Kingston Seminary, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he decided to study medicine, and entered upon a course of instruction under the guidance of Dr. Mosser of Breinigsville, and then at Steinsville with Dr. Shade. He also attended lectures at the Medical Department of the New York University, and in 1862 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After practicing for two years at Germansville he moved to Saegersville, where he has since remained. For many years he has held the office of United States pension examiner, and goes every week to Allentown for the purpose of examining the applicants. Although devoted to his profession, he is deeply interested in all township affairs, endeavoring in every way within his power to further the welfare of the community in which he resides. In 1894 he rebuilt the old hotel at Saegersville, of which he had been for some time owner, refitting it in the best manner, and assuming the proprietorship, which he still retains, the management being placed entirely in the hands of one of his sons, Frank A. Miller. The hotel is as largely patronized in summer as in winter, the air of the place being regarded as very beneficial. Dr. Miller is deeply interested in the slate industries near Slatesdale. In county as well as

in township affairs he is regarded as a leader. Politically, he is a Republican. He and his family attend the German Reformed church.

Dr. Miller married in 1863, Sarah K., daughter of William K. Mosser, a farmer of Berks county, and the following children were born to them: Cora, who is the wife of James Armstrong, of Brooklyn, New York; Peter, who married Miss Mena E. Brady, and has one child; Margaret, who became the wife of Chester Fenstermaker; Sophia, who is a teacher; and Frank, who is the manager of the hotel. For more than forty years Dr. Miller has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, and during that time has built up a reputation as a skillful and benevolent physician, ever ready to give freely of his services to the destitute and distressed.

HENRY P. COOPER, the efficient superintendent of the Crummold Furnace of Emaus, is descended from ancestors who were the founders of the town of Coopersburg, Pennsylvania. The family is of German extraction, William Kupper, the great-great-grandfather having been born in the duchy of Nassau, Germany, November 24, 1702. He emigrated from his native land in 1775 and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The children born to him and his wife, Gertrude, were two in number, Daniel and Catherine. The former, who was born at Dillenburg, near Amsterdam, Holland, accompanied his father, William Kupper, to America. He married Miss Elizabeth Geary, a daughter of Jacob Geary, of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Jacob, Catherine, Catherine (2d), John, Peter, William, Elizabeth, Charles and Daniel.

Of this family Peter Cooper, grandfather of Henry P. Cooper, was born in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1790, and spent his early life there. He was the founder of Coopersburg, in which town he exercised considerable influence. He possessed more than ordinary intelligence, and was a man of progressive ideas and much enterprise. While he was not a lawyer by profession, he en-

joyed a wide reputation as a reliable counselor. He was also an accurate conveyancer and expert surveyor, and served for a number of years as deputy surveyor general of the state of Pennsylvania. His religious faith was in harmony with the doctrines of the Reformed church. He was married to Miss Susanna Buchecker, a daughter of Daniel and Magdalene Buchecker. Peter Cooper died May 19, 1837, and his wife passed away June 13, 1846. They had three sons and one daughter, Anna M., Milton, Thomas B. and Charles W. Cooper.

The last named was the father of Henry P. Cooper, and was born in Coopersburg, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1826. He became a student in the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and afterward continued his studies in Philadelphia. Having decided to enter the legal profession, he matriculated in the United States Law School at Philadelphia under Professor Hoffman, and subsequently studied in the office of Judge George M. Stroud, of Philadelphia, where he added a practical experience to theoretical knowledge. In May, 1847, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and in August of the same year was admitted to practice law in the courts of Lehigh county. Ill health, however, caused him to abandon his profession and return to his farm in Coopersburg, where he continued to reside until 1855. In that year the Allentown Bank of Allentown was organized, and he was made its cashier, thus becoming an active factor in financial circles. He was likewise a trustee of the Union Trust Company, was connected with several manufacturing interests, and at one time was president of the board of trade. His deep interest in public progress and improvement was manifested by helpful assistance given to many movements promoting the intellectual, material, social and moral welfare of his community. In 1854 he was elected under the new school law the first county superintendent of schools of Lehigh county, but resigned that position on entering upon his connection with the bank in 1855. His reputation as a skilled financier led to his appointment as a member of the centennial board of fin-

ance in 1876. His identification with educational interests also embraced the trusteeship in the Allentown Female College and the Muhlenberg College, and for many years he was a director of the public schools of Allentown. In politics he was a Democrat, and had a statesmanlike grasp of affairs, but was without political ambition. He was, however, a delegate from the district embracing Lehigh and Bucks counties to the national convention held in Baltimore in 1850, and in 1852, and again in 1855 he was elected justice of the peace. He was a man of student proclivities, of refined and cultured taste, fond of society and of congenial companionship, and possessed high ideals, and though he became an active factor in business circles his mind was never drawn from the great enjoyment which he found in literature, art, and in the field of scientific research. His death occurred in April, 1886. He was three times married. On the 4th of February, 1851, he wedded Miss Rebecca E. Erdman, the eldest daughter of the Hon. Jacob Erdman, of Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county. Their children are Franklin E. and Henry P. Cooper. The death of Mrs. Rebecca Cooper occurred August 2, 1854, and in September, 1864, Mr. Cooper married Miss Sarah B. Erdman, a sister of his first wife, and to them were born two children, Anna R. and Charles W. Mrs. Sarah Cooper died January 15, 1872, and on the 14th of October, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida C. Erdman, a daughter of Addison Erdman, of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Henry P. Cooper was born in Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1853. He pursued his education in the public schools of Allentown and Muhlenberg College, Allentown. He gained a thorough knowledge of the iron industry in the Allentown Rolling Mills and in 1879 became superintendent of the Carbon Iron Pipe Company, at Parryville, Carbon county, with which he capably served for nine years. In 1888 he became associated with the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and from 1897 until 1903 was soliciting agent for the Passiac Rolling Mill Company of Paterson, New Jersey. In 1903 he entered upon his present bus-

iness connection as superintendent of the Crummold Furnace of Emaus, and in this position, having charge of an extensive plant with large output, he has displayed excellent executive ability and keen discrimination. The Crummold Furnace is owned and operated by the Reading Iron Company, and it was established by George Henninger in 1870 and operated by the Emaus Iron Company. After the failure of that company it passed into the hands of the Hematite Company, with C. M. Nimson at its head, and shortly following the failure of the Hematite Company in 1877 the furnace passed into the hands of the Reading Iron Company. About ninety workmen are employed, and the output manufactured from Lake Superior ore is one hundred tons of pig iron per day. Mr. Cooper's long experience in and thorough knowledge of the iron manufacturing industry well qualifies him for the position he is now filling.

In 1876 Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Emma Miller, a daughter of ex-sheriff Miller, of Lehigh county. They had five children, but only one is now living, Frank M. Cooper, who is associated with the Bogart and Callaue Construction Iron workers of Paterson, New Jersey.

JOSEPH S. IOBST, active in business circles of Emaus as a dealer in coal, wood, lumber, plaster and fertilizing materials, was born in Emaus, October 3, 1855. The family, of German origin, was established in America in 1828 by Johannes G. Iobst, who came to the United States accompanied by his wife and two sons, Frederick T. and Frances Iobst. They landed at New York, whence they made their way direct to Emaus.

The son, Frederick T., born in Alsace, Lorraine, Germany, in 1810, was at the time of the emigration a youth of eighteen years. He became a musician of more than local note, and was organizer and instructor of several bands of both string and brass instruments. He was united in marriage to Hannah Knauss, of Emaus, and they became the parents of six children, Henry G.; John Z.; William, deceased; Edward; Joseph; and Mrs. Amelia Giering. At the solici-

tation of his friends Frederick T. Iobst started on a tour to give public musical entertainments, accompanied and assisted by his two sons, Henry G. and John Iobst. They traveled as far south as Savannah, Georgia, and upon the return trip gave concerts at various places on the way. They were very successful in the undertaking, making considerable money, and after an absence of four months returned to Emaus, where Frederick Iobst invested the earnings of this tour in an iron ore enterprise. In addition to his mining operations he soon developed a tannery, and later turned his attention to real estate operations, becoming the owner of numerous farms adjacent to Emaus, also considerable property in that town and a number of houses in Allentown. Indeed, he became the wealthiest resident of Emaus. In early youth he had learned the weaver's trade, which he followed for but a brief period. Prompted by laudable ambition, he achieved, through the exercise of indefatigable energy and keen business judgment, a success which classed him among the most substantial citizens of his part of the state. In public affairs of his borough he was also prominent and influential, and was the first chief burgess of Emaus upon its incorporation as a borough in 1859. He held membership in the Moravian church, in which he served as a trustee, and all public movements for the material, intellectual and moral upbuilding of his town received his active co-operation and support.

Joseph S. Iobst spent his early years upon one of his father's farms, and continued in agricultural life until 1893, in which year he became the successor of his brother, John Z. Iobst, in the coal, wood, and lumber business in Emaus. He handles the Schuylkill anthracite coal, and in addition deals in wood, lumber, plaster and fertilizers. He has developed a large trade through reliable business methods and unfaltering diligence, and is to-day accounted one of the enterprising business men of Emaus. He has held the office of school director for one term, and he and his family are members of the Moravian church, while in local social circles they occupy a prominent and influential position.



In 1884 Mr. Iobst was married to Miss Elizabeth Wenner, a daughter of Jacob and Judith Wenner, of Emaus, and their children are now eight in number: Catherine A., Carrie A., Annie M., Horace F., Howard J., Clarence C., Edgar and Helen H. Iobst.

DANIEL B. KRONINGER, engaged in the cultivation of tomatoes for the city markets as a member of the firm of Kroninger & Yeager, at Emaus, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1872, and his parents, John and Sarah Kroninger, were also natives of that county, and are of German lineage. The father, a farmer by occupation, is now working with his son, Edward N., who is also proprietor of a hot house and an extensive producer of vegetables. To John and Sarah Kroninger were born six children: Amelia, Laura, Regina, Mamie, Edward N. and Daniel B.

Daniel B. Kroninger was reared and educated in his native county, spending his youth until his thirteenth year upon a farm. He then became connected with horticultural pursuits and has continued in that line of business to the present time with but slight interruption. He mastered his chosen vocation in Chester county, Pennsylvania. For two years he was in the employ of a street railway company, and then joined his brother, Edward N., in the conduct of hothouses prior to entering into his present partnership with John S. Yeager of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Their attention is chiefly directed to raising of tomatoes under glass. They have ten thousand square feet of glass, and except to place twenty thousand more square feet under glass in the year 1904, after which they will devote their time and energies to the production of tomatoes and carnations. Their hothouse is constructed in accordance with the latest ideas of modern improvement, and a forty horse-power boiler is used in furnishing heat. The present partnership was formed in 1903, and very desirable success has already attended their efforts. Their product is shipped to New York, and their crop continues throughout the entire year, for as the summer and fall crops close the production for the winter trade is coming in.

In 1899 Mr. Kroninger was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa Scholl, and they have two interesting children, Victor A. and Arline G. The parents are members of the Lutheran church.

PROFESSOR W. D. LANDIS, M. S., professor of the high school at Emaus, was born in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, February 24, 1876. The Landis family is an old one of Pennsylvania, and its members have frequently attained prominence in the professions. David Landis, the grandfather, was a well-to-do farmer of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He married Susan Jacoby, and their family numbered thirteen children, twelve of whom reached adult age. Eleven of the number were daughters. One is these is Mrs. Hammerly, whose husband is a very prominent physician of Philadelphia. The Lutheran, Reformed and Evangelical churches are all represented in the religious faith of the family.

David J. Landis, father of Professor Landis, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and married Elemina Hilligess, a daughter of David Hilligess, a commissioner of Northampton county. Her birth occurred in Lower Saucon township. To David J. and Elemina Landis were born seven children: W. D., E. S., Mrs. Carrie Kressler, Florence, Annie A., Robert and Stanley B.

Professor Landis was born in Lower Saucon township, Lehigh county, February 24, 1876, acquired his preliminary education in the common schools near his boyhood home, and then entered the Keystone Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1898. His alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science, in 1900, and in 1901 he there pursued a post-graduate course which eminently qualified him for the vocation of an educator. He taught for five years in Lower Saucon township, and in 1901 was called to take charge of the high school of Emaus, where his excellent work as an instructor has given entire satisfaction to the school board and the general public.



Professor Landis is a member of the Evangelical church, and socially, is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America.

**BENNEWELL CHRISTMAN.** The business interests of Macungie are well represented by Bennewell Christman, who for almost one-third of a century has been engaged in conducting a wholesale business as an ice cream manufacturer and a dealer in oysters. His business methods have ever been such as commend him to the confidence and patronage of his fellow townsmen, and for many years he has enjoyed a gratifying patronage. He was born and reared in Macungie, and the period of his business career has been here passed. Like many of the worthy sons of Pennsylvania, he is of German lineage, the family having been founded in America by his paternal great-grandfather, who emigrated from Germany to America at an early epoch in the development of the Keystone state. John H. Christman, the grandfather, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where his father had located, and when a young man he removed to Lehigh county. As the years passed he became an extensive landowner, making judicious investments in real estate. He married Maria Raeder, by whom he had eleven children, and to each he gave a large farm.

Daniel Christman, the father of Bennewell Christman, was born in Macungie township, Lehigh county, in 1811. He received from his father a tract of land, and as his financial resources increased he added to his property until he, too, had extensive holdings. He was a man of influence, well known and highly respected. He married Susan Kerchner, whose birth occurred in Macungie township in 1811, and they became the parents of six children—Maria, who has passed away; Thomas W., Daniel, Sallie, Bennewell, and Henry A. Of these Thomas W. is a farmer, while Daniel and Henry A. are shoemakers.

Bennewell Christman acquired his education in the public schools of Macungie, and in early

life learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for a number of years, but in August, 1861, prompted by a spirit of patriotism he responded to his state's call for aid, as it seemed that the rebel troops would invade Pennsylvania. He was enrolled as a private of Company K of the state militia to repel the attack of the invading army, and when the emergency crisis had passed was honorably discharged. The war, however, was still in progress, and not satisfied with his former experience nor with the duty which he had rendered to the Union cause, he offered his services to the government, and on the 3d of February, 1863, became a member of Company F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, with which he served for three years, or until the close of the war. He was subsequently transferred to Battery B of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Artillery, and participated in the engagements of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and many others of minor importance. Later he was transferred to Battery A of the same regiment, and with that command participated in the battle of Ream's Station and others. When again transferred he became a member of Battery B, First Regiment of Light Artillery, and took part in the battles of Fort Stedman, the Weldon Railroad, the siege of Petersburg, terminating in its fall, and Fort Haskell. He was very fortunate in escaping wounds and imprisonment, nor did he suffer from ill health during the service. He was honorably discharged June 9, 1865, and with a creditable record for bravery and continued loyalty returned to his home.

For thirty years Mr. Christman has been engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, and has enjoyed a large and ever increasing patronage, for his product is of excellent quality and thus finds favor in the market. He also carries a high grade of oysters in seasons. In local political circles he has also figured prominently, and on his return from the war to civil life he was unanimously elected to the office of constable, the duties of which position he creditably discharged for nineteen years. He has likewise been judge of elections. Socially, he is connected with the

Knights of Malta, the Patriotic Sons of America, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Ladies Auxiliary of that society. Religiously he and his family are connected with the Reformed church.

On the 21st of January, 1866, Mr. Christman was married to Miss Maria Hill, a daughter of Charles and Mary Hill, and they have become the parents of ten children, as follows: Mary S., Ella J., William H., Elizabeth V., John T., Jacob R., Robert B., Walter T., Florence I. and Annie M., the last named now deceased.

MAJOR MARSHALL HOWELL, of Pen Argyl, traces his ancestry back to Holland. His great-grandfather, Jonah Howell, came to America with two brothers from the land of the dikes prior to the Revolutionary war. They were captured by pirates on their voyage to the new world, but being good sailors they assisted in the work in connection with the management of the craft, and thus escaped death. Jonah Howell finally became a resident of Warren county, New Jersey, was married and reared a large family, his descendants in America now being very numerous. His son, John Howell, the grandfather of Major Howell, was a resident of Warren county, New Jersey, where he owned and operated the farm that is yet in possession of representatives of the name. He had a brother who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding in the cause of independence. John Howell married Lyda Whitsell, and among their children was Abraham S. Howell, father of Major Howell, whose birth occurred on the old homestead in Warren county, New Jersey. There he followed farming, becoming well-to-do through his enterprising efforts in business. He married Rachel West, also a native of Warren county, and to them were born eight children: Marshall, Caleb, John, William, Anna, Emma, Elizabeth and Abbie. Six of the number are yet living, but Major Howell is the only one in Pennsylvania.

Major Howell was born in Hope, Warren county, New Jersey, November 30, 1837, and was reared on his father's farm there, while his education was acquired in different schools in that locality. He was connected with agricultural pur-

suits up to the time of his enlistment in the Civil war on the 3d of October, 1861. He became a private of Company H, Ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and in the early part of his service was promoted to the rank of corporal. He served for four years in the same company and regiment, having re-enlisted after being discharged on the 25th of November, 1863. His final discharge came on the 12th of July, 1865, after the close of the war, at which time he was holding the rank of major. He served with the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and was with his command in every engagement in which the regiment participated, numbering forty-seven, including Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon, Young's Crossroads, Rowell's Mill, Deep Creek, South West Creek, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Comfort Bridge, Winton, Deep Creek, Cherry Grove, Port Walthall, Proctor's Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, a ten-day battle; Free Bridge, Petersburg, Gardner's Bridge, Porter's Bridge, Butler's Bridge, South West Creek, Wise's Fork, Goldsboro, and many other battles and skirmishes not mentioned in this list. The regiment marched altogether seven thousand five hundred and sixty-two miles, and lost in battle two hundred and sixty-two men. At the battle of South West Creek, Major Howell had an ankle broken, and at the battle of Port Walthall received a bayonet wound and was struck on the head as he was scaling the breastworks of the enemy. He has no hospital record, for although he was injured he continued with his command, performing every duty as it fell to him whether it called him into the thickest of the fight or stationed him on the lonely picket line. He became well known as a most brave and intrepid soldier, and his valor was often a subject of comment in the camp. More than once it was said of him "Howell leads a charmed life. There is not enough lead in the confederacy to kill him." At one time, desiring to learn if the enemy had rebuilt the railroad destroyed by Storeman's cavalry, Corporal Howell was selected to perform the dangerous undertaking. He started from camp and in twenty-four hours returned with the



Major Marshall Howell





desired information. Three others were sent out with him and two of them were captured; Corporal Howell and his companion became separated, and he then returned to camp alone. In recognition of his valuable service and bravery, he received from General B. F. Butler a gift of five hundred dollars. This is only one instance in which he displayed great daring and performed acts of fearlessness for the cause that was so dear to his heart. Upon his return to civil life Major Howell resumed the occupation of farming, following that pursuit until 1886, when he removed to Pen Argyl and for thirteen years was connected with the slate industry. He is now living a retired life, having through years of activity gained a very comfortable competence. He belongs to the Albert Jones Post, No. 383, G. A. R., and takes a deep and active interest in its work and in everything pertaining to the welfare of the old soldier.

Major Howell was married November 27, 1866, to Miss Anna M. Cassidy, a daughter of Eleazer and Martha Cassidy, of New Jersey. She was born December 15, 1842, and died June 2, 1903. Their children were: William V., born in 1869; and Leslie A., in 1873. The former is engaged in the slate business, and the latter is a conductor on the Lehigh & New England Railroad. He married Miss Mary J. Sanders, and William V. Howell wedded Miss Harriet Broof.

ORVILLE E. GRUVER, the leading merchant at Cementon, where he has conducted business since 1892, was born and reared in Lehigh county, his natal day being July 7, 1868. The family is of German extraction, and his ancestors were worthy citizens of Bucks county. His father, Joseph M. Gruver, was born in that county, but removed to Lehigh county about 1864. He became a school teacher of considerable prominence and at one time served as justice of the peace, discharging his duties with strict fairness and impartiality. He married Miss Josephine Laury, also a native of Lehigh county, and they became the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Orville; Mrs. Ada C. Guth; Ellsworth J., and Marvin L.

In the public schools of his native county Orville E. Gruver acquired his education, and when a lad of thirteen years he entered upon a mercantile experience in the capacity of a clerk. He has since continued in this line of business, and began merchandising on his own account in 1892, since which time he has developed a large and constantly growing business which has proven a very profitable investment. He carries a well selected line of goods, and has an extensive and very desirable patronage. He has also been active in community interests along other lines, and has co-operated in many movements for general progress and improvement. On attaining his majority he was elected justice of the peace of South Whitehall township, being the youngest incumbent in that office in the state. In 1901 he was chosen for the position of justice of the peace in Cementon, and is now acting in that capacity.

On the 28th of September, 1890, Mr. Gruver was united in marriage to Miss Lillie A. Jacoby, of Lehigh county, and to them have been born five children: Edwin J., Lottie M., Harry R., Hilda R. and Joyce F. The parents and children are members of the Lutheran church. The Lutheran and the Reformed congregations worship in the same church edifice and Mr. Gruver acts as organist for both, and also holds the office of treasurer for both churches. Numbered among the progressive citizens of Cementon, he has contributed in a noticeable degree to the material, social and moral upbuilding of the community.

H. M. SCHELL, D. D. S., a well known and successful representative of the dental profession, located at Macungie, is also classed among the representative and progressive residents of the borough, where his efforts and co-operation have done much to promote the welfare of this attractive place. He was born in Upper Milford, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1849. Several generations of the family have been residents of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, George Schell, living in this state, married a Miss Schuler, and unto them were born fourteen children, eleven of whom reached years of maturity,

but only one is now (1904) living, Mrs. Sarah Fegely, of Allentown.

George Schell, Jr., the father of Dr. Schell, was born in Upper Milford, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1813. He was a cigar-maker by trade, and followed that pursuit with profit for a number of years, manufacturing and selling his own goods. He also followed other lines of activity, such as coopering and the stone-mason's trade, and possessed considerable mechanical genius. When thirty-three years of age he married Miss Lydia Mohr, who was born on the old Mohr homestead in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, in 1822, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Fisher) Mohr. Her father was a well-to-do and influential farmer, and in his family were three children, of whom was Mrs. Schell, who died May 23, 1904. At the time of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Schell, which occurred when he was thirty-three years of age, they took up their abode upon the old Mohr homestead, and he thereafter devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred September 10, 1892. His widow died at the advanced age of eighty-one years. They were the parents of but two children, and the daughter, Mrs. Adaline Schreiber, died in 1882.

Dr. Schell was educated in the common schools of his native town and in Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pennsylvania. After completing his literary education in that institution he took up the study of dentistry under Dr. A. Griesemer & Son, of Allentown, and after practicing with his instructors he removed the following year to Upper Milford, his native place, where he remained in practice for three years. In 1874 he removed to Macungie, where he has lived continuously since, following his profession with excellent success, having a well equipped office and employing in his practice the most modern methods of dentistry.

Dr. Schell has been active in public affairs and his labors have been a helpful factor in the development of the borough. He held the office of auditor for three years, was school director for nine years, and borough treasurer for six years. Religiously, he is a member of the Re-

formed church, and has been very active and influential in its work, serving as superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-four years.

On the 30th of September, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Amy C. Mosser, a daughter of C. K. and Annie E. Mosser. They occupy a fine modern residence in Macungie, which is the property of Dr. Schell, who is also the owner of a farm of eighty-two acres of fine land, which has been in possession of the family for one hundred and fourteen years.

OSCAR P. KNAUSS, editor and proprietor of the *Macungie Progress*, is well known in journalistic circles in his part of the state, and because of his connection with the profession which has important bearing upon public progress and advancement, as well as through his connection with one of the oldest pioneer families of Lehigh county, he is well entitled to representation in this volume. Comparatively few can claim a longer ancestral identification with the development and upbuilding of this portion of the state. When civilization had its beginning in Pennsylvania, when the primeval forests were traversed only by the native Indian, and there were found only a few settlers located at the "Forks of the Delaware," the progenitor of this family, Ludwig Knauss, with his two sons, Sebastian and Johannes Heinrich, settled in what is now known as Emaus, the place so named by the Moravians in 1732. Little is known, however, concerning the father, Ludwig Knauss. Johannes Heinrich made his way further into the interior of the state, and only meager records are obtainable concerning his life history, but it has been ascertained that his descendants now number over two thousand.

Sebastian Knauss, who was the progenitor of the larger branch of the family, was born in Tittlesheim Wetteravia, in the Palatinate, near Mannheim, Germany, on the 6th of October, 1714. His parents were Ludwig and Anna (Goerlich) Knauss, and he was about eighteen years of age when he accompanied them on their emigration to America in 1732. On the 1st of January, 1741, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna C. Transou, who emigrated from Pfalz, Germany, to

America, in 1730. Soon after 1741, when the Moravian missionaries were branching out in every direction and making converts to their faith in various parts of the country, Sebastian Knauss became deeply impressed with the teachings of Count Zinzendorf. Later he left the Reformed faith, however, and joined what was then termed the Society of the Brethren. In 1747 a congregation was organized in Lehigh county, and the place was called Emaus. He was one of the number who walked to Bethlehem over the Indian path and subsequently became one of the seven who were organized into a separate church of which he became steward, acting in that capacity until his death, which occurred at half past four o'clock in the afternoon on the 26th of February, 1776. His remains were interred in the old Moravian cemetery at Emaus. The records of the Historical Society gave the names of Jacob Ehrenhard and Sebastian Knauss as donors jointly of one hundred and two acres of land for the building thereon of a Moravian hamlet, including a site for the church and schools in adjacent grounds. The village was surveyed and laid out in 1759, and in April, 1761, officially received the name of Emmaus, which has since been corrupted to its present form of Emaus. Sebastian Knauss was a farmer and wheelwright. He learned his trade under the direction of Henry Antes, a pious layman of Frederick township, through whose instrumentality he became acquainted with the Moravian Brethren and their work. Sebastian Knauss married Ann Catherine Trंसou, and they became the parents of thirteen children, five of whom were daughters, and of them it is recorded that "They were small of stature, beautiful of form, and exceedingly entertaining." At the date on which the widow of Sebastian Knauss died there were then living seventy-three grandchildren and thirty-two great-grandchildren.

The eldest son, Johannes Knauss, had a son, to whom he gave his name and who was called Johannes Knauss, Jr. He became the grandfather of Oscar P. Knauss, of this review. His birth occurred at Emaus, Lehigh county, and as the years passed he was engaged extensively in

farming, owning large tracts of land. He was also active and prominent in community interests, and was elected to the office of county commissioner of his native county, where he discharged his duties with the promptness and fidelity that won him high commendation and favorable regard. He married a Miss Tool, and to them were born four sons and a daughter—Paul, William, John, Aquilla and Mrs. Frederick Iobst. Aquilla Knauss, the father of our subject, was born at Emaus in 1819, and spent most of his life in that pioneer village, one of its faithful and valued citizens. He was proprietor of the Eagle Hotel there for many years, and entertained the traveling public in a most acceptable manner, putting forth every effort in his power to promote the welfare of his guests. He also engaged in merchandising for some time. He served as postmaster at Emaus, and was for some time agent for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. While living at Emaus he likewise filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. In 1863 he removed to Macungie, where he became weighmaster for the Allentown Iron Company and other companies. He married Miss Mary E. Weiler, and unto them were born eleven children—Mrs. S. Q. Brumer, Mrs. H. J. Balliet, George F., Oliver J., Mrs. H. Jarrett, Oscar P. and Albert W., and four who have passed away. The father died in 1896, and the mother is still living in Macungie, having attained the advanced age of eighty-two years. She is surrounded by the loving care and attention of many grandchildren and great-grandchildren, the last representing the ninth generation of the descendants of Ludwig Knauss. In the vicinity of Emaus there are more than three hundred members of this family.

Oscar P. Knauss was born at Emaus, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of September, 1859, and in 1863 he was taken by his parents to Macungie, where he acquired his education in the public schools. He has, however, been identified throughout his business career with a calling that has continually broadened his knowledge. In early life he became a reporter for various daily papers, and proved very capable in that line of



activity. The first printing done in Macungie was by L. F. Roth in 1876. Mr. Roth issued a monthly paper, and also did a jobbing printing business. Subsequently, he sold out to Captain Levi Smoyer, who, with R. J. DeLong as editor and manager, issued a monthly paper called the *Macungie Independent*. This afterward became the property of R. J. DeLong and O. P. Knauss, and the paper was conducted under the firm name of Knauss & DeLong. Mr. DeLong soon retired, while Mr. Knauss continued in the office, doing job work. He conducted that part of the business until 1888, when he purchased the entire plant, made many additions and improvements, and now has a splendidly equipped office in which he publishes one of the cleanest and best country newspapers in Lehigh county, known as the *Macungie Progress*. This has a paid up subscription list of eight hundred, and he does a large amount of job work which adds materially to his income. Mr. Knauss is a stalwart Republican in politics, and has been honored with the office of school director and judge of elections. He has followed the religious faith of his fathers, and is a member of the Moravian church. Socially, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Macungie Beneficial Organization, and has served as secretary of the Macungie Industrial Association.

Mr. Knauss was married in 1889 to Miss Sarah L. Kemmerer, a daughter of Christian and Sarah Kemmerer, of Hanover township, Lehigh county. They had one child, Eugene P., now deceased.

DR. WILLIAM B. ERDMAN, who in the successful practice of medicine and surgery in Macungie is demonstrating his thorough knowledge of the science and his ready adaptability of his learning to the needs of suffering humanity, was born in Upper Saucon township, Northampton county, on the 13th of March, 1838.

The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Germany, where lived John Yost Erdman, a native of Darmstadt, who became the progenitor of the Erdmans of Pennsylvania. He crossed the

Atlantic about 1737. One of his sons, Andrew Erdman, however, had preceded him, coming to America in 1732. This Andrew Erdman married a Miss Seigfried, and their children were Jacob, Andrew, Johannes and John G., in addition to several daughters. Jacob Erdman, the grandfather, became a farmer of Upper Saucon township, and married Catherine Romig, of that place. Their children were Jacob, John, Isare, Aaron, Elizabeth, Catherine, Theresa and Judith.

Of this number Aaron Erdman was the father of Dr. Erdman. He was born in Upper Saucon township, November 8, 1813, and in early life learned the trade of weaving stockings, which he followed for a number of years. In 1838 he removed to Macungie, or Millerstown, as it was then called. Here he engaged in merchandising, and not only dealt in dry goods, but also became a dealer in coal and lumber. He successfully followed that pursuit until 1876, when he transferred his business to his son John and his son-in-law, A. K. Desch, and afterward lived retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He served his borough as councilman, and his fellow townsmen placed great confidence in his judgment as well as in his public-spirited interest in the general welfare. He held membership in the German Baptist church of Macungie. He was twice married, his first union being with Miss Anna Breinig, who was born in Breinigs-ville, Lehigh county, and who died on the 4th of February, 1844, leaving two children, William B. and Jacob. The latter was born January 29, 1844, and is a graduate of Pennsylvania College, class of 1868. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1870, and to the Lehigh county bar in 1885, since which time he has engaged in the practice of law in this part of the state. He wedded Miss Mary Weider, of Upper Milford township, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Sarah, Mary, Emma, and John. The father died January 21, 1895. The great-grandfather of Dr. Erdman in the maternal line was George Breinig, who was a leading and influential resident of his community. He served as a col-



onel in the continental army and took an active part in the establishment of the republic. He was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and in 1749 emigrated to America, settling in Upper Macungie, Pennsylvania, where he proved himself a loyal citizen of his adopted land.

Dr. Erdman was born in Upper Saucon township, Northampton county, March 13, 1838, and in the same year was brought by his parents to Macungie. He acquired his early education in the common schools here, and subsequently entered the seminary at Norristown, Pennsylvania, wherein he completed his literary course. Later he became a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1860. He has made a specialty of the treatment of the diseases of the eye and ear. After his graduation he returned to Macungie, where his medical skill and devotion to his profession have won for him a liberal patronage, and as the years have passed by his business has constantly increased. Dr. Erdman was a member of the Northampton County Medical Society, and now of Lehigh County and Lehigh Valley Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State and the American Medical Associations, and through the interchange of thought and experience in these organizations he has added greatly to his knowledge concerning the science of medicine and thus renders his labors much more effective in the alleviation of human suffering.

Politically, Dr. Erdman is a Democrat, and upon that ticket he has been elected to represent his district in the state legislature, where he served from 1881 until 1883 inclusive. He has been a member of the school board of Macungie since 1870, and is still acting in that capacity.

Dr. Erdman was married in 1865 to Miss Catherine S. Mohr, a daughter of Levi B. and Mary A. Mohr. Unto this marriage were born eight children, three of whom are living, namely: Mrs. H. B. Weaver; Lula L. and Howard B. Erdman. The last named is a graduate chemist. He is now attending the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in his junior year.

DR. JOHN A. BROBST, who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Macungie, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, occupies an enviable position among his professional brethren in Lehigh county, his skill and ability winning him a high reputation. The family of which he is a worthy representative was actively identified with the early history of Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, that being the birthplace of his parents, Jonas L. and Didema (Hermany) Brobst, the former named having been a merchant at Steinsville, and a prominent factor in the political affairs of Lynn township.

Dr. Brobst was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1852. He obtained his preliminary education in the common schools of Lynn township, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Columbus, Ohio, and for two and a half years he was a pupil at Rugby's College, a night school. He began his business career by serving in the capacity of assistant in a civil engineering corps on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad in Alabama, and on the Mississippi levees in Louisiana, remaining as such for eight months. He then accepted a clerkship on a passenger boat running on the Mississippi river, but after being thus employed for one year he returned to Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a short period of time. During the centennial exposition he was a member of the police force of Philadelphia. He then accepted the position of orderly to Secretary Thompson, of the United States Navy, on the "Tallapoosa," the mission of which was to settle the disputed fishery claims in Nova Scotia. Later he went on board the United States steamer "Alliance" as a member of a government marine surveying corps. Sailing to South America, they proceeded up the Amazon river, surveying two thousand miles on the steamer, and two hundred and fifty miles on a steam yawl. Upon his return from this trip he became a marine on the United States steamer "Wyoming," and was appointed captain's orderly. On arriving at Livorna, Italy, he was transferred

to the government steamer "Gettysburg," a surveying vessel, on which he served as orderly for Commander Gorringe. He cruised with this ship for about nine months, during which time they made many important surveys and sea soundings around the east, south and west coast of Africa. Commander Gorringe transferred Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt to New York. Mr. Brobst was then transferred to the United States steamer "Enterprise," on which he held the rank of orderly sergeant, and this trip included a cruise around Scotland, England, Norway, Sweden, along the eastern coast of Siberia and in the Mediterranean Sea. Stopping at Naples, Italy, he visited the ruins of the ancient city of Pompeii, and scaled the heights of Mt. Vesuvius. He then went with his ship to Athens, Greece, where he visited the Acropolis, and the ruins of many old temples of that once cultured city. There he was transferred to the "Wyoming," which conveyed the United States Minister to Turkey, through Dardanelles to Constantinople. Subsequently the ship made a tour of the Black Sea, stopping at Trebizond and Sebastopol, where Dr. Brobst visited the field of the memorable battle. He also spent a few days in Odessa and Malta, and in the latter city saw Nicholas, former Czar of Russia, and while at Constantinople he saw the Sultan of Turkey. He also visited Bethlehem, Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, River Jordan, Beyrout, Tyre and Damascus, and before shipping from Asia he visited the ruins of ancient Troy. From the Holy Land the "Wyoming" took the United States Minister to Alexandria, Egypt, where they were received in state by the Khedive of Egypt. Upon shipping from Alexandria the steamer went to Port Said, where Dr. Brobst was transferred to another United States vessel, en route to the China station. Touching port at Calcutta and Bombay, India, he availed himself of the opportunity to visit these cities as well as other historic places of that country. After a short stop at Colombo, on the Island of Ceylon, the voyage eastward was resumed. During his short sojourn in Siam, he saw the king of that country. Later

he was transferred to another government steamer, which he accompanied on a surveying expedition to the Malay Islands, spending some three months in that locality. He visited Peking, China, as well as the principal seaports of Japan, and while there experienced all the horrors of the terrible Oriental storms known as monsoons. Again transferred, Dr. Brobst returned to Alexandria, Egypt, and witnessed the bombardment of that city by the British.

After the expiration of his five years of service, during which time he enjoyed the most excellent opportunities for gaining a broad knowledge of the different nationalities of the world, he returned to this country and settled in Norfolk, Virginia. During his cruise he read a number of medical works, and this course of reading prompted him to take up that profession for his life work. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in 1885. For one year and two months after his graduation he served as assistant physician in the Maryland Woman's Hospital and the Hospital of the City of Baltimore, and from that time, with the exception of a few months when he was practicing his profession in the city of Allentown, he was engaged in active practice at Macungie. In 1893 Dr. Brobst discontinued his practice in Macungie and went with his wife to Germany, where he took a medical course at Albert Ludwig's University, Freiburg, in Baden and spent one year there. He then went through Switzerland and finished his course at Vienna. After his return to the United States he took a course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, and then returned to Macungie, where he has since been usefully engaged. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, to whom he has given his allegiance and support since attaining his majority.

Dr. Brobst was married October 14, 1893, to Hannah R. Schaffer, daughter of James Schaffer, of Lower Macungie. They hold membership in the Lutheran church, and are prominent and active in the social circles of the village.

HON. DAVID LAURY, deceased, one of the most influential citizens of Lehigh county, his efforts being effective in molding the political policy of his district and in promoting the business, social and moral advancement of the community, was a representative of a distinguished Pennsylvania family.

The first of the Laury name of whom authentic record is found was Michael Laury, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to the American colonies in 1755, accompanied by his wife, Barbara, who was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. They resided for a time in Philadelphia, and during that period a son, Godfried Laury, was born unto them on the 22d of November, 1755. Not long afterward Michael Laury settled on a tract of land on Fell's creek. His sons became soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and at the age of sixty years, he too, joined the American army and served under the command of Washington until slain in an engagement near Mount Bethel, New Jersey. Godfried Laury, his son, was also a soldier in the army under Washington. He was married April 4, 1781, to Susanna Rockel, with whom he lived in wedlock for forty-three years. His death occurred June 27, 1824, and his wife, who was born June 7, 1757, died November 9, 1829. Johannes Laury, son of Godfried and Susanna Laury, was born September 12, 1784, and on the death of his father inherited the old family homestead on Fell's creek. He was married in 1804 to Maria M. Kuhns, and during their married life of thirty-one years they reared eleven children. His death occurred April 25, 1836, and his wife, who was born June 18, 1783, passed away September 4, 1835. Of their children, Hon. David Laury of this review was the eldest.

David Laury was born June 1, 1804, in Lehigh county, and was there reared as a farmer boy. He was educated in the German tongue, but his school privileges were limited, and in his youth he entered upon an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade. Desirous, however, of advancing his knowledge, he devoted his evening hours to study while working at the forge in the daytime, and he became a well informed man,

gaining not only an intimate knowledge of books but also of men. In 1832 he removed to Slate Dam, subsequently called Laury Station in his honor. There he engaged in merchandising in company with Messrs. Rupp & Shifferstein, and subsequently the firm dissolved partnership, Mr. Laury continuing the business in his own name. Realizing the need of a gristmill in the town, he erected one there, and the enterprise proved very profitable, a large patronage being accorded him. In company with James Newhard he at one time assumed the agency of the Union Slate Company of Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1844 became associated with Hon. James M. Porter, Samuel Taylor, Thomas Craig, Sr., and Robert McDowell, in the slate quarrying business at Kern's Mill, now Slatington. In 1855 he was appointed express, freight, ticket and station agent at Laury's Station for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and served in this capacity up to the time of his death. In 1870 he was elected president of the North Whitehall Building and Loan Association, and successfully conducted the interests of that corporation for nine years. He was a man of marked business enterprise, keen sagacity and unfaltering diligence, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. His labors, too, were of a character that contributed not only to his personal success but also promoted the general prosperity of his locality.

With almost every great department of activity touching the general interests of society and bearing upon the welfare of his county and state, Mr. Laury was closely connected. He was a representative of the militia when such military organizations were an important factor in every state government, and he held various commissions, serving as captain, and being successively promoted until he attained the rank of major-general. He was a stanch Democrat, and his interests in the political situation of the country led to an active participation in politics. He gradually acquired strong influence in the Democratic party, and was honored thereby with various official positions of trust and responsibility. In 1846 he received the Democratic nomination



for the assembly, but was defeated. In 1850 he was again nominated for the legislature, and this time was elected by a large majority, serving from 1850 until 1854. In 1856 he was chosen presidential elector of his district, and, meeting with the electoral college at Harrisburg on the 3rd of December of that year, he deposited his ballot for James Buchanan. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster of Laury Station, and acted in that capacity until the inauguration of President Lincoln. A year later he was reappointed under a Republican administration, and continued to serve in the office until his death on the 28th of September, 1883. In 1865 he was elected justice of the peace of his township, and in 1867 was appointed by the courts of Lehigh and Northampton counties to represent the district in the board of state revenue commissioners for adjusting the amount of taxation to be raised in the different sections of the state. In 1868 he was elected associate judge of the courts of Lehigh county for a term of five years, and on its expiration was re-elected for a second term.

In 1838, associated with Robert McDowell, Mr. Laury established a Sunday school known as the Slate Quarry Sunday school, which was the first organization of the kind in Lehigh county outside of Allentown. He was for many years the superintendent of the St. John Sunday school and labored energetically for the promotion of moral education among the young. He was also associated with the state system of public education.

On the 12th of August, 1827, Hon. David Laury was married to Miss Maria Kline, a daughter of Jacob Kline, of Lowhill township, Lehigh county. Their married life covered a period of fifty-five years, and was blessed with ten children. Those who still survive are Henry, Mary, Josephine, Rebecca, Maria and Alexander. The last named is now postmaster at Laury Station, and is also agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Mrs. Laury passed away on the 12th of March, 1878.

The career of David Laury was a most useful active, honorable and interesting one. There has

probably been no citizen of the county who has had a more extended influence in public affairs, or whose labors have been more helpful in shaping public thought and action. He devoted his energies for many years to the support of political principles, in which he believed, realizing it the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to uphold the party platform which seems to him to contain the best elements of good government. His sagacity, intelligence and force of character did much in shaping and molding the Democratic policy of his county. He was a man of decided convictions and of great courage. He never hesitated between two opinions, and the fact that he believed in a course of action or measure was enough to insure his support thereof. While in the legislature he stood pre-eminent among the public men of the state because of his unfaltering loyalty, and for the tenacity with which he advocated his views and positions. His religious convictions were as strong and were as heartily supported as were his political ones. His life record covered a long period of activity, and he was ever found faultless in honor, fearless in conduct, and stainless in reputation.

REV. PASQUALE DE-NISCO, rector of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic church of Roseto, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, which is located between the Wind Gap and the Delaware Water Gap, and adjoining the town of Bangor, was born in Italy, in 1858, a member of a family of children, three of whom have taken orders.

Rev. Pasquale de-Nisco acquired his education partly in his native country and partly in London, England. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1884, after which he was sent to take charge of an Italian congregation in Brooklyn, New York. In 1895 he was called by the Bishop to London, England, to assume pastoral charge of the Italian colony in that city, but after two years was again sent to the United States, this time to take charge of the Italian colony at Roseto, Pennsylvania, where he has since remained. This colony was established without





*Rev. P. de Gisco*



an organized head, and was for a time without spiritual advisor or director. They built a church and procured the services of various priests at stated times. The first to assume charge was the Rev. James McGebran, rector of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church of Easton, Pennsylvania. Prior to the erection of the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel a temporary chapel in the woods was erected, where the earlier settlers used to assemble and sing hymns and Psalms to their heart's content.

The village of Roseto, Pennsylvania, in 1897, differed little from hundreds of other Italian colonies in that state, but since the advent of Father de-Nisco matters have entirely changed. The majority of the residents came from the same village in Italy, also called Roseto, in the province of Foggia, where they were born and grew up together, and most of them are related by ties of kinship of some sort or another. Upon the arrival of Father de-Nisco, a born ruler and autocrat, he took the destinies of the mountain colony in his hand and proceeded to shape them according to his own ideas. His first thought was to insure a permanent population, so that home-building could go on with definite plans for the future. As a result of his work the village of Roseto has grown fast and steadily. Year after year scores of houses have been erected, some of them of brick, fitted up with all the modern conveniences. The village has its own post-office, a shirt factory, employing seventy-five operatives, a dozen stores, all conducting a thriving business, three meat markets, and a company has been organized to erect and operate a planing mill and a lumber and a coal yard is being conducted by the same company.

In this thriving village there are two well equipped clubs, one for literary purposes and the other for pleasure and sociability. Another organization is the St. Filippo Neri Catholic Benevolent Society. The Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel is the centre of activity. It was organized in 1893, and Rev. Father de-Nisco, the present pastor, came to take charge of it in 1897. The growth of the church has been phenomenal. Twice in the brief time of its existence

the structure had to be enlarged, and now still more room is required. Father de-Nisco is planning to build a spacious brick church in the near future, and in addition it is proposed to erect a parochial school and a convent for the Sisters of Charity, who will conduct the teaching. A public park, embracing fourteen lots, is to be laid out in front of the new church and other buildings, the necessary land for which has already been secured in a delightful locality on Brown's Hill. The cemetery attached to the church, which was laid out by Father de-Nisco and for which each head of a family pays twenty-five cents a month to insure a grave for any member of his family and the free services of the priest, when they shall be needed, presents a pleasing sight during the summer, with its abundance of choice flowers and shrubs, on the well kept lawns. When Father de-Nisco started to beautify this spot he did not send for a gardener, but with his own hands performed the digging and planting of flowers. He offers an annual prize of ten dollars in gold for the best display of flowers grown in front of the homes, and in various other ways strives to raise the material, moral and spiritual tone of the community to a high standard.

The following are the different church societies of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Roseto: Altar Society, Sodality of the Children of Mary, and St. Philip Catholic Society. The inhabitants of the new Roseto are tenacious in their religious practices and functions. Chief amongst these is the celebration of the festival of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, held July 31, of each year. The inhabitants of the village are contented and prosperous, they are in this country to stay, and are surrounding themselves with their national comforts and characteristics. A progressive power, almost patriarchal in a sense, directs the destinies of this model community. Father de-Nisco more than "guide, philosopher and friend," is de facto mayor, health department, building inspector, landscape engineer and final arbiter of all questions relating to social conditions or business undertakings. He is developing the colony; yet in its infancy, along lines that promise a modern Arcadia. Only one menace

worries Father de-Nisco. He fears that the introduction of American politics will prove a source of discord in this ideal community. He formed a class in citizenship, which now numbers one hundred, and as soon as its members are prepared and able to fulfill conditions, he sees that each assumes the duties of citizenship. The grand and noble work performed by this priest is well worthy of imitation, and should receive the commendation it so richly deserves.

DR. CALVIN D. WERLEY, engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, claims an ancestral connection with this county from the period of its early historic annals. Nicholas Werley, his great-grandfather, was a son of the first of the name in Lehigh county, establishing his home within its borders in the early part of the eighteenth century. He here engaged in farming, and was married in this locality. Among his children was Dewalt Werley, the grandfather, whose birth occurred on the old homestead, and who after acquiring his common school education began farming as a life work. Unto him and his wife, Catherine, in 1823, was born a son, Daniel Werely, who acquired his education in the common schools and afterward learned and followed the tanner's trade. Subsequently, he removed to Albany, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred April 29, 1893. In politics, he was a Democrat, and took an active interest in the growth and success of his party. He married Miss Harriet Greenawalt, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and unto this marriage were born the following named, Susanna, Helena, James, Louisa, Jeanette, Thomas, Lydia, Harrison and Calvin D.

Dr. Calvin D. Werley was born upon the old home farm in Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1871, and after attending the common schools continued his education in the Kutztown State Normal School. He prepared for his profession as a student in the veterinary college at Toronto, Canada, and in a college in Cincinnati, Ohio, being graduated in the latter with the class

of 1895. He then came to Lynn township, Lehigh county, where he practiced for four years, and in 1898 removed to his present home Pleasant Corner, in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, where he enjoys a large practice. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and his social relations are indicative of the character of the man. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy, and he has served his township as auditor. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church, and are widely and favorably known in their community.

Dr. Werley was married in 1893 to Miss Alice Adams, of Richmond township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Michael Adams, a farmer by occupation. They now have two children, Etna, born in 1893, and George, in 1895.

ALFRED R. WEAVER, chief burgess of Emaus in 1903, was born in Upper Milford, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1870. His grandfather, Reuben Weaver, was a farmer by occupation, living in Upper Milford township, where after his marriage he reared his family. He wedded Elizabeth Fink, a daughter of John and Magdalene Fink, both natives of Lehigh county. The Fink family is of German origin, and its members are identified with the Reformed church. John and Magdalene Fink were the parents of seven children—Ada, Jacob, Reuben, Daniel, Mrs. S. Miller, Mrs. A. Stahler and Mrs. Reuben Weaver. Seven children were also born to Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, but only three are now living—Phaon C., Daniel and Mrs. Edward Guth.

Phaon C. Weaver, the father of Alfred R. Weaver, was born in Vera Cruz, Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, February 1, 1839. He acquired a common school education, and to a limited extent engaged in teaching school. He was for eight years assessor of Upper Milford township, for fifteen years justice of the peace there, and in 1886, two years after his removal to Emaus, was again elected justice of the peace, and served for ten years. In 1897 he was appointed notary public, and has since acted in that



capacity. He is a stockholder and notary public of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Lehigh county, his connection therewith covering twenty-two years, while for four years he has served as its secretary, and for ten years he has been civil engineer of the borough of Emaus. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and to Zionsville Reformed church. In 1866 Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Amanda Brinker, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Brinker, and they have become the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Annie Jordan, Mrs. Lillie Arndt, Mrs. Mantana Stahler, Mrs. Lizzie Smith, Ellen, Alfred R., Mrs. Jonas Kuns, and George Weaver.

Alfred R. Weaver spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, and attended the public schools, being for some time a high school student in his native county. He filled the position of station agent for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad from 1889 until 1893, at which time he was made traveling auditor for the road, and is now efficiently serving in that capacity. He is also chief burgess of Emaus (1903) and for three years served as auditor of the borough. Fraternally, he is connected with Barger Lodge, No. 333, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and with Mystic Star Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F.

In 1893 Alfred R. Weaver was united in marriage to Miss Quena V. Kemmerer, a daughter of Charles and Elmina Kemmerer, of Emaus, and they have two interesting children, Clara M., born in 1895 and Elva K., born in 1902.

HON. JOHN LEISENRING, Mauch Chunk's highly esteemed citizen and widely-known business man, was born in 1819, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his paternal ancestors being of Saxon descent, and his maternal ancestors Scotch. His great-grandfather came to America in 1765 and settled in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, on the Lehigh river, in 1765, on a farm bought from the original proprietors, while the native Indians still occupied that portion of the state. This farm still remains in possession of his descendants.

The father of Hon. John Leisenring was a morocco dresser in Philadelphia, which business he left to engage in the war of 1812. In 1828 he removed with his family to Mauch Chunk, where the family has since resided. His education was directed with special reference to the profession of civil engineering, which he adopted at an early age under the direction of E. A. Douglas, principal engineer of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, then controlled by Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, who were engaged in constructing a slackwater navigation of the Lehigh river, from Mauch Chunk to White Haven, and also in building a railroad from White Haven to Wilkes-Barre. John Leisenring, at the age of seventeen years, had full charge of a division of the canal and railroad, while George Law and Asa Packer were contractors on the same division, and he remained in charge until its completion. After completing this work the Morris Canal Company, who were then enlarging their canal from Easton to Jersey City, through their chief engineer, secured his services as assistant, and he was placed in charge of the division between Dover, New Jersey, and Jersey City. He was also engaged in locating and surveying the railroad now known as the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, in which work he was associated with E. A. Douglass and General H. M. Negley.

About this time he engaged in the coal business, then in its infancy, which he saw was to be the controlling business of the region. He also built Sharp Mountain planes, on the property of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, for conveying the coal which he and others mined. This interesting engineering feature, which, christened the Switchback Railroad, after being used for many years, was abandoned at the completion of the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad tunnel into the Panther Creek Valley. In 1854 he removed from Ashton, now Lansford, Carbon county, where he had lived for nine years, to Eckly, Luzerne county, where he opened the Council Ridge mines, which are now operated by him, as well as many other mines in the same locality, he being specially identified with the pro-

duction of coal from the Buck Mountain vein, producing in 1881, in all, about one million tons. He organized and is still president of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, known as one of the most successful mining companies in the country.

On the death of E. A. Douglass, in 1859, Mr. Leisenring was chosen as his successor in charge of the works of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, during which time the navigation from White Haven down was almost totally destroyed by the great freshet of June, 1862. The works from Mauch Chunk to Easton were repaired with wonderful rapidity, and the energy and efficiency shown by Mr. Leisenring in their construction was commended on all hands. The navigation from White Haven to Mauch Chunk was not restored, because in the judgment of Mr. Leisenring, the destruction of life and property was so great as to be sufficient ground for declining to incur the risk of a repetition, and in order to retain the business he suggested and recommended the building of a railroad between the same points.

After completing this work, which gave the company a line of railroad from Wilkes-Barre to Mauch Chunk, Mr. Leisenring saw that to secure the full benefit of this road it would be necessary to have a railroad from Mauch Chunk to Easton, to connect with roads in New Jersey, so that the operations of the company need not be suspended during the winter months, but that business could go on continuously. In carrying out this plan, which was promptly adopted by the company, the road was laid out and completed with steel rails, which were the first importation of any consequence, and the whole fifty miles are still in use and doing good service, showing the forethought and sound judgment of its promoter. The iron bridges crossing the two rivers, Lehigh and Delaware, at Easton, have been considered a masterly piece of engineering both in their location and construction. In view of the large business which he expected from the Wyoming region, he designed and built three inclined planes which were used to raise the coal from the Wyoming Valley, a perpendicular height of about one

thousand feet, divided in planes of about a mile each in length. These planes are constructed with a capacity to raise daily two thousand cars, or ten thousand to twelve thousand tons, at an expense of but little more than the minimum cost per mile of transportation on a railroad of ordinary grade, thus saving to the company over four-fifths of the cost of hauling the same coal in cars by locomotives, as it would have required over thirteen miles of railroad to overcome the same elevation. These are thought to be the most effective planes in the world.

Having brought to a successful issue all these plans for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canals and railroads, the increasing cares of his various enterprises made it necessary for him to resign the active charge of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's extended business; and, the company being loath to lose his services, urged upon his acceptance the position of consulting engineer and member of the board of managers, which latter position he still holds. About this time there came a struggle among transporting companies to secure control of coal lands, in which, owing to his well-known familiarity with the geological formations in the coal regions, Mr. Leisenring was invited to join the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, of which he was elected a director, and whose terminal facilities were such as to enable them to compete successfully for a large business. A lease was secured by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey of the canals and roads of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, securing thereby the tonnage of the mines owned by that company and others, including those of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company. The mines of the latter company, together with other purchases, were merged into the property of the company, now known as the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company. In gathering these properties the advice and counsel of Mr. Leisenring were sought, and he selected the lands, which are now conceded to be as valuable as any, and to be the finest body of connected coal land

owned by any of the corporations in the same neighborhood, and having all of the best veins of coal in perfection.

Mr. Leisenring was also a director of this latter company, and was appointed its consulting engineer. He originated the Lehigh and Luzerne Coal Company, which purchased three thousand acres of excellent coal land in Newport township, Luzerne county, and was made its president, in which office he continued until the property passed into the possession of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company by an advantageous sale. This property afterward was merged into the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company. The near approach of the time when the anthracite coal fields would be unable to supply the increasing demands made upon them, and the necessity of providing new avenues for business operations, led him to the consideration of coke as a fuel for the manufacture of iron, steel and other manufactures. With this end in view, an examination was made of several tracts from which he and his associates selected the property which now belongs to the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company. The Connellsville coking-coal basin is about thirty miles long, by an average of two and one-half miles wide. The company's property occupies about six miles in length of the heart of this basin, covering eight thousand five hundred acres of land, every foot of which contains the celebrated seam of coking-coal. These facts, together with other advantages, demonstrated the great value of this company's estate. Judge Leisenring is president of the board of directors.

After the dissolution of the Carbon Iron Company, at Parryville, in 1876, which was caused by the financial panic of 1873, Judge Leisenring, together with others, bought in the property and organized the Carbon Iron and Pipe Company, which has since been doing a prosperous business. Among the more recent and extensive enterprises he has engaged in is the organization of the Virginia Coal and Iron Company, in 1881, under the laws of the state of Virginia, he being elected

president of the same. The property bought by this company embraces one hundred thousand acres of land located in Virginia, near the Tennessee and Kentucky border lines, covering a fine agricultural country, and containing large quantities of hematite and fossil iron ore, together with six veins of different varieties of coal, among others a rich vein of cannel coal, which until late years was imported and sold at an exorbitant price. There is enough coal above the water-level on this land alone to supply the market with one million tons a year for one thousand years. It also contains large quantities of valuable black walnut and white oak. In the following year the Holsten Steel and Iron Company was organized, with Judge Leisenring as president, its object being to utilize the products of the above company in preparing them for market. They built a narrow-gauge railroad from Bristol, Tennessee, sixty-five miles long, which when completed gave them an outlet for their products. He is also owner of a tract of land that contains large beds of Tennessee marble, and is one of the originators and heaviest stockholders of the Shenandoah National Bank.

In the year 1861 Mr. Leisenring returned to Mauch Chunk, taking up his abode in his present beautiful residence, which together with its desirable location and handsomely laid-out and well cared for grounds, places it among the most elegant homes in the state. Being a man of generous heart, his acts of kindness and benevolence have been many. His sympathies and assistance have always been with the citizens of Mauch Chunk in their hour of need, or when any public improvement was needed or desired. In him we have a man who is universally esteemed, honored and respected by all who know him. He has no desire for political advancement, preferring the more congenial walks of private life, although he accepted the office of associate judge, to which he was elected in 1871, for a five-year term, by a very handsome majority. The Republican state convention which met at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1884, showed its appreciation of



a trusted member of the party and citizen of the commonwealth by placing his name at the head of the line of presidential electors.

Mr. Leisenring married, May 12, 1844, Caroline Bertsch, eldest daughter of Daniel and Katherine Bertsch, five children being the issue of their union, three daughters and two sons.

COLONEL CHRISTOPHER T. O'NEILL, active, in commercial circles in Allentown, Pennsylvania, is distinguished by a brilliant military record which includes twenty-five years service in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in which he has risen from the ranks to the command of a regiment, active participation in the Spanish American War, and his elevation to the high position of commander of the Spanish-American War Veterans, Department of Pennsylvania, with the relative rank of brigadier-general.

Colonel O'Neill was born in Merthyr-Tydvil, South Wales, June 24, 1856. His parents were Christopher and Elizabeth (Jones) O'Neill. The father was a native of Swansea, South Wales, born December 24, 1831; he was a Roman Catholic in religion, and after coming to America was a Democrat in politics. The mother was a daughter of Edward Jones, and was born in Hereford, England. Young O'Neill was an infant when his parents immigrated, and his training was essentially American. He received a liberal education in the parochial schools of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and completed a broad business course in a commercial college. In early manhood he entered upon what was destined to be an active career, in which his ability and fidelity secured for him repeated advancement to more important positions. From 1879 to 1884 he was telegraph operator and clerk in the office of the Allentown Rolling Mills. For a year following he was bookkeeper for the Vulcan Dynamite Company, and made a successful closure of its affairs. He was then for a short time chief clerk for the Hancock Chemical Company in New York City. In 1886 he returned to Allentown to take a position in the offices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This he soon resigned to become private secretary to Mr. Louis Soleliac at the Adelaide

Silk Mills. In 1887 he returned to the Allentown Rolling Mills, where he remained until February 1, 1891, when he was appointed superintendent of the state arsenal at Harrisburg by Governor Robert E. Pattison. On the expiration of his commission in 1895 he became identified with the Hanover Silk Company, opening a sales office in New York city, but retaining his residence in Allentown. In 1896 he engaged in a mercantile business in Allentown, and in connection therewith inaugurated an independent telephone system connecting the neighboring cities and towns, and was so engaged until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when he laid aside all interests to devote his services to his country.

He was excellently prepared for the latter service by reason of his previous long connection with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He had enlisted as a private in Company D, Fourth Regiment, August 16, 1879, and had been rapidly advanced in rank. He was made corporal August 11, 1881; sergeant June 21, 1884; appointed sergeant-major by Colonel T. H. Good, August 16, 1884, and adjutant by Colonel S. D. Lehr, August 3, 1887. He was elected major on July 1, 1890, and lieutenant-colonel on December 11, same year and was re-elected July 18, 1896.

When the National Guard of Pennsylvania was being organized for active service for the Spanish-American war, he was lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—the first regiment in the state to be mustered into the service of the United States, and one of the three regiments out of the fifteen furnished by Pennsylvania which saw actual service abroad. Colonel O'Neill was with his regiment in the rendezvous camp at Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, and in the United States encampment at Chickamauga, Georgia. It formed a part of the Porto Rico expedition, and in active campaign was divided, the Second Battalion being posted at Guayama, and the Third at Arroyo. The First Battalion, under command of Colonel O'Neill, was posted on the Cayey road, in support of the United States field batteries, and was





*C. H. O'Neill*



about to go into service on the morning of August 13, 1898, when General Miles made announcement of the peace protocol, and the impending hostilities were arrested. Although these operations were unattended by actual battle, the services engaged in by Colonel O'Neill and his men were arduous and exhausting, involving great hardships on forced marches, ceaseless vigilance in outpost duty, incessant skirmishing, and severe privations owing to an inefficient commissariat. His regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States on November 16, 1898, and Colonel O'Neill returned home.

In April following (1898) he was elected highway commissioner, in which capacity, he served until July 15, 1901, when he resigned to accept his present responsible situation with the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. While discharging faithfully and with signal ability the duties attaching to his vocation, Colonel O'Neill continued an unabated interest in the National Guard. After his discharge from the service of the United States, he was, on November 18, 1899, elected to the colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment, succeeding Colonel David B. Case and was unanimously re-elected November 16, 1904. The latter ceremony was brief but exceedingly interesting. Twenty-seven officers of the regiment took part in the election. After the result was announced, General Gobin addressed Colonel O'Neill, congratulating him upon the excellent service he had performed, commending the regiment for its efficiency, and wishing for it and its commander a happy and prosperous future. Colonel O'Neill thanked the officers for their confidence and approval, and then entertained them at the Livingston Club. The day was made further notable by a peculiarly impressive event. On this very day, six years before, the Fourth Regiment had been mustered out of service at the ending of the Spanish-American war. The Daughters of the American Revolution considered the occasion propitious for the unveiling of a tablet in front of the court house, and to this end held their annual state conference in Allentown. The various military organizations paraded, and included Colonel S. D. Lehr and the

former officers and members of the Fourth Regiment; the United Spanish War Veterans; the field and staff of the Fourth Regiment, with Companies D and B; Company I of the Thirteenth Regiment; the Union Veteran Legion, and the local Grand Army Posts. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Robert Iredell, regent of Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It bore the insignia of the order which she represented, and the following inscription: "In grateful recognition of the patriotic services rendered by Companies B and D, Fourth Regiment, P. V. I., this tablet is erected by Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. November 16, 1904." Mrs. Iredell's remarks were responded to by Judge Frank M. Trexler in behalf of the county, and by Mayor F. E. Lewis in behalf of the city. Extended remarks were made by General Gobin.

As commander of his regiment Colonel O'Neill has participated in four annual encampments of the state troupes, and in the parade at Washington City upon the occasion of the inauguration of President McKinley on March 4, 1901. With his regiment he was under arms for forty days restoring law and order at Shenandoah and the Panther Creek Valley, in September and October, 1900. This was a most exacting tour of duty, under conditions the most critical. Three regiments—the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth—were placed under the command of General J. P. S. Gobin. The Eighth and Twelfth were relieved from duty after three weeks' service, leaving the Fourth to alone meet the crisis. So admirable was the discipline of the regiment and determined the spirit of its commander that the disturbance was quelled and the mob of five thousand men dispersed, on the morning of October 17, without the firing of a shot.

Again in the great strike of 1902, his regiment was called into service, and succeeding in restoring order at Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county, after which the regiment was sent to Luzerne county and divided in two sections—one posted with headquarters at Nanticoke, and the other at Plymouth, performing a most satisfactory tour of active duty for thirty-eight days.

Colonel O'Neill was among the founders of the military order of Spanish-American War Veterans, and in January, 1900, he was appointed by Commander-in-Chief Hulings to the post of provisional commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, with the relative rank of brigadier-general, and he devoted himself to the duties of the position with such diligence and enthusiasm that in less than two months he had formed more than twenty camps of the order in his department. At the annual department meeting at Harrisburg, in July, 1901, Colonel O'Neill was unanimously elected department commander, despite his earnest wish to be relieved, and at the urgent solicitation of all the delegates he consented to serve another term. During his administration more than fifty camps were organized in Pennsylvania, and it was General O'Neill's distinction to receive generous recognition as the able, efficient and genial commander of the banner department of the organization.

Colonel O'Neill is also a member of other leading military societies—the Military Order of Foreign Wars; the United States Service Institution; the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania; and an associate member of Post No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also connected with various fraternal and social bodies—Court Manhattan, Foresters of America, in which he is past chief ranger and representative to the Grand and Supreme Courts of the Order; the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in which he has been recording secretary and treasurer, and delegate to the state convention; Calvary Council, Knights of Columbus, in which he is a past grand knight and a delegate to state and national conventions; and Red Hawk Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. In addition to the public positions which he has filled, as heretofore noted, he was clerk of the common council of Allentown from 1883 to 1885, and was re-elected in 1885 to serve a second two year term.

Colonel O'Neill was married May 30, 1880, to Miss Margaret Cecelia Gorman, a native of

Allentown, and a graduate of its public schools. Of this marriage have been born two children, John and Anne.

GEN. WILLIAM LILLY. In the death of General William Lilly, the city of Mauch Chunk was deprived of one of its most talented and honored citizens, and the commonwealth of one of its most accomplished statesmen.

He was born at Penn Yan, New York, June 3, 1821. He was a lad of seventeen when he came with his parents to Mauch Chunk, and he at once entered upon a life of industry and responsibility, at that early age being entrusted with the duties of a conductor on the Beaver Meadow Railroad. He rendered acceptable service in that capacity for a period of six years, and then became identified with the Hazelton Railway, a branch of line which included the Penn Haven inclined-plane track to Hazelton, this branch also connecting with Parryville by canal, and each in the coal carrying business. Mr. Lilly later became associated with Ario Pardee, J. Gillingham Fell and George B. Markle, in the coal business at Jeddo. The last but by no means least important enterprise which engaged his attention was the management of the extensive colliery at Park Place, in which he was associated with the firm of Lentz, Lilly & Company. In all these relations he displayed the best qualities of a well equipped man of affairs, and he contributed in large degree to the development of the mining and transportation interests of the region, and was ranked among the leading promoters and managers along those lines.

While General Lilly thus bore a prominent part in industrial and commercial affairs, he was more widely known for his services in public life. He first came into prominence in connection with the military establishment of the state. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the ranks of the militia, and through successive promotions, won by his courage and fine soldierly qualities, he arrived at the rank of colonel, and finally that of brigadier-general.

In politics, General Lilly was a Democrat of



the old school, and his first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk. He acted with the party until 1862, when, the Civil war being then in progress, and the fate of the nation at stake, he gave his allegiance to the party then headed by President Lincoln. He remained a Republican thenceforward and to the end of his life, and was one of its most radical and uncompromising exponents, advocating its principles and policies with enthusiasm and ability. To him the maintenance of the Union was dependable upon a continuance of power in Republican hands. This end obtained, the party appealed to him on industrial and economic grounds. The party had inaugurated a new tariff system in order to provide means, in part, for carrying on the war, and now it had elaborated the system to promote American industries by affording them protection against foreign merchants and manufacturers. Pennsylvania, by reason of its great mineral resources and manufacturing capacity, was particularly interested, yet there were many opponents to the doctrine of protection, and advocates of the home mechanic and manufacturer were long kept in active employment in the work of political and economic education. Among these advocates none was more zealous, more capable, more aggressive or more invincible than was General Lilly. He frequently sat as a delegate in the state and national conventions of the Republican party, and his influence was at various times discernible in the language of its platforms with reference to the protective tariff. In 1868 he was prominently mentioned for the gubernatorial nomination, and in the nominating convention he was defeated by so small a plurality as to make it evident that he would have been made the candidate had he conducted a personal campaign, a course to which he was disinclined by reason of want of particular political ambition, and of the exactions of his business. In 1892 he was elected congressman-at-large, and his personal popularity found attestation in the fact that he led his ticket, receiving 32,391 votes as against 32,215 cast for General Harrison, his plurality being 176 more than was that of the distinguished presidential candidate.

As a member of Congress, General Lilly acquitted himself most usefully and honorably. A forceful speaker he cherished no ambition of oratory and spoke but seldom. He was reckoned, however, among the most industrious members of the house, and his services in the committee room were of much value. At his death he was the senior member of the body in point of age, and, as a striking coincidence, may be mentioned the fact that within a few days occurred the death of Hon. Charles O'Neill, the "Father of the House" in point of duration of service. Between these two men, much alike in disposition, habits of thought and conceptions of principle and policies, subsisted a long and most intimate personal friendship.

The death of General Lilly, which occurred on December 1, 1893, was regarded as a severe loss to the community, which held him in honor for his ability and nobility of character and in affection for his worth as a citizen and neighbor. He was by nature a leader of men, whether in business or in public affairs, yet holding authority with so light a hand that no resentment was kindled against him. The expressions of regret at his taking off were many and touching, nor was there among them any more full of significance than the sentences of one obituary sketch: "Even death failed to stamp out the strong lineaments that denoted the leading characteristics of the man—nobleness of purpose on the open brow; firmness and determination in the strong lines of the face; and yet, withal, a kindly gentle expression." His character was well summarized in the resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the First National Bank of Mauch Chunk, of which body he had been a member from the founding of the institution:

"Resolved, That our community has been deprived of one of its most excellent and enterprising members. He was just and honorable in all his ways, fearless for the right, and open-handed where there was need. Beginning life in humble circumstances and with limited educational facilities, by energy and application he succeeded in self-education and in making a princely fortune.

"Resolved, That the state and nation had need of his counsel and civic virtues, for in times of distress, financial and industrial depression, his voice and experience would have been invaluable in measures for relief and encouragement."

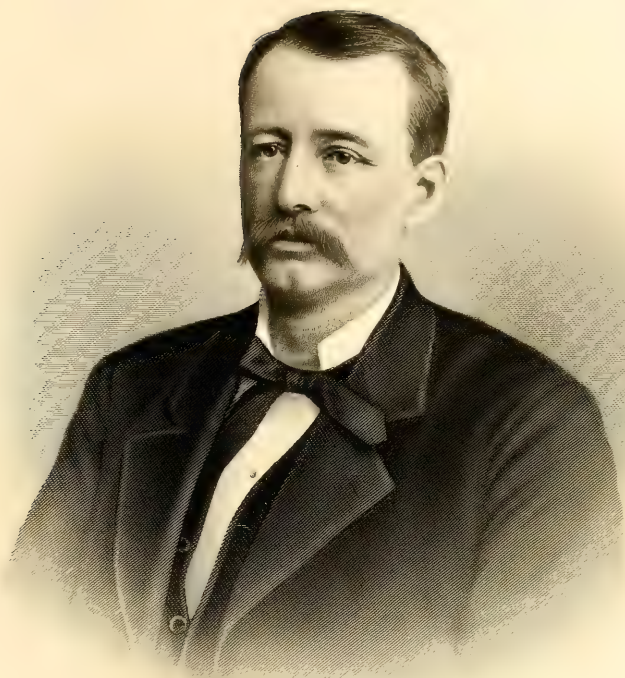
The funeral was attended by an immense concourse, among which was a large delegation representing the congress of the United States. That body also took appropriate action, and its tribute to the life and character of the deceased statesman, as expressed by various members of congress upon the floor of the house, was given permanence in a memorial volume issued from the government printing office.

THE YOUNG FAMILY, The Young family has figured prominently in the development of the Lehigh Valley for more than a century, representatives of the name leaving their impress upon the material progress, political, social, intellectual and moral advancement of eastern Pennsylvania. The first of the name of whom we have authentic record is Christian Young, who was proprietor of a store at Clader's Lime Kilns in Hanover township, Lehigh county. He was a native of Milford township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and in early manhood married Catherine Strassburger, who was an aunt of Rev. M. S. Straussburger. After the birth of their son Joseph, Christian Young returned with his family to Milford township, Bucks county, where he conducted a store and also engaged in the operation of a farm. Several years prior to his death he established a dyeing and weaving business and remained in active connection with that enterprise up to the time of his demise, which occurred when he was fifty-seven years of age. He was a member of the Mennonite church.

Joseph Young, son of Christian and Catherine Young, and the grandfather of Edward Mark Young, the only living representative of the family in Allentown, was born in Hanover township, Lehigh county, December 31, 1812, and was one of a family of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. In his early youth he accompanied his parents on their removal to Milford township, Bucks county, and there learned the

trade of dyeing and weaving with his father, but it did not prove a congenial occupation to him, and when he was a youth of fifteen he went to Bethlehem, where he learned the blacksmith's trade with Mr. Warner. On the completion of his term of apprenticeship he removed to Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in blacksmithing until 1832. He then took up his abode in Allentown and entered the employment of Joseph Kramer, a coach maker doing business on Seventh street. Subsequently he was employed successively by Major William Fry and Stephen Barber, and on leaving the latter service entered into partnership with Reuben Guth and Augustus L. Ruhe in the printing and book business. They were the publishers of the "Lecha Patriot," and Mr. Young was thus identified with the business interests of Allentown for some time. Finally, however, he retired from the firm and joined his former partner, Stephen Barber, in the establishment of a hardware store, which was one of the first business enterprises of the kind in Allentown. It developed with the growth of the city, becoming a large and profitable concern. Mr. Barber erected a building at 724 Hamilton street, into which the hardware stock was moved. Later the store was established at 740 Hamilton street, where the business has since been carried on by the son and grandson of Mr. Young. Various changes occurred in the firm from time to time. Mark S. Young, a brother of Joseph Young, and Reuben P. Steckel were admitted to a partnership, at which time the firm name of Barber & Young was changed to Barber, Young & Company. The senior partner died in 1860, and the present style of M. S. Young & Company was assumed, although different partners have been connected with the concern. Colonel E. B. Young, son of Joseph Young, was admitted, and upon his death his son Harry succeeded him, but the latter died June 16, 1888. Edward Mark Young, son of Colonel E. B. Young, later became a member of the firm.

Joseph Young was prominent and influential in public affairs in Allentown, and in 1838 became a charter member of the Humane Fire Company. He took part in the first firemen's parade



*E. B. Young*





in Allentown on the 26th of August, 1843, with Mayor Strauss as chief marshal. A cold water fight in the business center of the city ended the day's sport. Hon. R. E. Wright, R. Strauss and Joseph R. Newhard were also members of the company. In 1841-42-43-44 Joseph Young was a member of the town council, Charles Seip and Peter Newhard being the burgesses. During the last two years of his incumbency he was chairman of the board. His political support was given to the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. He gave of his time and means to its advancement, and exercised considerable influence in local political circles. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated John C. Fremont as its first candidate for the presidency, and in 1860 he was again a delegate, and in the latter convention he had a serious discussion with Simon Cameron because of his stalwart championship of Abraham Lincoln. His life was ever actuated by honorable principles and noble purposes. In his youth he was confirmed in the Reformed church, and upon his removal to Allentown placed his membership in Zion's Reformed church, of which he became an active and leading member, serving as deacon of the church and as superintendent of the Sunday school. He labored earnestly for the advancement of the cause and the extension of its influence until failing health necessitated his retirement from church work as well as other activities of life.

In 1834 Joseph Young was married to Hannah Blumer, a granddaughter of Rev. Abraham Blumer, who was pastor of Zion Reformed Church, Allentown, during the Revolutionary war. Their only son was Colonel Edward Blumer Young. He was born in Allentown on the 6th of September, 1836, and pursued his education in Allentown Seminary under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Kessler. He was in his sixteenth year when he went to Bellefonte, Center county, Pennsylvania, and entered upon an apprenticeship at the watchmaker's trade, covering a term of nearly three years. He never followed that pursuit, however, but returned home to enter the hard-

ware store of Barber, Young & Company in the capacity of a clerk. He thus served until 1859, when he was admitted to a partnership and entered upon a career as a merchant that was at once successful and honorable. In his business affairs he was straightforward, prompt and reliable, and his enterprise and diligence were potent factors in the extension of the business, which became one of the leading mercantile interests of Allentown.

In citizenship Colonel Young was equally enterprising and progressive, and gave earnest and effective co-operation to every measure which he believed would contribute to the general good. No public trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree, and he won the entire unreserved confidence of the public through the faithful discharge of the duties which were given to his care. He was called to various public offices, serving in early manhood as a member of the select council of Allentown from the second ward. For a number of years he was the treasurer of the Columbia Fire Company, and took deep interest and great pride in the development of the excellent fire department of Allentown. His patriotic spirit and loyal devotion to his country were aroused, and in 1862, when the rebel troops invaded Pennsylvania, he entered the service with the state militia. In June, 1863, upon the second invasion, he enlisted as first lieutenant in Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. His regiment was subsequently mustered into the United States service and joined the Army of the Potomac at Waynesboro, participating in the engagement at Wrightsville. The public service, however, which most endeared Colonel Young to his fellow townsmen was that which he rendered them as mayor of Allentown. In the spring of 1876 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of chief executive of the municipality, and after a stubborn contest was elected by a majority of sixty-nine votes. He was filling the office during the memorable labor riots of 1877, and so conducted the affairs of the city that he won the highest commendation of all law-abiding people. Bloodshed and riot occurred in other places, but Mayor

Young, comprehending the gravity of the situation and realizing the responsibility which developed upon him, held the reins of government with firm hand and maintained law and order, quelling the disturbing spirit that would have brought about scenes of violence. His administration is certainly one of the most notable in the history of Allentown. His influence in political circles, however, was not restricted to the city in which he made his home. He was recognized as one of the prominent Republicans of the state, and represented Lehigh county as a member of the state central committee. He was also chairman of the Republican county committee for a number of years, and was frequently the representative of his county in the state conventions. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, and he served as a member of the staffs of Governor Hartranft and of Governor Hoyt. He was also appointed one of the prison inspectors of Lehigh county, and his services in that board were characterized by the same excellent qualities ever manifest in his business and administrative relations. Political honors and emoluments, however, had little attraction for him, and he never sought office as a reward for party fealty, but gave his support to the principles which he believed contained the best elements of good government, working for his party because he believed it to be the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to support his honest political convictions. He was fearless in defense of what he believed, yet was never bitterly aggressive, and he won the highest respect of the opposition as well as the leaders of his own party.

The influence of Colonel Young was felt in equally strong measure in fraternal circles. He attained high rank in Masonry, holding membership in Barger Lodge, F. and A. M.; Allentown Chapter, R. A. M.; Allentown Council, R. & S. M.; Allentown Commandery, K. T., and Philadelphia Consistory, S. P. R. S. He filled the highest office in each of the York rite bodies, and was recognized as one of the best informed Masons in the tenets of the craft in the state. He was also an active member of the Grand

Army of the Republic, and assisted in the organization of Post No. 87, Allentown, which since his death has been named in his honor. He was its first commander, and at the time of his demise was serving as quartermaster. His opinions carried weight in the Pennsylvania department, and he was at one time a member of the council of administration of the state and represented his post at many encampments. He gave freely of his means to the cause of Christianity, and although not a member served as a trustee of the Presbyterian church.

Colonel Young died December 30, 1879, in the forty-fourth year of his age. It was said that he had no enemy, for his personal characteristics, his unflinching honor in business, political and social relations, and his loyalty to his honest convictions, endeared him to all with whom he was associated. He is survived by his wife and one son, who are residents of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Young bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Kuhns, and was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Her parents were Peter and Elizabeth (Knerr) Kuhns, and the latter was a daughter of Andrew and Catherine Elizabeth (Schall) Knerr. Andrew Knerr and his brother John were the only sons of Abraham Knerr, who was born in Lowhill, Pennsylvania, in 1704, and emigrated to the Lehigh valley in 1748, taking up three hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Allentown. He thus established a family which has since been represented in this part of the state.

Edward Mark Young, only son of Colonel Edward B. and Mary A. Young, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1866. Having acquired his early education in the public schools he afterward attended Muhlenberg College until he had completed one-half of the work of the junior year. He then entered upon his business career in the store of M. S. Young & Company, in order to familiarize himself with mercantile methods and the hardware trade in particular. The business, which was established in 1843 by his grandfather, and in which the family has been interested for over sixty years, is successfully conducted at this writing by Edward M. Young and his associates. The safe conserva-





*A. W. Butler*



tive policy inaugurated at the beginning has always been followed, and the progressive methods of the present have also been introduced, making the enterprise one of the leading concerns of Allentown. To other fields of labor Mr. Young has extended his efforts. In November, 1897, he assisted in organizing the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, was for some years its secretary and treasurer, and is now filling the latter position. The six plants of this company have a capacity of ten thousand barrels per day, employing about sixteen hundred men. Mr. Young has also for eight years been the president of the Allentown Steam Heating and Power Company, is a director in the Bethlehem Silk Company, and vice-president of the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

Like his father and grandfather, Edward Mark Young has been associated with the political social and religious life of Allentown. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention which met in St. Louis and nominated Major William McKinley for the presidency. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian church, and for six years was a member of the board of control of education in Allentown.

ALEXANDER WILSON BUTLER was during a long and active life an important factor in business affairs in Mauch Chunk, as well as principal leader in all efforts looking to the development of the highest interests of the community. He was a man of the noblest character, and his example and life works are recognized as of enduring value.

Mr. Butler was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1823, son of William Butler. The father was among the early arrivals at Mauch Chunk, coming as a foundryman, and subsequently engaging in business upon his own account as a railway building contractor. He lived a life of great activity and was satisfactorily successful. He took a prominent part in community affairs and was repeatedly elected tax collector. He was an Episcopalian in religion, and was among the founders of St. Mark's

church. He reared a large family, among whom was Joseph, his eldest son, during his lifetime one of the most familiar and best regarded characters in Mauch Chunk, who was for many years a justice and an associate judge. He was a Methodist in religion, and one of the first of that sect to appear in the town.

Alexander W. Butler was the youngest child of his parents, and was in his infancy when they made their removal to Mauch Chunk. The little mountainous settlement was just in the beginning of its industrial career, and educational advantages, as measured from present standards, were of the most meagre description. The only school was one taught by an Irishman named "Jimmy" Nolan, an eccentric but scholarly man, who thoroughly grounded his pupils in the elementary branches, and whose distinction it was to afford practically their entire education to many who came to be known as among the most prominent men of affairs in the Lehigh Valley. It was in this school and under this teacher that young Butler was privileged to attend during a few winters.

While yet a lad he entered upon a life of self-support, beginning as a clerk in a general store at Maria Furnace (now known as Harrity) in Carbon county. He subsequently became bookkeeper at the store of the Mauch Chunk Foundry, and occupied that position until 1855. In that year was organized the Mauch Chunk Bank, and Mr. Butler, now nearly thirty years of age, was appointed bookkeeper, and he served as such until 1862, when the First National Bank of Mauch Chunk was organized as successor to the institution first named. Under the new organization Mr. Butler was made cashier, and he was subsequently elected vice-president, and occupied that position until his death. Mr. Butler's connection with banking affairs covered the long period of thirty-four years, and was marked by the highest degree of capability and the highest standards of honor, commercial and personal. His entire business career wanted but three years of being a half-century in duration. This period was coincident with the entire history of Mauch Chunk,

from its beginning and through all the stages of its development, culminating in its present position of commanding importance in the industrial and financial world. He was identified not only with the interests which afforded him a vocation, but with whatever was for the advancement of the community, along material and moral lines, affording not only the forceful aid of his personal effort, but liberal pecuniary assistance out of his private means. To him was primarily due the credit for procuring the erection of the Concert Hall. He secured the larger amount of the building fund of \$30,000, and to him was committed the superintendence of the work of construction and furnishings—tasks which he discharged to the entire satisfaction of the community. During his entire manhood life he was a devoted member of St. Mark's (Protestant Episcopal) church, in which he was for many years a vestryman and the parish treasurer. He was a sincere Christian and an ideal citizen. His personal traits, his geniality and warmth of heart, his charity for the erring, and his benevolence when want or woe made their appeal, endeared him to all his fellows. His death occurred on April 3, 1889, and the sad event was viewed by the people of the city as not only a public loss but a personal bereavement.

Mr. Butler, in 1849, married Anna M., daughter of John Richards, a prominent ironmaster of New Jersey. Five children were born to the union: William R. and Harry A., of Mauch Chunk; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Laird H. Barber; Mary, the wife of Chester A. Broman of New York city; and Fanny of Mauch Chunk.

C. A. REX, of Mauch Chunk, who is proprietor of the largest department store in Carbon county, was born August 3, 1845, in Mahoney, Pennsylvania.

The establishment of the family in this section of the state antedates the beginning of the nineteenth century. The first of the name of whom we have authentic record was George Rex, the grandfather of C. A. Rex, who lived in Lehigh county. He was a man prominent in local affairs,

and served as justice of the peace for many years. His political support was given to the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the Republican party. His religious connection was with the Lutheran church. His children were Stephen, Nathan, Thomas, Ephraim, Mary, Sarah and Polly. Ephraim Rex, the father, was a native of Lehigh county, born in Washington township in 1813. He was reared on a farm, and in early manhood took up his abode in Mauch Chunk where he engaged in the transfer business. He attended the Lutheran church, and voted with the Republican party. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Schadal, and their children were C. A., Edward, George Milton, William, Elizabeth and Mary. Ephraim Rex died in 1878, and his wife in 1895, at the age of seventy-two years.

C. A. Rex, having obtained his education in the public schools, spent much of his early life in assisting his father, and for two years was a messenger for the Adams Express Company. In 1866 he entered mercantile circles in Mauch Chunk as a member of the firm of Ritter & Rex. After a short time he withdrew from the partnership and began business on his own account with a small stock of goods, his capital being limited. Through capable management and sound business judgment, however, he was enabled to enlarge his store in order to meet the growing demands of his trade, and has developed an enterprise which now enables him to take a place in the foremost ranks of the merchants of Lehigh valley, being proprietor of the largest department store in Carbon county. Intricate business problems he readily masters, and his keen discrimination, supplemented by unflagging energy and unfaltering enterprise, have formed the foundation upon which he has builded his prosperity. He is a director of the Mauch Chunk National Bank, and was one of the organizers and directors of the Mauch Chunk Electric Light Company. He also owns and conducted a large dairy farm in Mahoney Valley.

His interest in the city has been manifest by his active co-operation in many movements for the general good along social, intellectual and

moral lines. He was chief burgess of Mauch Chunk for three successive terms, and he is the president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was chairman of its building committee when its present beautiful building was erected. For thirty-one years he has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school at East Mauch Chunk, and is a steward of the church and a trustee of the same congregation. He and his wife take a deep interest in missionary work, and have been helpful factors in every department of church activity. He believes it the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to support the political measures which he deems to contain the best elements of good government, and his study of the issues of the day has led him to give his allegiance to the Republican party. He belongs to the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. Mr. Rex has traveled quite extensively, having been eight times in Europe, and around the world, visiting the many places of modern and historic interest in the orient and the occident.

Mr. Rex was first married to Harriet Knickerbocker, a daughter of George Knickerbocker, of East Mauch Chunk. Three children of this union all died in childhood, and the mother died in 1871. In 1873 Mr. Rex wedded Miss Mary E. Behee, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Behee, and of their two children, one died in infancy. The surviving son, Harry Lloyd Rex, was educated in the common schools and in Cheltenham Military Academy, and is now engaged in business with his father. He married Albert Sims, of Waco, Texas, a daughter of Colonel Albert Sims, of Ohio, and later of Waco, Texas.

WILLIAM G. FREYMAN, attorney at law, of Mauch Chunk, a leading member of the Carbon county bar, is a native of Mahoning township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and was born July 4, 1838. He is the son of George and Catherine (Kistler) Freyman, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer and carpenter, and also engaged in merchandising, and spent his last days in Carbon county, where he died in 1849.

His paternal grandfather, Jacob Freyman, and his wife, were both natives of Northampton county. John Kistler and his wife, maternal grandparents of William G. Freyman, were also natives of Northampton county. They were of German lineage, their families having immigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania in a very early day.

William G. Freyman was educated in the public and high schools of Carbon county, and taught school for five terms. He entered the army during the war of the Rebellion, and served as orderly sergeant of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. After his discharge he was commissioned lieutenant and recruited a company, but before it was mustered into service the war closed and he returned home.

Mr. Freyman spent twelve years as a surveyor and civil engineer, and also engaged in merchandising. He pursued his law studies under General Charles Albright, at Mauch Chunk, entering his office in 1871, and in 1873 was admitted to the bar. He then became associated as a partner with his former preceptor, under the name of Albright & Freyman, and continued in that relation until the death of General Albright, in 1880. This firm was engaged in the celebrated Mollie Maguire trials. After practicing alone for several years, Mr. Freyman formed with Mr. James Keifer, who had been a student in his office, a copartnership which continued five years under the name of Freyman & Keifer. He next farmed a partnership with Mr. Horace Heydt, who had been a student in his office, under the name of Freyman & Heydt, which continued until the introduction into the firm of Mr. Eugene O. Nothstein, a nephew of Mr. Freyman, who was also a student in his office, when the firm name was changed to Freyman, Heydt & Nothstein. Since September, 1901, when Mr. Heydt was appointed president judge by the governor, the practice has been conducted under the name of Freyman & Nothstein. The practice of the firm, general in character, has embraced a wide range of important cases and has been, perhaps, more extensive than that of any other firm in the county. Special attention has



been given to litigation involving original land titles both in Carbon and adjoining counties.

Mr. Freyman, although an active Republican, has never sought or held political office. He has been very successful as a lawyer and financier. He is attorney for several corporations, a director of the Prince Manufacturing Company, and of the Carbon Metallic Paint Company, and vice-president of the Mauch Chunk Trust Company. He is also interested in four farms and in other enterprises. Some years ago Mr. Freyman purchased a portion of the mountain side behind and above his residence, and commenced to terrace it, and has now a very productive garden on what was before a barren and cheerless waste. There are twenty-two of these terraces, and they are connected by a flight of stairs three hundred and fifty-three in number. The height of the upper terrace above the street is about two hundred feet, and at an elevation of about one hundred and fifty feet an arbor is located which commands a fine view of the town in both directions. A portion of the terrace is devoted to flowers and fruit and ornamental trees, while the remainder is used as a vegetable garden. Mr. Freyman has met with great success in the cultivation of plums, peaches, grapes and strawberries, and all other small fruits. This is probably the only garden of its kind in the country. Constructed as it is on the side of a very steep mountain, it is an object of curiosity to strangers visiting the town for the first time. Just behind the fence at the top runs the famous "Switch Back," which attracts thousands of people annually.

In 1865 Mr. Freyman married Miss Matilda Gilbert, daughter of Mr. George Gilbert, an enterprising farmer of Mahoning township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania. They have no children living.

JOHN THOMAS, deceased, of Hokendauqua, was for many years a prominent representative of the iron industry in the Lehigh Valley. He was a son of David Thomas, who may be regarded as the father of the anthracite iron manufacturing interests of America. David Thomas

was born in South Wales on the 3d of November, 1794, and became connected with the iron industry in 1812. After following that business in his native country at various places, including Ynisedwin, Wales, he emigrated to America in May, 1839, reaching New York on the 5th of June. Mr. Thomas brought with him his entire family, including his wife Elizabeth and their five children.

One of these children was John Thomas, who was born at Ynisedwin, South Wales, on the 10th of September, 1829, and was therefore a lad of ten years when brought by his parents to the United States. The family home was maintained in Allentown for a short time, but the parents soon afterward removed to Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, where he spent his youth. He was educated in Allentown, and subsequently became a pupil at Nazareth Hall in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he perfected himself in various branches of English learning, and the knowledge thus acquired fitted him for a life of future usefulness. Having completed his studies he determined to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business of an iron master, and with that end in view entered the blacksmith shops of the Crane Iron Works. Having mastered this part of the business, he next entered the machine shop, and also worked in the furnaces, thus gaining a thorough and practical knowledge of the industry in every department, becoming qualified for the direction of the company's extensive business. On the retirement of his father, David Thomas, he succeeded him to the superintendency of the entire plant. This position he held and filled with ability until 1867, and his efforts there were so capably directed that almost phenomenal success attended the enterprise. In the year mentioned he resigned to accept the general superintendency of the Thomas Iron Works at Hokendauqua. Expressions of deep regret were heard when he left the Crane Iron Works, for he not only had the full confidence of the company, but also the unqualified respect and good will of the employees, because of his business ability, his social manner and his consideration for those who worked under him. Under the management of Mr. Thomas two new furnaces were built by the





*John Thomas*



Thomas Iron Company, and a high degree of prosperity attended this great productive industry. He continued in the superintendency until his death, which occurred March 18, 1897. Mr. Thomas was also largely identified with other enterprises and business interests of his locality. He was a director of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, was president of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company. The social and moral influence of his presence and that of his family also had a salutary effect on the moral atmosphere of Hokendauqua, and he left the impress of his individuality upon many lines of public progress and improvement there. For a number of years he served as one of the school directors of his borough. In politics he took an active interest, especially as the promoter of local advancement in behalf of the Republican party, but he sought or desired no political preferment for himself. In religious faith he was a member of the Presbyterian church of Hokendauqua, and contributed most liberally to its support. His wife and children are also identified with that church.

Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Helen Thomas, a daughter of Hopkin Thomas, of Catasauqua, May 7, 1855. Hopkin Thomas was born at Glamorganshire, South Wales, in 1793, and died May 12, 1878. In his native country he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Richards, who was born at Merthyr-Tydvil, South Wales. They emigrated to America in 1834, and Hopkin Thomas was for many years a master mechanic at the Crane Iron Works. He possessed an intimate knowledge of the business and a broad experience that well qualified him for the important position he occupied. As a citizen he exerted strong influence in behalf of public improvement, and he was both an honorable and honored man. To him and his wife were born the following named: William R., James Thomas, of the Davies Thomas Company, Mrs. Mary McKee, Mrs. Helen Thomas, Jane, and Mrs. Kate M. Fuller. The surviving children of John and Helen Thomas are David H., who now has

charge of the company's furnaces; Miriam, Bessie H., Samuel R., Catherine V., and John W.

David H. Thomas, son of John and Helen Thomas, was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Reader, and their children are David R., Elizabeth R. and J. R. Thomas. Samuel R. Thomas, the second son of John Thomas, married Miss Bessie Laury, a daughter of A. C. Laury, and a great-granddaughter of the Hon. David Laury, of Laury, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Miriam. John W. Thomas, the third son of John Thomas, married Florence Snyder. Miriam, the elder daughter of John Thomas, is the wife of Colonel Perry Harrison and their children are Helen, Elizabeth, Thomas, and John Harrison. Catherine V. is the wife of E. P. Wilbur, Jr., and they have three children: Lockhart, Helen and Stella Wilbur.

WILLIAM H. STROH, a representative and public-spirited citizen of Mauch Chunk for many years, was a man of probity and honor, who possessed in a marked degree the characteristics which insure success in business life. His entire life was spent in the borough in which he resided, and those who knew him from boyhood were numbered among his staunchest and truest friends, a fact which indicated an honorable and upright career. The date of his birth was January 9, 1827. His parents were Abraham and Mary (Keim) Stroh, the latter named having been the daughter of James Keim. Abraham Stroh (father) was a native of Pennsylvania, a resident of Mauch Chunk, a wheelwright by trade, and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He met with an accident which caused his death in 1830. His wife survived him many years, passing away in 1855. Five children were born to Abraham and Mary Stroh, namely: Amos, Edward K., Harriet, William H., and Abramam.

Being deprived by death of his father when only three years of age, William H. Stroh obtained but a very limited education, having to start out to make his own way in the world at the age of ten years. The first five years he worked at what ever offered itself for a boy of his years and

strength, and at the expiration of this period of time he served an apprenticeship at the trade of shoemaker, which line of work he followed until 1848. He then engaged in business on his own account, and after conducting the same for sixteen years he disposed of it to Frank Inkman. With General Charles Albright he purchased the Mauch Chunk Iron Works, of which he became sole proprietor upon the death of the former in September, 1881. They did contract work in making shot and shell for the government during the Civil war. They later were engaged in the manufacture of steam engines, steam pumps, duplex steam pumps, jigs, and all kinds of machinery and castings, which are still manufactured at the works. In 1877 he established a shoe manufactory which he conducted alone until 1880, in which year he admitted his son, William R., to partnership. They manufactured misses' and children's shoes, had an extensive wholesale and retail shoe store, and their business was one of the leading industries of the borough. By his well directed efforts and careful and capable management he accumulated a competency, which enabled him in his declining years to enjoy a period of ease and rest from active business pursuits.

Mr. Stroh was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank, in which organization he served for many years as a director. He was appointed associate judge by Governor Beaver to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. R. Leonard; was a delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis, Minnesota, that nominated General Harrison to the presidency; served as burgess for thirteen years; and was also the incumbent of several minor township offices, the duties of which he performed in an efficient and high creditable manner. He was a staunch adherent of the principles of Republicanism. He was ever a prominent factor in the various enterprises which conduced to the growth and welfare of the borough, and well merited the esteem and confidence reposed in him by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

Mr. Stroh married, in 1850, Mary Brelsford, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Brelsford.

The surviving members of their family of seven children are as follows: Julia L., Nettie E., William R., and Abraham L.

JACOB C. LOOSE, the junior member of the law firm of Craig & Loose, of Mauch Chunk, was born in Meyerstown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1866. That county and Berks witnessed the birth of the members of the family through at least three successive generations. His grandfather, Gabriel Loose, was a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, pursued his education there, and throughout his entire life followed farming. He was married, and among his children was Jacob A. Loose, whose birth occurred at Meyerstown, Lebanon county, in 1839. He completed his education in the public schools, and then entered the mercantile business, in which he was engaged for many years, at Palmyra, Pennsylvania, but at length, putting aside business cares, is now living a retired life. He married Emma E. Spangler, a daughter of C. C. Spangler, a merchant of Meyerstown, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of five children: Jacob C., Sarah M., Emily E., Edna J., and John G.

Jacob C. Loose acquired his early education in the common schools, and afterward studied under a private instructor preparatory to entering Dickinson College, in which he was graduated in June, 1887, on the completion of the classical course. In the same year he came to Mauch Chunk and entered the law office of Craig & Loose as a student, the junior partner in that firm being his uncle. For two years he applied himself closely to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, and in January, 1890, was admitted to the Carbon county bar. After practicing for some time in Mauch Chunk, he removed to Shenandoah, Virginia, where he continued in the prosecution of his profession for a few years. In 1893 he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the produce commission business until 1896, returning in that year to Mauch Chunk. In January, 1898, he became the junior member of the firm of Loose, Craig & Loose, of which his uncle, James S. Loose, was senior member. On the death of his uncle in



July, 1898, the firm became and now is Craig & Loose, the other member being Douglas Craig. They have gained a distinctively representative clientage and annually transact a large amount of legal business in the courts of Carbon county and adjacent counties. Mr. Loose is possessed of an analytical mind which enables him to thoroughly master the salient features of his cases and the strong points in an opponent's argument, while his own clear concise presentation of his case never fails to impress court or jury.

Mr. Loose is a supporter of the Republican party and is filling the position of secretary to the city council of East Mauch Chunk at this writing, in the fall of 1903. He is also solicitor of the East Mauch Chunk borough. His social relations are with the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and the Mohegan Club, and several college fraternities. He and his family attend the Episcopal church.

Mr. Loose was married on the 17th of November, 1892, to Miss Alice M. Bear, a daughter of Henry A. Bear, of Bear Lithia Springs, Virginia, the owner of the famous Bear Lithia Springs located at that place. There were two sons born of this marriage. One, James B., died in infancy. The other, Alan S., was born March 16, 1899.

WILLIAM KLINE, who has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Washington township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, since attaining young manhood, is an esteemed and leading citizen of the community with whose interests he has been so long identified. He is a descendant of a family who removed from Bucks county and settled in what is now known as Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, where they were active and prominent in its various interests and enterprises.

Jacob Kline (grandfather) removed with his family of growing children to this section of the state, and in due course of time became the owner of about one hundred acres of land in Upper Mt. Bethel, but subsequently removed to Pen Argyl. He was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Hile, and three sons and one daughter were

the issue of this union—David, Joseph, Jonas and Mary; by his second marriage to Miss Shoemaker, he became the father of seven children. Mr. Kline and his family were members of the Lutheran church. His birth occurred in 1780, and his death in 1850.

Jonas Kline (father) was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1811. Upon reaching man's estate he chose the occupation of farming, conducted his operations on an extensive scale, and these proving most remunerative he became the owner of a one hundred acre farm in Washington township, Northampton county, and also considerable real estate in the borough of Bangor. During his young manhood days he was a lieutenant in a militia company; he was a member of the Lutheran church, in which he served as deacon and elder, also president of both boards. Jonas Kline and his wife, Catherine (Schoch) Kline, were the parents of ten children—William, Henry, Jacob, Jeremiah, Matilda, Sarah J., Mary, Josephine, Elmira, and Alice. Jonas Kline, father of these children, died in 1894, having attained the advanced age of eighty-three years; his wife died in 1883, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

William Kline, eldest son of Jonas and Catherine Kline, was born in Lower Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1836. He pursued his studies in the schools adjacent to his home, and being reared upon a farm was thoroughly familiar with the duties pertaining to that line of industry. The first farm he purchased was located in Washington township and consisted of sixty acres; after he disposed of this property he purchased another farther south in the same township, which he eventually sold, after which he purchased the farm upon which he now resides which contains eighty-eight acres of rich and arable land. In addition to this farm, he is the owner of considerable real estate in Bangor. He has been honored by his fellow-citizens by election to the office of school director, and he also served as assessor for one term. He is a member and elder in the Lutheran church, and president of the cemetery board of trustees.

Mr. Kline was united in marriage June 11,

1859, to Anna M. McCammon, who was born March 13, 1836, a daughter of ex-County Commissioner McCammon. To this union there were born three children—Emma F. Hahn, deceased; Florence Hartzell, and Elmer J., now engaged as a miller. Mrs. Kline died December 15, 1876. Mr. Kline chose for his second wife Mrs. Susanna A. Snyder, to whom he was married October 13, 1877, and the issue of this union was the following named children: Clara A., Alvin, Dayton W., Estella, Daisy P., and Irwin, deceased.

HORACE HEYDT, presiding judge of the courts of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, is one of the foremost representatives of the legal profession in the Lehigh valley.

He was born in the northern part of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1856, and is of Pennsylvania German lineage. His great-great-grandfather, George Heydt, was the founder of the family in America. By occupation he was a farmer, and he married and had one son who was also named George. The father of Judge Heydt also bore the name of George, and was born in the lower part of Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1830. He obtained a common-school education, and afterward engaged in teaching for some time, while subsequently he learned the brick layers' trade which he followed for many years. He voted with the Republican party, and joined the Evangelical church. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Heydt, was a daughter of John Dotterer, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and her children were as follows: Horace; Helen, who died in infancy; Sybilla, the wife of H. J. Glick; Wilson, who died at the age of seventeen; Samuel, who married Sarah Becker; Mary, the wife of Peter Yost; Elizabeth; and George and Edward, who died in infancy.

Judge Heydt was only three years old when his parents removed to Berks county, where he pursued his education in the public schools, and then entered the State Normal School at Kutztown. He was graduated in that institution on the completion of a full course of study in 1878 and next entered Lafayette College, where he was graduated in 1884. During his senior year in

the latter institution he became a law student in the office and under the direction of William G. Freyman, of Mauch Chunk, with whom he continued his reading until admitted to the bar of Carbon county in 1885. In 1901 he was appointed presiding judge of the Carbon county courts and in 1902 was elected for the full term, and is now the incumbent in the office. He brings to bear sound professional judgment upon the points in litigation, and his decisions are strictly fair and impartial.

Judge Heydt is a supporter of Republican principles, and is serving as school director, and also as president of the board at Lehigh, where he maintains his residence. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his family attend the Lutheran church. He was married, January 1, 1880, to Miss Ellen J. Heilman, a daughter of Moses and Lavina (Lauchnor) Heilman, and their children are: Gertrude, the wife of S. S. Freyman; Helen, who is engaged in teaching school; and Anna and George, at home.

JOSEPH RUHE, a member of the firm of Ruhe Brothers Company, manufacturers of cigars, and an active and influential citizen of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he is widely known and highly esteemed in commercial and financial circles for his many manly and honorable characteristics, traces his ancestry on the paternal side to John Christopher Ruhe (great-grandfather), who was born in northern Germany.

The second son of John Christopher Ruhe was John F. Ruhe (grandfather), a native of Northeim, Germany, who in early life emigrated to London, England, where he engaged in the study and practice of medicine. In 1790, after his marriage, he came to this country. He married Catherine Maria Henrietta Mackenrott in 1777, in St. George's Hanover Square church, London, England. The issue of this union was the following named children: Elizabeth Harriet, unmarried; Maria Caroline, died in infancy; John F., Jr., who married for his first wife Catherine Keiper, and for his second wife Elizabeth Kramer; Augustus, who died at the age of ten



*Joseph Ruhe*





years; George Henry, who died in infancy; Johanna Louisa, who became the wife of Henry Ebner; and Charles Augustus, mentioned hereinafter.

Charles Augustus Ruhe (father) was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1794. In 1853 he engaged in the grocery and cigar business, which he conducted until 1861, in which year he began the manufacture of cigars under the style of Charles A. Ruhe & Son, but three years later this was changed to Charles A. Ruhe & Sons. He married Susannah Schirer, and of the twelve children born of this union, five died in infancy and the remainder are as follows: 1. Edward, unmarried, who was killed during the progress of the Mexican war. 2. Clara, unmarried, now in the seventy-sixth year of her age. 3. Charles H., who married Eliza A. Engleman, and their family consisted of nine children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Millie, wife of the Rev. W. D. C. Keiter, and mother of two children, Charles and Ernest Keiter; Edward W., who married Katherine Ingham, and their children are Dorothy E. and Charles E. Ruhe; George E., who married Emma Minninger; John C., who married Jennie Jacoby, and their children are Paul, Russell and Roger Ruhe; Samuel J., unmarried; Sallie E., wife of George G. Sykes, and mother of one child, Edmund Sykes; Nina B., wife of M. S. Hottenstein. 4. Frederic A., who married Julia Ann Kocher, and their children are: Arabella, wife of A. E. Swartz; Jennie, wife of Henry E. Peters; and Margaret, wife of O. R. B. Leidy. 5. Anna C., wife of Benjamin F. Roth, and their children are: Charles Henry, deceased; Herbert Norton, deceased; William G., deceased; Effie Bula, deceased; Gertrude B., deceased; Franklin Joseph, who married Sylvia Guiles, and they are the parents of five children; Edward B., a resident of Chicago, Illinois; Kate A., wife of Charles N. Wagner, and their children are: Grace, Miriam, and Edna Wagner; and Robert J., unmarried. 6. Mary Louisa, unmarried. 7. Joseph, mentioned hereinafter.

Joseph Ruhe, seventh child of Charles A. and Susannah Ruhe, was born in Allentown,

Pennsylvania, February 20, 1837. He attended the public schools of his native town and early in life served an apprenticeship at the trade of cigar making. By the exercise of prudence and thrift during his service as journeyman he was enabled to accumulate sufficient capital to step into business with his brothers, Charles and Frederick, after the firm of Charles A. Ruhe had been dissolved, the new firm conducting business under the name of Ruhe Brothers. They established one of the most extensive cigar manufactories in the state of Pennsylvania, their factories being located on Seventh and Eighth streets, Allentown, and this enterprise gave constant employment to more than three hundred hands. The business steadily increased in volume and importance, becoming the leading industry in that section of the state, and the firm remained the same as when first established until the death of Frederick A. Ruhe, twenty years later. The business was then conducted by the remaining members of the firm for a period of eighteen years, when a corporation was formed under the name of Ruhe Brothers Company, with Charles H. Ruhe as its first president, and at the present time (1904) Edward Ruhe is serving in the capacity of president. In 1893 Joseph Ruhe became extensively interested in real estate transactions, and by the exercise of clear judgment and keen foresight has achieved a large degree of success, and is now in receipt of a good income from this undertaking. He is a director in the Lehigh Valley Trust & Safe Deposit Company. He has always been upright and honorable in his dealings, gained the entire confidence and trust of his fellow-citizens, and both in public and private life has proved himself worthy and reliable. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Ruhe married, December 24, 1862, Eliza A. Fenstermacher, deceased, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Raymond R., who died at the age of three years; Elizabeth, who died in the thirteenth year of her age; Robert Joseph, born July 24, 1866, died August 16, 1888; Miriam, an artist of note and distinction, who became the wife of Edward Levin, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Wallace Edgar, a

graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now engaged as an architect in Allentown. Mr. Ruhe married for his second wife Mary L. Hartman. The family hold membership in St. John's Reformed church of Allentown. Mr. Ruhe has erected a handsome memorial chapel in memory of his son, Robert Joseph Ruhe.

GEORGE J. YAEGER, proprietor of a furniture store in Mauch Chunk, was born in that city on May 28, 1868. The name of Yaeger has long figured in connection with mercantile interests there, for his father, Leonard Yaeger, was his predecessor in business.

The latter named was born in Germany in 1824, and at the age of eight years came to America, the family home being established in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he acquired his education in the common school and then learned the trade of cabinet-making. On completing his apprenticeship, during which time he became an expert workman, he removed to his present home in Mauch Chunk, and since 1844 has resided there continuously. He not only followed cabinet-making, but also opened a furniture store, which has since been conducted, being one of the leading mercantile enterprises of the place. He made for himself an excellent business record and gained a handsome competence that now enables him to live retired, enjoying many of the comforts and luxuries of life because of his activity and energy in former years. He gives his political allegiance to the Democracy, is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and attends the Presbyterian church. He married Miss Catherine Esser, now deceased. She was a daughter of George Esser, a merchant of Allentown, Pennsylvania. To this marriage were born the following named: Mary, who died in childhood; George J., Hannah, Emma, Milly, and William.

George J. Yaeger pursued his education in the public schools of Mauch Chunk, and on putting aside his text-books learned the cabinet-maker's trade under the direction of his father. In 1889 he and his brother William L. succeeded to the business under the firm name of Yaeger Brothers. September 1, 1901, William retired,

and George became sole proprietor of the store and shop. His business has reached a gratifying annual figure, and he is now numbered among the prosperous merchants of his city. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He was a member of the town council in 1894-97. His social relations connect him with the Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and he attends the Episcopal church.

Mr. Yaeger was married in 1889 to Miss Clara Geissinger, of Tamaqua, a daughter of James Geissinger, a merchant of that place. They became the parents of two children, of whom Raymond, the younger, died in infancy. The surviving son is Leonard Yaeger, who is now attending school in Mauch Chunk.

LENTZ E. KLOTZ was born in Mauch Chunk in 1850, and died in 1892. He belonged to one of the old Pennsylvania families of German origin. His great-great-grandfather, Jacob Klotz, came to America from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1749, and settled in Lowhill township, Northampton (now Lehigh) county, Pennsylvania, where in 1767 he became the owner of a tract of land. A few years later his son, John Klotz, married Fronia Krous, and also became the possessor of a farm in Lowhill township, whereon he spent his remaining days. Christian Klotz, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania in 1789, and about 1814 removed from Northampton county to Mahoning township, Carbon county, where he was married in 1816 to Elizabeth MacDaniel. Her father was Robert MacDaniel, and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Kicks) MacDaniel, was a Quakeress.

Robert Klotz, their second son, was born in Northampton (now Carbon) county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1819, and during the winter months attended the public schools, while in the summer months he worked upon the home farm. After he had attained his majority he spent six months in a private school in Easton, desiring to supplement the early educational privileges he had received. He has been a leading factor in

public life in this county, a man of much force of character, of strong individuality and of upright principles. In 1843, when twenty-four years of age, he was elected to the office of register and recorder of Carbon county, and in 1846 he was chosen lieutenant of Company K, Second Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment for service in the Mexican war, and afterward became adjutant in the same regiment, under command of Colonel John W. Geary. He was with General Scott in his march to the city of Mexico, and took part in the engagements of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. He afterward participated in other important engagements of the Mexican war, and under command of General Joseph Lane reached the city of Mexico on the 9th of December, 1847.

After his return to his home in Mauch Chunk he served for two terms as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and in 1854 removed to Kansas in response to an invitation of Governor Reeder of that territory. He aided in making history in that state during the troublous time preceding its admission into the Union, and his influence was widely felt in behalf of good government and against the introduction of slavery. He made his home in Pawnee, and there built the first hotel in western Kansas. He was a member of the historic Topeka constitutional convention, was the first to sign the free state constitution, and after its adoption became the first secretary of state under Governor Robinson's administration. In 1856 he was a member of the celebrated committee of safety to protect the state from invasion, and was appointed brigadier-general of the state troops at Lawrence. He was largely instrumental in making Topeka the capital of Kansas. Following his return to his native state, Major Klotz served as treasurer of Carbon county for one term, and then, with the same patriotic spirit that prompted his defense of his country in the Mexican war, he offered his aid to the government in the Civil war, enlisting at the first call for three months' troops. In 1862 he became colonel of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment Emergency Troops at the time of Lee's first invasion of Pennsylvania.

The efforts of Major Klotz have been no less

effective in promoting the material upbuilding and progress of his community than were his labors in behalf of his country in times of warfare. He became one of the board of managers of the Laughlin and Rand Powder Company of New York, and was financially interested in many other business enterprises of importance. He has been almost continuously in public life since attaining his majority. For a number of years he was a trustee of the Lehigh University. In 1878 he was elected to congress on the Democratic ticket, and two years later was re-elected, and, during his connection with the law-making body of the nation served on several important committees. During the extra session of congress he prepared and introduced a bill for pensioning soldiers of the Mexican war and the families of deceased soldiers. This bill eventually passed both houses and became a law. At one time he was vice-president of the National Association of Mexican Veterans. In 1849 he married Sarah Lentz, a daughter of Colonel John Lentz.

The only son of this marriage was Lentz Edmund Klotz, whose birth occurred in Mauch Chunk in 1850. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools, and supplemented by study in the Lehigh University, where he pursued a course in civil engineering and was then graduated. He afterward assisted his father, who was interested in mining operations as a civil engineer. He became quite proficient in the line of his chosen vocation, and in business circles won an unassailable reputation, not only because of his skill and success, but also by reason of the straightforward, honorable business principles that he ever followed. His political support was given to the Democracy, and in his social affiliation he was a Mason, while he and his family attended the Episcopal church.

In 1879 Lentz E. Klotz was united in marriage to Emma E. Laubach, a daughter of the late Judge Joseph Laubach, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Her mother bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Swartz and was a native of Northampton county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Klotz were born the following children: Sallie L., now the wife of Howard D. Pulsifer, of Philadelphia, a general



sales agent for Adriona, Platt & Co., of that place; Robert L., who is residing at Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Mabel, at home; and Lentz E., a graduate of Mercersburg Academy, at home.

EUGENE H. BLAKSLEE, who is living a retired life in East Mauch Chunk, was born at Wadesville, Schukill county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1840. The connection of the family with the Keystone State dates from the eighteenth century. Zopher Blakslee, the grandfather, was a native of Susquehanna county, and received excellent educational privileges for that time. He followed farming throughout his business career. His son, James Blakslee, the father of Eugene H. Blakslee, was born on the old family homestead in 1805, and at the usual age entered the public schools. When his education was completed he began farming on the old homestead, but subsequently left the cultivation of the fields to others. Later he took up his abode in Mauch Chunk, and joined Judge Packer in a contracting business, following which he was in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and successive promotions eventually made him superintendent of the company. He was a man of sound judgment, whose advice and aid were often sought by others and all entertained for him the warmest regard and reposed in him implicit confidence. He died in 1901, and his wife, Caroline Ashley, has also passed away. She was a daughter of Charles S. Ashley, of New Hampshire, and their children were: Eugene H., Alonzo P., Asa P., Charles A., and one that died in childhood.

Eugene H. Blakslee was a student in the common schools in his boyhood days, and entered upon his business career as a clerk in a store. He was employed in that way for some time, and in 1857 secured a position under Asa Packer in connection with the Catawissa Railroad Company. He thus served for six years, or until 1863, when he formed a business connection with the Howard Express Company, and was thus employed until 1866. In that year he entered the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, with which he continued until 1901, when he retired from active life, and now occupies a beau-

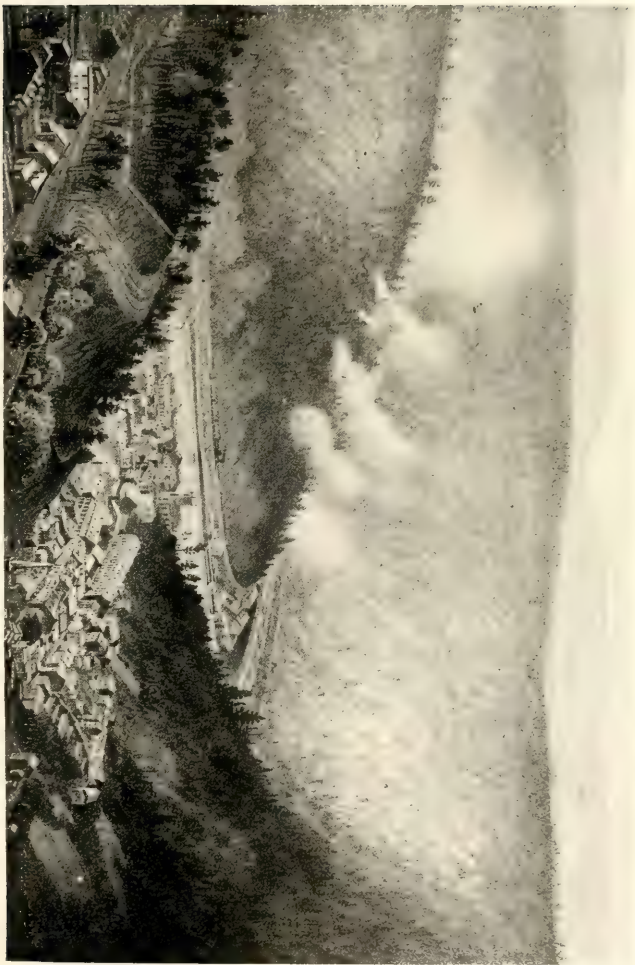
tiful home in East Mauch Chunk, where he is resting from further labor in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Blakslee votes with the Democracy, and for a number of years has held the office of Burgess in Mauch Chunk. He is a Mason of high standing, his membership being in Carbon Lodge, No. 242, F. and A. M., of which he is a past master; Lilly Chapter, No. 181, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; McNair Council, No. 29, R. and S. M., of which he is past thrice illustrious grand master; and Packer Commandery, No. 23, of which he is past eminent commander. He has thus held the highest offices in all the departments of Masonry.

Eugene H. Blakslee has been married twice. In 1865 he wedded Margaret McMullin, who was born in 1846, and died in 1879. Her father was John McMullin, a merchant of Mauch Chunk. The children of this marriage are as follows: Caroline A., born March 30, 1866; Lucy E., who was born February 9, 1868, and is the wife of Stewart Freeman; Fannie S., who was born February 21, 1871, and is the wife of Frank Helm, by whom she has two children; John M., who was born January 3, 1870, and died in August of the same year; Margaret, who was born December 12, 1874, and died in March, 1877; Mary P., who was born in August, 1876, and is the wife of William Twining, by whom she has one child; and Harry A., born March 12, 1879. In 1881 Mr. Blakslee married Rebecca J. Johnson, a daughter of Henry Johnson, a retired farmer of Easton, Pennsylvania. The only child of this marriage died in infancy. Mr. Blakslee is a prominent member of the Mohican Club, of Mauch Chunk, and belongs to the Episcopal church, in which he is now serving as treasurer and vestryman.

OLIVER O. JARRARD, superintendent of the Electric Light Company of Mauch Chunk, has an ancestral history of close connection with the Lehigh Valley, through several generations. His grandfather, David B. Jarrard, was born in New Jersey, on the state boundary line, and adjacent to the city of Easton, Pennsylvania. His





BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MAUCH CHUNK.  
FROM HENRY'S HISTORY OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY, 1860.



education was acquired in the common schools, and he followed farming and blacksmithing throughout his business career.

James Jarrard, father of Oliver O. Jarrard, was born on the old family homestead in New Jersey, May 5, 1828. He, too, pursued a public school course of study, and subsequently engaged in teaching school for several terms. He later became the first accountant in the old Parryville iron furnace, which was built by the Bowman family. He conducted a store in Philadelphia prior to his removal to Mauch Chunk, in which city he became the manager of the American Hotel, managing it up to the time of his death. His personal characteristics endeared him to a large circle of friends, and he was a popular member of the Masonic fraternity and the order of the Knights of Birmingham. His political support was given to the Republican party. In early manhood James Jarrard married Harriet Bowman, who was then residing near Parryville, Pennsylvania, whose birth occurred October 10, 1840. Her father, David Bowman, was a very unique character, carrying out his own peculiar ideas in regard to finances even in his own household. Every penny which he gave to any of his children was charged to their account, and every penny which they made credited to them, so that when the estate was settled up the accounts were brought up in accordance with the terms of the will, and each child received his share of the property after the individual indebtedness had been discharged. His father, Johannus, was a man of great bravery and fearlessness, and the old frame house, the home of the family at Bowmantown in which he fought and repulsed the Indians when attacked by them, is still standing. A daughter of David Bowman, Mrs. James Jarrard, is still living, making her home with her son, Oliver, in Mauch Chunk, but Mr. Jarrard passed away in September, 1899. Their family numbered but two children, and the elder, Levi D., died in infancy.

Oliver O. Jarrard, the younger son, was born at Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1864 and in his early boyhood days accompanied his parents on their removal

to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the public schools. He afterward served as clerk in a hotel for some time, and later filled a position as bookkeeper there, prior to accepting the position of superintendent of the Electric Light Company of Mauch Chunk, in which capacity he has since served.

On the 14th of October, 1886, Oliver O. Jarrard was united in marriage to Miss Mary Brown, a daughter of E. R. Brown, who died November 1, 1880. They have one child, David B. In Mauch Chunk this family enjoys great popularity, having a very extensive circle of friends. They attend the services of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Jarrard has membership relations with the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Masonic fraternity, and he has taken the Mystic Shrine degrees. His political support is given to the Republican party.

GEORGE S. REX, representing business interests of Mauch Chunk as a baker and confectioner, was born in that city September 5, 1849. The Rex family has been represented in the Lehigh valley from a period antedating the beginning of the nineteenth century. The first of the name of whom we have authentic record was George Rex, who lived in Lehigh county. He was a man prominent in local affairs, who served as justice of the peace for many years, giving his political support to the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the Republican party. His religious connection was with the Lutheran church. His children were Stephen, Nathan, Thomas, Ephraim, Mary, Sarah and Polly. Ephraim Rex was a native of Lehigh county, born in Washington township in 1813. He was reared on a farm, and in early manhood took up his abode in Mauch Chunk, where he engaged in the transfer business. He attended the Lutheran church and voted with the Republican party. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Schadal, and their children were: C. A., Edward, George S., William, Elizabeth and Mary. Ephraim Rex died in 1878 and his wife in 1895 at the age of seventy-two years.

His boyhood days were unmarked by an incident that does not usually fall to the lot of the American lad of the middle class. He attended the common schools, and afterward began preparing for the practical and responsible duties of life by learning the molder's trade, which he followed until 1870. He then enlisted in the regular army as a member of the United States Artillery, and was located at Newport, Rhode Island, where he was engaged in building forts for the government. For five years he remained with the army and upon the expiration of his term of enlistment returned to Mauch Chunk, where he entered his brother's store as a clerk. Later he engaged in the baggage express business, in which he continued until 1896, when he opened his bakery and confectionery store which he is now conducting with profit.

Mr. Rex gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, and upon that ticket has been elected to several local offices in his town. He and his family are communicants of the Episcopal church. He was married in 1872 to Miss Margaret Weaver, of West Point, New York, and the children of this marriage are: George; Elizabeth; Howard J., who married Bessie Solomon; and Herbert M. Rex.

GRIFFITHS H. BACHMAN, who is living a retired life in Weatherly, is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania. The founder of the family in the new world came to America and acted as secretary to William Penn, from whom he received as a gift for his good service the two townships in Northampton county now called Upper and Lower Saucon. He was the progenitor of the Bachman family as it is found today in the Lehigh valley. A large number of his descendants are still residents of these two townships, although some can be found in other parts of the valley, while still others have sought homes in different states of the Union.

————— Bachman, the grandfather of Griffiths H. Bachman, was born in Cherryville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and was a prosperous farmer. He married Jane Seiple, and they became the parents of six children, including

John Peter Bachman, the father of Griffiths H. Bachman. He was born in Cherryville, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1796, and learned the shoemaker's trade in early life, and in connection with that pursuit afterward carried on farming on a small scale. He was an honest, industrious man, and enjoyed the respect of his neighbors and friends. He wedded Miss Mary Magdalene Fens-termacher, who was born in Cherryville, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1799. His death occurred December 3, 1872, when he was seventy-six years of age, and his wife passed away in 1885. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Lovina, deceased; Stephen, deceased; William, deceased; James, living; John, deceased; Griffiths H.; Benjamin, the first, and Benjamin, the second, both deceased; and Daniel, living.

Griffiths H. Bachman was born at Cherryville, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1834, but was reared at Parryville, Carbon county, this state, and in the public schools there acquired his education. In early manhood he followed various industrial pursuits until 1855, at which date he removed to Weatherly, and became an employe of the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company, and when its line became a part of the system of the Lehigh Valley Company he continued in the service of the latter. He went upon the road in the capacity of a brakeman, and so acted until 1861. At that date he put aside all business and personal considerations, for the country had become involved in civil war, and men were needed to uphold the integrity of the Union. Mr. Bachman was among the number who responded to the call for aid, and was enrolled as a member of Company G, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. He served under General George B. McClellan throughout the Peninsula campaign, and was honorably discharged as corporal on account of disability on the 16th of February, 1863. After recuperating, however, he re-enlisted in the same year, this time in response to the emergency call, and became corporal of Company G, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania State Militia. From this he was also honorably discharged after a short term of service.

On his return to civil life in 1864, Mr. Bach-



man resumed railroading, this time becoming a fireman. He had acted in that capacity for a little more than a year, when in 1865 he was intrusted with an engine, and continued to act as engineer until November 25, 1893. He was always very careful and cautious in his work, and was long recognized as one of the most capable and trusted engineers in the service of the company. In the year mentioned he took an active part in the railroad strike as a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Later he was discharged, ostensibly because of the age limit, but in reality because he had been prominent as a promoter of the strike. He is now living a retired life, occupying a pleasant modern and commodious residence in Weatherly, which he erected in 1875. He served as councilman of Weatherly for six years, and was also elected constable, but would not qualify for that office. He and his wife are members of the Reformed church.

Mr. Bachman was married March 10, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Craver, of Weatherly, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two children, Ida J., now the wife of John H. Darbert; and Harry E., who is car inspector at Mount Carroll, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bachman died on the 7th of March, 1872, and on the 3d of April, 1873. Mr. Bachman was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Lucy Greenawalt, nee Humm, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, whose first husband was also a soldier of the Civil war.

ALEXANDER N. ULRICH, an attorney practicing at the bar at Lehigh county, and maintaining his residence in Catasauqua, was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1853.

Adam Ulrich, the progenitor of the family in America, came from Alsace, landing in New York in the year 1707. He settled first at Van Rensselaer Manor, where he remained for three or four years, but on discovering that he could not purchase land in that locality to hold in fee, he left the state of New York and made his way down the Susquehanna river to the present site of Harrisburg. He settled in the Swatara valley, and at Annville, Pennsylvania, where he built

a home which is still standing, one of the old landmarks of the district, and known as Ulrich's Fort. Through successive generations the family has been represented in Pennsylvania, and its members have belonged to that class of valued citizens who uphold the intellectual and moral stability of their respective communities, and also co-operate in the advancement of material interests.

Daniel Ulrich, a son of Adam Ulrich, was the owner of a plantation in Annville, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. His house was constructed of stone, and during the French and Indian war was used as a fort, serving as a means of defense for the settlers of that district. His son, Daniel Ulrich, was the father of Rev. Daniel Ulrich, who was for many years a prominent clergyman of the Lutheran church of Pennsylvania, and who for a long time held a pastorate in what is known as Ulrich's Church, in Lebanon county, and it was in that county that he died. He married Elizabeth Murray Weidman, and they had several children, including Dr. Daniel Ulrich, the father of Alexander N. Ulrich.

Dr. Ulrich was born in Lebanon county, April 19, 1820, and after mastering the elementary branches of English learning became a student in Princeton College of New Jersey, where he pursued a classical course and won the degree of Master of Arts. He afterward studied medicine and was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Following his preparation for the practice of medicine and surgery, he was an active representative of the profession in Reading for a number of years. His death occurred in 1878. He married Henrietta Nesbitt, whose ancestors were of Scotch lineage. She was a daughter of Alexander Nesbitt, a lawyer of Culpeper county, Virginia. Her grandfather, Charles Nesbitt, of Montrose, Scotland, was a son of Alexander Nesbitt, provost of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a Greek scholar of world renown. He came to America on being offered the presidency of Dickinson College at the time of its establishment.

Alexander N. Ulrich was reared in Reading.

Pennsylvania, and pursued his education in the public schools there until he had completed the high school course. He afterward studied in New England, and in 1871 came to Catasauqua, where he began teaching. Two years later he was elected principal of the public schools, and occupied that position for six years. During this period he devoted his leisure hours to the reading of law, and in 1885 was admitted to the bar in Allentown, Pennsylvania, since which time he has practiced continually in Catasauqua.

On the 11th of July, 1878, Mr. Ulrich was married to Miss Irene Fuller, a daughter of Charles D. Fuller, and they have one son, Charles N. Ulrich.

ROBERT EMMET WRIGHT, an eminent and successful practitioner of the law at Allentown, Pennsylvania, is a native of that city, his birth having occurred on February 15, 1847. He is a son of Robert Emmet and Maria Huber (Hutter) Wright.

Robert Emmet Wright (father) was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1810. After attending for several years the school of Charles Wales, in his native town, he entered the drug store of John C. Baehr in 1826. Two years later he came to Allentown and entered the employ of John B. Moser, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went into business for himself. He never cared particularly for this or any other line of mercantile life, and consequently soon abandoned it and entered his name as a student of law, and was admitted to practice. Almost immediately after taking up the duties of his profession he attained popularity, which was based on his unselfish devotion to various public interests, as well as upon his generally recognized professional ability and trustworthiness. Politically he was a Democrat. While not in any sense a place seeker, the possession of various qualities led to his appointment to a number of honorable and responsible positions, in all of which he proved himself more than adequate. He was twice appointed district attorney by Attorney-General J. K. Kane, and was twice given the office of post-

master of Allentown. He acted as school director for twenty-three years, and few men have done more than he for the advancement of the educational interests of the city, or for that matter, (though more indirectly) of the county. He also served two terms as burgess of Allentown. He was appointed a reporter of the supreme court of Pennsylvania by Governor William Fisher Packer, and published the first Index Digest of the Supreme Court Reports. Always faithful in the discharge of whatever duty devolved upon him, and uniformly kind and considerate to all with whom he came in contact, he commanded the respect and affection of the people in the community in which he passed the adult years of a long life. Few men have had more friends, and few have shown their worthiness of having them by so numerous unselfish labors for the good of individuals and institutions. It can be said of Mr. Wright that he was unceasingly a public benefactor.

On July 19, 1835, Mr. Wright married Maria Huber Hutter, born June 20, 1816, eldest daughter of Charles Lewis and Maria (Wilson) Hutter, the former named having been born May 25, 1792, died September 22, 1830, and the latter having been born August 12, 1791. Charles Lewis Hutter, who early in the eighteenth century published *Der Unabhängige Republikaner und Lecha County Freiheits Freund* at Allentown, was a son of Colonel Christian Jacob and Maria Magdalene (Huber) Hutter, born, respectively, May 17, 1771, at New Deitendorf, in Saxe Gotha, Germany, and March 30, 1769. Christian Jacob Hutter was a son of Joann Ludwig Hutter, born May 5, 1726, at Fisch-horn on the Vogelsberg, was a manufacturer of leather, and managed a large tannery for the Moravian brethren. In 1773 he located at Zeitz with his second wife (M. N. Maria Kuntz) and two sons, the youngest of whom was Christian Jacob, and here he also met with success in his business and was considered a man of fortune. He died on March 23, 1791, and his wife on September 30, 1805. On October 20, 1789, Christian Jacob Hutter was sent by the Moravians of Zeitz to their American settlement at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he



*R. E. Wright*





engaged in business. In 1799 he was a resident of Lancaster, where he founded *Der Lancaster Correspondent*, the first number of which was issued May 25, 1799, and the last on September 3, 1803, whereupon he removed to Easton and founded there, early in 1806, *Der Northampton Correspondent*. On August 10, 1808, he established the *Pennsylvania Herald and Easton Intelligencer*, which lived two years, and was followed by *The People's Instructor*, and shortly afterward he established *The Centinel*. He was actively engaged in the war of 1812, serving as a lieutenant-colonel in command of the Northampton, Lehigh and Pike counties militia. From 1822 to 1825 he was a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1829 was county recorder of deeds. He was one of the founders and the first worshipful master of Easton Lodge of Masons. Robert Emmet Wright (father) died January 10, 1886, and his wife, Maria Huber (Hutter) Wright, died September 6, 1901. Their children were:

1. Caroline Hutter, born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1838. 2. Ida Elizabeth, born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1841, was married, first, to Alfred Benjamin Schwartz, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1836, served during the Civil war as captain of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at Allentown, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1867, and they were the parents of one child, John Leaming Schwartz, born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1865. Ida Elizabeth married (second) Evan Holben, born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1837, attorney-at-law, and member of the senate of Pennsylvania from 1876 to 1882, and their children were: Estelle, born January 5, 1876, and Elsie, born March 4, 1878. 3. Maria Wilson, born September 10, 1843, married at Allentown Pennsylvania, July 25, 1872, to Dr. Amandus Josiah Laubach, born December 9, 1843, died March 6, 1892, and they were the parents of two children: Blanche Wright, born December 14, 1873, and Lulu, born March 22, 1876. 4. Sarah Ryan born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1845, was married at Allen-

town, to Alexander Chamber Brooks, of Jersey City, New Jersey, and died November 23, 1887; no issue. 5. Robert Emmet, mentioned at length hereinafter. 6. James Holmes, born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1849, died April 25, 1898; he was married, December 19, 1872, at South Easton, Pennsylvania, to Matilda Wilhelm and their children were: Mabel W., born June 4, 1874, died November 26, 1880; and Arthur H., born September 10, 1883. 7. Mina Agnes, born August 29, 1853, became the wife of Cassius Amandus Miller, who was born January 10, 1853; no issue. 8. John Marshall, born October 19, 1855, became an attorney-at-law, and is associated with his brother, Robert E. Wright, in the practice of his profession at Allentown, Pennsylvania. He was United States naval officer at the port of Philadelphia from 1894 to 1898. He was married, at Fleetwood, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1881, to Rose Melott, born October 14, 1860, and their children are: Elizabeth Melott, born February 7, 1882, E. Hutter, born April 3, 1884, and Dorothy Frances, born June 22, 1885.

Robert E. Wright, Jr., attended the local public schools and the Allentown Academy, and, it being the desire of his parents that he should become a civil engineer, at the age of fifteen he entered the office of Mr. G. A. Aschbach, where as a student and employee he remained until 1864, receiving a very thorough training in the profession. He then went to Schuylkill county, where during the ensuing four years he held a responsible position in the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company under Chief Engineer Charles E. Byers. Not being satisfied with the profession of civil engineering, he took up the study of law, and in September, 1869, was admitted to the bar, and for nearly a year was the business associate of his father. At the end of that period the elder Mr. Wright retired from active duties, and his extensive practice fell upon the shoulders of his son, at that time but twenty-three years of age. His success at the bar led to his being retained as attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the East Penn-

sylvania Railroad Company, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Perkiomen Railroad Company, and the Ironton Railroad Company. He was also attorney for a number of large corporations, including the Thomas Iron Company of Catasauqua, the Crane Iron Company of Bethlehem, the Allentown Rolling Mills, and the Allentown Iron Company. In 1886 he was chosen president of the Allentown Bank, for which he had been the attorney for many years. Mr. Wright is interested in a number of wealthy corporations in and near the city of his residence. He is a member of the board of water commissioners of Allentown, and had personal charge of the construction of the water works which he was instrumental in securing. He is interested in the cause of education, and has served a number of terms in the local school board, and he is seldom too deeply engrossed by business affairs to attend to his duties as trustee of Muhlenberg College and the Allentown Female Seminary.

He has served several terms in the city council, in which he distinguished himself for his scrupulous honesty and his liberal and progressive spirit. Mr. Wright is a Democrat, and is well known in party councils on local, state and national affairs. For some years he has been a Democratic leader in Lehigh county, has been chairman of the county committee several terms, and has been a delegate to nearly every state convention held during the last decade, being chairman of that held at Harrisburg in 1883. In 1888 he was an alternate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis which renominated Grover Cleveland for President of the United States, and he was delegate-at-large to the National conventions of 1896 and 1904. In 1880 he was nominated for the state senate, but, not desiring the office, he went before the nominating convention and declined the honor. He has been for several years a very active member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled all the positions in the order up to and including that of grand master of the state of Pennsylvania. Since 1884 he has represented the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of

the United States. He is now deputy grand sire in the order.

Mr. Wright was married (first) to Anna Brobst, who died November 7, 1874, and they were the parents of one child, Grace Hutter Wright, born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1872, and on November 11, 1897, became the wife of Edward A. Soleliac, who was born November 14, 1872. Mr. Wright married (second) December 24, 1877, at Allentown, Ida Beck, born August 24, 1856, died August 25, 1882, and one child was the issue of this union, Robert Augustus Wright, born November 11, 1879. Mr. Wright married (third) November 3, 1886, at Allentown, Mary Delacroix, born November 18, 1850, and their child is Estelle Delacroix Wright, born July 23, 1887.

DOUGLAS CRAIG is the senior member of the firm of Craig & Loose practitioners at the bar of Carbon county, and makes his home in Mauch Chunk. His ancestral history is one of close and distinguished connection with events which are recorded in the annals of Pennsylvania and of the nation. The family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and the first American ancestors, coming from the Emerald Isle to the new world, established their home in Northampton county in 1728. General Thomas Craig, the great-grandfather of Douglas Craig, served under Arnold in the French and Indian war, and commanded the Third Pennsylvania Regiment during the struggle for independence. Captain Thomas Craig, the grandfather removed to Lehigh Gap, became proprietor of the old Lehigh Gap Inn, and was prominent in other lines of business there as a merchant and lumberman. He also conducted a stage line between Easton and Mauch Chunk, and his influence was marked upon the public life, thought and feeling in Carbon county. He married Catherine Hagenbuch, a daughter of John Hagenbuch.

Among their children was Judge Allen Craig, now deceased, the father of Douglas Craig. He was born in Lehigh Gap, December 25, 1835, and remained a resident of his native town until sixteen years of age, during which time he was a

student in the public schools and in a private school conducted by the Rev. John Vandever, under whose direction he prepared for college. In 1851 he matriculated in Lafayette College, of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1855 upon the completion of a classical course. He became a student of law in the office of Hon. Milo M. Dimmick, and was admitted to the bar at Mauch Chunk in June, 1858. He became one of the distinguished lawyers of Carbon county, being connected with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district, and in 1893 was elected judge of the Forty-third judicial district, serving most acceptably on the bench for eight years. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial, being based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the law and a correct application of the principles of jurisprudence to the points under discussion in the court. Other public offices were filled by him. In his early professional career he was elected district attorney of Carbon county for a term of three years on the Democratic ticket in 1859, and in 1865 he was elected to represent Carbon and Monroe counties in the state legislature. He served as a member of the house for three years, and in 1878 was chosen to represent his district in the state senate for a term of four years. His business interests embraced connection with the First National Bank of Mauch Chunk as one of its directors, and he was also financially interested in the gas and water companies of that city. In public affairs he was a recognized leader, and was one of the trustees and superintended the erection of the Dimmick Memorial Library building, which was provided for by the will of Milton Dimmick. He served for a short time in the Civil war in 1862 as a member of the Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry. His death occurred in 1902. Judge Craig had been married in 1866 to Miss Anna I. Douglas, who is a native of Pennsylvania, but was reared and educated in Connecticut. Two sons and two daughters were born to them: Douglas, Henry D., Harriet D., and Gay Gordon.

Douglas Craig, the elder son, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1867,

and pursued his early education in the Hill school at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the class of 1885. His collegiate course was pursued in Lafayette College, in which he was graduated in 1890, and with broad general learning to form a basis for professional knowledge he entered the law office of the firm of Craig & Loose, studying there until April 8, 1893, on which date he was admitted to practice at the Carbon county bar. He is still a practitioner of Mauch Chunk, the firm being known as Craig & Loose. He brings to bear upon his work strong mentality and analytical power, and has therefore gained success as a member of the bar.

Douglas Craig is also well known in connection with public affairs in his city, and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democracy. He is now serving as school director, being secretary of the board at the present writing, in 1903. He is also president of the board of health. Socially, he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Mohegan Club, and attends the Presbyterian church. He is regarded as one of the enterprising and progressive young men of Mauch Chunk, and his fellow townsmen believe that he has a successful future before him.

In 1897 Douglas Craig was united in marriage to Bertha E. Steinmetz, a daughter of Henry Steinmetz, a planing-mill merchant of Easton, Pennsylvania. The only child born to them died in infancy.

EDWIN F. LUCKENBACH, postmaster of Mauch Chunk, was born near Bethlehem, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents were Abraham and Catherine Luckenbach. His maternal grandparents were Isaac and Catherine Boyer; and his parents were Renatus and Catherine (Boyer) Luckenbach. To the father and mother of Edwin F. Luckenbach were born four children. William S., the eldest, married Rebecca ——— and their children were Henry and Edwin, the former now deceased. Mary J. Luckenbach, the elder daughter of Renatus Luckenbach, became the wife of Daniel J. Rice and has one child, Elmer. Ellen,



the youngest of the family, is the wife of Fred Civily, and has had seven children.

Edwin F. Luckenbach, the second of his father's family and the subject of this sketch, was reared in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and acquired a public school education. He entered upon his business career as a house, sign and fresco painter in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, following his trade there until 1861, when he removed to Mauch Chunk, where he was employed at his occupation until May, 1863. He then enlisted for service in the Union army in defense of his country, becoming a member of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, commanded by Colonel J. G. Frick. This regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, becoming a part of E. B. Tyler's First Brigade of Humphrey's Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. Mr. Luckenbach participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and on the expiration of the term of his enlistment was honorably discharged. He became a charter member of L. F. Chapman Post, No. 61, G. A. R., of which he was twice commander. He has also filled all of the other positions in the post. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum.

On January 1, 1877, Mr. Luckenbach became an active factor in business circles in Mauch Chunk by establishing a stationery, wall paper and paint store, at No. 61 Broadway, in connection with his painting business. Since that time he has been connected with mercantile interests, and become well known in connection with public affairs of the moment. For three years he served as a member of the city council, and he has been the secretary of the Upper Mauch Chunk Water Company since its organization in 1872. He likewise belongs to the board of trade. In 1899 he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, and assumed charge of the office on April 1st, of that year. He had three commissions from President McKinley, and two from President Roosevelt, the last named being dated March 11, 1903, and appointing him to the office for four years. He is a thorough-going

business man, and a public-spirited progressive citizen.

Edwin F. Luckenbach was married in 1865 to Miss Mary A. DeRemer, a daughter of Peter and Mary M. (Quick) DeRemer. They have four children: Albert H., born June 5, 1866, married Lizzie Osborne; Hattie L., born September 8, 1868, is the wife of A. W. Hooke and has a daughter, Mary; William F., born June 29, 1874, is at home; Charles E., born March 26, 1878, married Catherine Phillips, and has one child, Edwin Lukenbach.

HOWARD R. KNECHT is the proprietor of the flouring mills at Freemansburg, Pennsylvania, which have long been in operation as the property of the Knecht family. This is one of the oldest families of Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, and its representatives have been leading factors in public affairs as well as in business circles. Its genealogical history appears on other pages of this work.

In the eighteenth century the ancestors of Howard R. Knecht resided in the Palatinate in Germany. The ancestor of the Knecht family in America was John George Knecht, who was born in der Pfalz am Rhine, on the banks of the river of that name, May 5, 1740. In his young manhood he came to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, making the journey from Rotterdam in a sailing vessel "G. Allen," of which James Cragie was the master, accompanied by fifty-nine of his neighbors and relatives. Subsequently, he removed a distance of four miles to Lower Saucon township, on the road from Shimersville to Easton. He removed again to Williams township, where he purchased what was known for more than a hundred years afterward as Knecht's Mill, together with a tract of nearly two hundred acres. He was a man of industry and integrity, and was highly respected in the neighborhood. He married, February 1, 1775, in Williams township, Anna Maria Moritz, who was born September 29, 1752, at Fraunfels, near Welzler, Germany. The maiden name of her mother was Pfeffer, and her grandfather Pfeffer was the



original owner of the Knecht Mill. The wife of John G. Knecht died on his farm about a half mile from Knecht's Mill, February 19, 1813, aged sixty years, four months and twenty days, and her husband survived her, without again marrying, until February 21, 1823, when he died, aged eighty-two years, nine months and sixteen days, and his remains were laid by her side in the Raubsville Cemetery, on a commanding situation overlooking the Delaware river. They were the parents of three children, all sons, namely: George, John, and Jacob.

John Knecht, second son of John G. and Anna M. (Mcritz) Knecht, was born July 1, 1778, on the Knecht homestead, where he died August 17, 1814, and his remains rest in the Raubsville Cemetery. He was a miller and plow manufacturer. He married Sarah Ruth Stahler, who was born September 10, 1782, and died October 5, 1827, and to them were born two sons, Jacob and John. Jacob, named for his paternal uncle, died when he was about eighteen years of age.

John Knecht, second son of John and Sarah Ruth (Stahler) Knecht, was born in Williams township, August 5, 1814. He was only twelve years of age when left an orphan, and he went to live with his uncle, Aaron Knecht, in Williams township, thus spending his boyhood days upon a farm. He acquired his education in a private school held in the Spring House, two and a half miles below Easton, near the Black Horse Tavern, on the Delaware. At the age of eighteen he became an apprentice to a carpenter, John Seiple, and followed the trade in various sections of Pennsylvania until he attained his majority. In 1836 he went to North Carolina, where he engaged in railroad construction work between Raleigh and Weldon, but in 1839 he again came to Northampton county. About two years later he began operating the old grist mill at Shimersville, which was built by Nathan Irish in 1735. It was to that mill that the farmers in an early day brought their grist to be ground. This is shown by the fact that in 1743 the Moravians of Bethlehem petitioned the court to open a road from that place to the Saucon mill, which was done.

Mr. Irish, several years later, sold the mill and land to George Cruikshank, of Philadelphia. After his death his son-in-law, John Currie, a lawyer of Reading, retired from the practice of law and removed to the Cruikshank lands, now Shimersville, occupying the old stone house on the hill in which the late John Knecht resided. He subsequently sold the entire property to Jacob Shimer, who in 1816 erected the present mill close by the old one. His son, Isaac B. Shimer, operated it until 1832, when it was again sold, this time to Samuel Leidy. In 1836 Benjamin Riegel purchased the property, and in the year 1842 it passed into the possession of the late John Knecht, Mr. Riegel's son-in-law. Mr. Knecht operated the mill until 1890, improving it considerably during the time, and then turned it over to his son Howard, who now conducts it. This is one of the leading industries of the county.

Mr. Knecht, however, did not confine his attention and business effort entirely to one line. He was a man of resourceful ability, and his co-operation and wise counsel proved important factors in the successful control of various interests. He was for several years a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and gave great assistance to Asa Packer, the founder of the road. That Mr. Knecht possessed keen insight and business sagacity is shown by the fact that, realizing the value of the railroad to the Lehigh Valley as a means for transportation, and that it would prove of direct benefit in other lines of business, he became instrumental in establishing an iron foundry, and in the organization of what has become the great Bethlehem Iron Company, acting as one of its directors from the date of the organization, 1859, until his demise. He was one of the first directors, and an original incorporator of the new Bethlehem Steel Company. In 1872 he organized the Northampton Iron Company, of which he was elected president, and a large furnace was built near Freemansburg, which was later operated by the Bethlehem Iron Company, now unmantled. He was also a director in the Easton National Bank, held many offices of trust, frequently serving as executor

and administrator of estates, and acting as guardian for many children. While prospering in his undertakings, Mr. Knecht also realized his duty to his fellow men, and gave freely and generously of his means for the assistance of the poor and needy. He was a member of the Reformed church, and in his life exemplified his Christian faith. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him.

Mr. Knecht married, February 2, 1841, Miss Eliza E. Riegel, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Leidy) Riegel, in whose home in Shimersville the marriage was performed by the Rev. Mr. Becker. They became the parents of seven children, four of whom are yet living: Arabella, the wife of Dr. J. J. Detwiller, of Easton; Emily, the wife of Dr. E. J. Freeman, of Freemansburg; Annie, and Howard R. Those who have passed away were: Sallie, wife of Dr. R. H. Shephard, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey; Kohn, who died at the age of twenty years; and Benjamin, whose death occurred in infancy. The father of these children died February 22, 1891, just twenty days after his golden wedding anniversary was celebrated, and his wife died July 4, 1891.

Howard R. Knecht, son of John and Eliza E. (Riegel) Knecht, was born in Shimersville, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1856. His early education was acquired in the public schools, and was supplemented by study in Nazareth Hall, from which he was graduated in 1876. Early in his business career he became identified with his father as owner and operator of a mill, being admitted to a partnership on attaining his majority. In 1885 the mill was transformed into a roller mill, and storehouses for flour and grain were erected. In 1890 he became the practical owner and manager of the mill, and by the terms of his father's will he inherited the stone grist-mill, the stone dwelling, the tenant houses and vast tracts of land. He has since been actively connected with the milling interests of the community, and has also given considerable attention to the supervision of his property and investments. He is a director of the Easton Na-

tional Bank, and a business man of marked enterprise, capability and keen discernment. Although he entered upon a business already established, he has displayed executive power in enlarging and controlling this in a successful manner, and now annually ships an extensive product to various Pennsylvania cities and to the state of New Jersey. He gives to the business his personal supervision, and it has become an industry of importance and magnitude in Northampton county. He has also followed in his father's political footsteps, for his study of the issues and questions of the day since attaining his majority has led him to endorse Democratic principles. He is deeply interested in matters pertaining to municipal development and educational advancement, is a trustee of the Allentown College for Women, and a consistent member of the Reformed church of Freemansburg.

Mr. Knecht was married September 21, 1882, to Miss Laurenti Walter, daughter of Dr. B. C. Walter, of Farmersville, and they became the parents of four children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are: Florence Anna, born September 29, 1883; and John Walter, born February 8, 1885.

WILLIAM H. WHITEHEAD, JR., chief burgess of Weissport, was born in Franklin township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of June, 1873. The family is of English lineage, and was established in Pennsylvania during the period of early development in this state. His father, William H. Whitehead, was born at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and for many years was connected with the Lehigh Coal Navigation Company, but is now partially living a retired life. He married Miss Julia Ash, a native of Franklin township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania.

William H. Whitehead, Jr., was reared in his parents' home. Following the acquirement of a knowledge of the branches of learning taught in the common schools of Franklin township, Carbon county, he pursued a course of study in a business college, and was thus equipped for the practical and responsible duties of life. He entered upon his business career, however, in

1891, as a messenger boy in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The adaptability and fidelity which he at once displayed won him promotion from time to time, and he has made his services indispensable to the company through his faithfulness. To-day he is the chief accountant in the engineering department located at South Bethlehem, and has the entire confidence and good will of the corporation. He has had no other business connection than that with the railroad company, and this fact is certainly indicative of the place which he holds in the regard of those whom he represents.

In 1894 Mr. Whitehead was united in marriage to Miss Evalyn Romig, who was born in Franklin township, Carbon county and is a daughter of Ephraim and Mary A. Romig. They now have one child, Mae A. In 1900 Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead established their home in Weissport, and in 1903 he was called to the highest office that his fellow citizens could confer upon him, being elected to the position of chief burgess for a term of three years. His course in this office has given entire satisfaction to those whom he represents, his administration being practical and progressive. He is a member of Leighton Lodge, No. 621, F. and A. M., and also belongs to the Order of Independent Americans, and in that fraternity has filled the position of state councilor. He is a young man of enterprise and strong purpose, and has already attained in business, political and social circles in his community a prominent position.

LUTHER THOMAS, a dairyman of Washington township, Northampton county, is descended from either English or Welsh ancestors, it being not positively known from which portion of Great Britain came the progenitor of the family in America. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and did valiant service for the establishment of independence in the new world. He married a Miss Ike, and to them were born three sons, Henry, William and James, and other children who died in early life.

James Thomas, the grandfather, was united in marriage to Jenetta Oliver and removed to Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county. He worked as a laborer and his wife followed weaving. She was a very industrious woman, and often the burden of the care of the family devolved upon her. There were nine children, five of whom are living: Henry, Casper I., James, Kate J., and Mary.

Henry Thomas, the father, was born in Hacktstown, New Jersey, January 7, 1815, and is (in 1903) the oldest resident of Washington township. He was only a year old when his parents came to Northampton county, settling in Upper Mount Bethel township. In his youth he learned the stone-mason's trade, which he followed for a half century, being accounted one of the best representatives of that line of industry in his section of the state. In many of the fine buildings of the district are to be seen monuments to his handiwork. The first realty which he ever owned consisted of a house and lot purchased in 1847, and in 1854 he bought his present farm in Washington township, Northampton county, upon which he has since resided. He married Christianna Smith, on March 28, 1840, and they are still traveling life's journey together. Mrs. Thomas was born in Washington township, December 30, 1822, and for more than sixty-three years they have been man and wife, sharing with each other the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity, which checker the careers of all. Mr. Thomas is a Democrat in his political views and a Lutheran in his religious faith. They now have twenty-one living grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Luther Thomas was born in Washington township, Northampton county, December 5, 1858, his birthplace being the old family homestead, upon which the days of his childhood and youth were passed. He pursued a common school education and learned the mason's trade, which he followed for nine years. He then began farming on his own account and was a successful agriculturist for some time, while since 1893 he has been engaged in the dairy business, purchas-



ing in that year his present milk route in Bangor. He owns and cultivates eighty acres of well improved land, and he has eight head of fine cows which he keeps for milk purposes. His patrons in Bangor are many and his business is therefore a prosperous one. Socially, Mr. Thomas is connected with the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Knights of Malta. In politics, he is a Democrat, and for six years has held the office of school director in Washington township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Thomas is serving as a steward.

In 1885 he was married to Miss Alice Groner, who was born in Washington township, Northampton county, and represents a family that removed to this section of the state from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, her parents being Levi and Catherine A. (Mann) Groner. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas now have two children: Walter, born December 30, 1886; and Ada M., born July 9, 1898.

COLONEL SAMUEL DANIEL LEHR occupies a position of prestige in the public regard in Allentown, having long been recognized as one of the most forceful factors in community interests. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in this enterprising city, for he has been an important factor in business, political and military circles. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to advance the welfare of his city, and his connection with its affairs has proven of far-reaching and beneficial effect.

Colonel Lehr was born in Allentown, May 30, 1838. His paternal grandparents were Peter and Margaret (Volk) Lehr, and, according to the early records in the possession of Colonel Lehr, Mrs. Margaret Volk Lehr was born in 1771 and was the daughter of Johann Valentine and Eva Maria (Kadels) Volk. Her paternal grandfather was Johannes Volk, and her maternal grandfather was Johann Phillip Kadels. Johann Valentine Volk and Eva Maria Kadels were married in Reichelsheim, Bavaria, on the 11th of May,

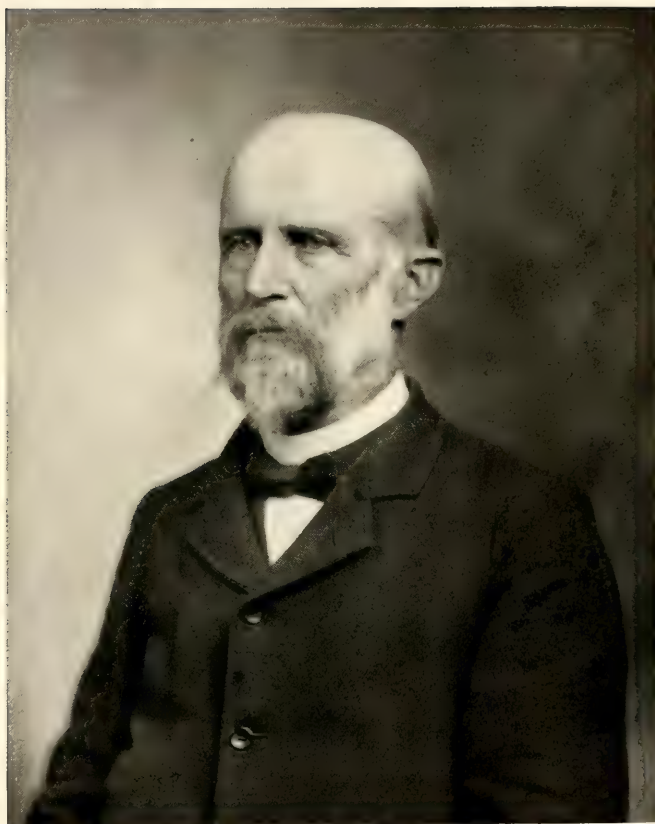
1764. It was their daughter Margaret who became the wife of Peter Lehr and the mother of Joseph Lehr, whose fourth surviving child is Colonel Samuel Daniel Lehr.

Joseph Lehr was united in marriage to Louise Newhard, and had a family of nine children, five of whom have reached years of maturity and have reared families of their own. Charles married Eliza Paul, and had two children: Grace, who is married, and a son that died when about twenty-one years of age. Christianna became the wife of Ephraim Roth and has a family. Horace married Mary Knappenberger, and has two children: W. C. Lehr, and Sally, the latter now deceased. Samuel Daniel is the fourth of the family. Henry M. married Susan Wetstein, and they have two children, William and John.

In early life Colonel Lehr attended the public schools, but when still very young entered upon his business career to provide not only for his own support but also in order to assist his parents. He was first employed in a brick yard which was conducted by Dr. Jesse Samuels, who had invented a machine for the manufacture of brick. Colonel Lehr remained there for one season, after which he became connected in 1853 with the engineer corps of the Allentown & Auburn Railroad. When four years had passed he severed his connection with the railroad company, but in the meantime made a careful study of engineering and the methods of construction. He entered the service of G. A. Aschbach, who was then city engineer, filling a position in his department until the 7th of November, 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, and became captain of Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry.

This enlistment was for nine months, and Captain Lehr was mustered in at Philadelphia, November 7, 1862. There were seven companies (including Company B) from Lehigh county, and three from Monroe county. A regimental organization was affected November 11, 1862, with the following field and staff officers: Ambrose A. Lechler, colonel; George Pilkington,





*W. A. Ehr*



lieutenant-colonel; W. M. Schoonover, major. Soon after the regiment was organized it was sent to Suffolk, Virginia, where it was thoroughly drilled and instructed in military tactics and discipline. When General Foster's expedition was organized for the reenforcement of the army operating against the defenses of Charleston, South Carolina, the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having been assigned to a provisional brigade of the Eighteenth Army Corps under General Foster, accompanied the expedition, proceeding to Newberne, North Carolina, whence it embarked January 27, 1863, arriving at Hilton Head, South Carolina, February 5. The regiment served from this time in the Department of the South, performing provost duty, and engaged in important and valuable service upon the fortifications during the siege of Charleston. Upon the expiration of its term of service the command returned north, and was transferred to Philadelphia to be mustered out, on the 17th and 18th of August, 1863. During his term of service Captain Lehr was always to be found at his post of duty, at all times actively engaged in directing the operations and movements of his command. Participating in all of the service of his regiment as outlined herein, and achieving a proud record as an efficient officer and gallant soldier, he was honorably discharged with his company at Philadelphia, August 18, 1863, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment.

Colonel Lehr then returned to Allentown and again entered the service of Mr. Aschbach, who was still acting as city engineer, continuing in that position until September, 1864, when he was commissioned by Governor Curtin as recruiting agent for Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, to serve as such in West Virginia from September, 1864, until further orders were received. The appointment was authorized by a special act of congress which empowered governors in the several states in the Union to appoint recruiting agents to serve in the states declared to be in rebellion. The object of this service was to fill the quotas of the several subdivisions of the various states of the Union. This plan, however, proved to be a fail-

ure, owing to the interference of the commanding officers of the various departments by restricting a limit to territory in which the agents were to operate. Consequently, the attempt to do recruiting work in this manner was abandoned and the agents were discharged.

Again Mr. Lehr returned to Allentown and entered the service of G. A. Aschbach, with whom he continued in civil engineering work until 1868. In that year, in company with Richard R. Emery, he became Mr. Aschbach's successor in his private business interests, and the new firm established themselves as civil engineers of Allentown. This relation was maintained until the death of Mr. Emery, April 25, 1872, after which Colonel Lehr continued alone. In the meantime, however, he had been appointed by the city council in 1869 to the position of civil engineer, and he filled that office for twenty consecutive years, when he was succeeded by L. S. Jacoby. After the election of Colonel Lehr, his partner, Mr. Emery, had carried on the private business of the firm until his death, when Mr. Lehr put aside his private interests as a civil engineer, devoting his entire time and attention to the duties of the office of city engineer until his retirement from official service. He then opened an office for the private practice of his profession, and was again alone in the business until 1894, when he admitted J. Howard Martz to a partnership, under the firm style of Lehr & Martz. Later on A. W. Leh, an architect, became a member of the firm and the business title was Lehr, Leh & Martz, civil engineers and architects, until 1897, when the association was discontinued. Colonel Lehr was then again alone in the practice of his profession until July 22, 1901, when Henry F. Bascom became his partner, and the firm of Lehr & Bascom has since continued in active practice. He is without a superior in his profession in this part of the state, and his patronage is now extensive and important. He is also the president of the Pennsylvania Loan and Building Association, having been at the head of this corporation since its inception.

Colonel Lehr's term of office as civil engineer of Allentown was longer than that of any other

incumbent in the position in the history of the city, yet the public was not satisfied with his discontinuance of official service, and in 1890 he was chosen by popular suffrage to the position of mayor, and served for three years, from 1890 until 1893. He then retired, as he thought, from active life, but in 1897 he was chosen councilman for a two years' term, and was again elected in 1899, so that he filled the position until 1901. He is one of the four surviving mayors of Allentown. He retired from the office of councilman as he has from the other public positions which he has filled, with the entire confidence and good will of the public, his course having ever been marked by the utmost loyalty to the trust reposed in him, and the most absolute fidelity to the tasks which have devolved upon him.

Colonel Lehr has never ceased to feel a deep interest in military affairs, and for many years after the Civil war maintained active connection with military interests of the state. On the 21st of June, 1869, he organized the Allen Zouaves of Allentown, which organization became Company B of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was elected captain of the company June 21, 1869, and retained the command until December 2, 1875, when he was chosen major. He then served in the latter position until January 11, 1876, when he resigned to again assume command of his old company, and held that rank for ten consecutive years. October 29, 1885, he was elected colonel of his regiment, which he commanded until October 29, 1891, on which date he retired from active military life. He is an influential and leading member of E. B. Young Post, No. 87, G. A. R. His political affiliation is with the Democracy, and he is a member of the Bryan Democratic League.

Colonel Lehr was married to Elizabeth Engleman, of Upper Saucon, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Lewis M. Engleman, and a granddaughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Owens) Engleman. She is the eldest of three children, the others being Harry, who was married and resides in New York; and Clinton, who wedded Mary Wolf, and has three children—Julia A., who is the wife

of Earl Douglas, and has a son and daughter, Norman E. and Helen E.; and Elizabeth, and Rachel. To Colonel and Mrs. Lehr has been born one daughter, Cora May, who is the wife of Arnon P. Miller, and has two children, Margaret, and Samuel Lehr. Colonel Lehr is a man of domestic tastes, manifesting strong devotion to his family, and the same earnest loyalty he gives to his friends. The circle of his friendship is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. Respected in every class of society, he has for some time been a leader of public thought and action in Allentown, and in what-relation of life he is found—in municipal service, in military circles, or in business or social relations—he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

DANIEL MILSON is one of the well-known men of Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who have grown up with the town, and he is not only a loyal citizen of his adopted country, but has been a promoter of its interests as well. He was born in Neath, Glamorganshire, South Wales, February 28, 1830, a son of Charles and Rachel (Thomas) Milson, the former born in England in 1783, and the latter a native of South Wales. They were the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom are living, namely: Charles, Mrs. William Richards, Daniel, Ann Margaret, Mary, Prudence, and Hannah, the first three residing in America, and the remainder on the other side of the water.

Daniel Milson was reared in his native country and educated at the common schools of his native town. At the age of sixteen he arranged with his maternal uncle, Joseph Thomas, to learn the boiler making trade. This he accomplished, becoming one of the best mechanics in his own shire, and he could not be surpassed when he came to this side of the Atlantic ocean. He worked at the Neath shipyards up to the year 1852, at which time he came to this country, landing in New York after a long and dangerous voyage of more than three months. Shortly after his



arrival he removed to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of Merrick & Son, and later, because of his superior workmanship, he entered the service of the United States navy yard as boiler maker, being one of the men who worked on the vessel that captured Mason and Slidell, during the Civil war. In 1854 he came to Catasauqua and for two years was employed by the Crane Iron Company, and after dissolving this connection he was employed by the Thomas Iron Company in the erection of their furnaces at Hokendauqua, becoming a stockholder in the company in 1862, which relation still exists, and from which he derives a goodly income. In the latter part of the year 1863, in company with David Thomas, Jr., he went to Ohio, where they erected a furnace, of which Mr. Milson was assistant superintendent, and which they conducted until 1865. In that year Mr. Milson returned to Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, and opened a boiler shop on his own account, employing a force of fifty men and executing the best work possible. He supplied the furnaces in the Lehigh Valley with the finest production of his skill, and after successfully conducting the shop for a quarter of a century he retired from active business pursuits, having acquired a competency. In 1890, the year of his retirement, having decided that his system required a complete change and relaxation from business cares, he took a trip to the scenes of his childhood, and this proved a source of much profit and enjoyment. Mr. Milson holds membership in the Presbyterian church of Catasauqua, and in his political affiliations is a staunch Republican.

In 1861 Mr. Milson was united in marriage to Elizabeth Davies, a native of Wales, who bore him eleven children, as follows: 1. Thomas H., who is an extensive steel pipe maker of Paterson, New Jersey; he married Ange L. Johnston, and their children are Josephine, and Thomas H. Milson. 2. Dr. Charles E., who married Camilla E. Deily, and their children are Gertrude A., Helen C., Ruth D., and Marie, deceased. 3. Annie, who became the wife of John W. Thomas. 4. Elizabeth. 5. David T., deceased. 6. Minnie,

who became the wife of William R. Thomas, and they are the parents of one son, Daniel M. Thomas. 7. Joseph. 8. Daniel, Jr., a coal and wood dealer in Catasauqua. 9. Henry D., deceased. 10. Mabel. 11. Eleanor, who became the wife of J. M. Fitzgerald, and they are the parents of one son, Herbert M. Fitzgerald.

WILSON FRANKLIN MORE, who for eighteen years was pastor of the Reformed church in Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, was born in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of March, 1858.

It is a matter of tradition that the founder of the family in America was John More, and that he came from the west of England, near the border line of Wales. He is supposed to have settled either in Berks county, Pennsylvania, or at Carlisle, Cumberland county, of the same state. These traditions are now being investigated, and there is some prospect of gaining absolute authentic knowledge concerning the origin of the family in the United States. Thus far the genealogy has been traced with certainty only to Thomas More, the great-grandfather of Rev. More. He was born July 8, 1776, and died March 13, 1857, his remains being interred in the cemetery at Belfast, Northampton county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Elizabeth Yeager, was born September 11, 1775, and died May 20, 1814. She is buried at or near Trexlertown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. Both were probably born in Berks county, this state.

James More, their son, and the grandfather of Rev. Wilson F. More, was married to Miss Mary Magdalene Boehm, a descendant in the fifth generation of Rev. John Philip Boehm, who was probably born in the Palatinate, Germany, in the year 1683. He was the first minister of the Reformed church in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in America. His services in behalf of his denomination and the moral development of the state were invaluable. In 1725 he became pastor of the three churches at Falckner's Swamp, Skip-pack and White Marsh, but his herculean labors covered the territory embraced in the southeastern

part of the state and extended as far as Egypt in the Lehigh Valley.

William More, the father of Rev. More, was born in Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1826. His educational privileges were very limited, and throughout his business career he followed the occupation of farming. He took an interest in the affairs of the community, and filled the office of school director; while in his church he served as deacon and elder. His death occurred December 7, 1902, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Altonah, near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He was married on the 11th of February, 1856, to Eliza Rebecca Frankenfield, a daughter of William Franken-

field. Rev. Wilson Franklin More acquired his early education in the public schools, in which he also served as a teacher from his fifteenth to his nineteenth year. He then entered Swartz's Academy at Bethlehem and prepared for college. He pursued a full classical course in Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, and was graduated in June, 1883. Having completed the prescribed course in theology in the seminary of the Reformed church at Lancaster in May, 1886, he was licensed to preach, and ordained and installed as pastor of the congregation at Catasauqua, being the first alumnus of Lehigh University to enter the holy ministry. In this connection a contemporary publication says: "Coming to his first and only charge with the vigor of youth, fresh from the halls of learning, he at once identified himself with the best interests of the congregation, the town and the Lehigh Valley. A man of such liberal culture, generous impulses and deep experience cannot be hid very long within the narrow limits of a pastoral charge. Like a star radiating in every direction, he will exert a helpful influence in all the walks of life. The true servant of God is more than a preacher and a pastor. He is a man, and as such he will take a lively interest in everything that pertains to the spiritual, moral and mental uplift of the people. Accordingly, we find Rev. More, by his exemplary life and his faithful attention to his pastoral du-

ties, bringing his congregation safely through storms of adversity into a strong and influential condition commanding the respect of the entire community and being a credit to the denomination. As a member of the classis which ordained him, Rev. More has always taken a keen and active interest in all its proceedings, never shirking any duty assigned him. One of the special objects of his endeavor has been to develop interest in and to devise plans for the payment in full of all apportionments for benevolence, and these efforts have been crowned with a large measure of success. By his straightforward and manly character Rev. More has won and holds the esteem and confidence of his brethren in the ministry. He has twice been chosen the presiding officer of classis, frequently serves as chairman of the most important standing and special committees, and has proven himself a worthy representative, when delegated, which he frequently is, to synod and general synod.

Rev. More is not only known as a scholarly divine, but also as a writer of considerable merit, his literary efforts being confined to subjects bearing upon the church, her activity in various departments, and her intellectual, moral and spiritual development. He is the author of excellent translations into German of a number of well known English hymns, among them being "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Abide With Me, Fast Falls the Eventide." For eleven years, beginning with March, 1893, he has been the editor of the Consistory Department of the "Reformed Church Messenger," the principal organ of the Reformed Church in the United States.

Rev. More has always taken a lively interest in the public schools, and, though living in a town where the party opposed to his political views is strongly in the majority, he was elected a member of the school board, and graced its presidency with an assiduous devotion to duty characteristic of the man. During his term of office he was largely instrumental in improving the course of study; in organizing a regular institute for the advancement of the teachers; in introducing new and better textbooks; and in promoting a fra-

ternal feeling amongst the faculty, parents and children. On the completion of the new school building he was chosen to deliver the main oration of the day to an audience of thousands of people. On account of the increasing pressure of pastoral and church duties he refused a re-nomination though earnestly solicited by the better class of citizens of both parties to continue in office.

For a number of years Rev. More has been a member of the board of trustees of Allentown College for Women, where his influence has always been potential in raising the standard of the institution and in extending its usefulness. In 1899 he was appointed professor of German in the college, and filled the chair acceptably until the summer of 1904, when he was compelled to resign this office, together with his pastorate, to assume the superintendency of the Bethany Orphans' Home at Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania, to which position he had been called by the unanimous vote of the board of managers of that noble institution. Here he has since labored with the manifest approval of the entire church. Being well adapted to the position by birth, education and training, he finds the work exactly to his taste, and attends to it with the greatest satisfaction and with every promise of success.

On the 26th of June, 1883, in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Rev. More was married to Miss Matilda Applegate, a daughter of George and Esther (Deemer) Applegate. Her father was born in Williams township, Northampton county, February 20, 1818, and for three winters he attended a country school three or four miles away from his home. That was the extent of his school privileges. In 1835 he began boating on the Delaware and Lehigh canals, and was the owner of three canal boats. In 1840 he opened a country store, and thus became identified with mercantile interests in his locality. In 1868 he went to Milton, Northumberland county, where he first purchased three thousand acres of timber land, which purchase he afterwards increased by two thousand acres, turning his attention to an extensive lumber busi-

ness which was developed through his efforts and enterprise. He was the founder of the iron works of Applegate, Shimer & Company at Milton, Pennsylvania, and he belonged to that class of representative American citizens who, while promoting their own individual success, promote also in large measure the general prosperity. He holds membership in Trinity Lutheran church, and was a generous contributor to the building fund of Trinity Lutheran and Bethany Reformed churches, West Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to the latter of which his wife belonged and there her memory is perpetuated by a large art glass memorial window.

Mrs. More was educated in the public schools, and remained with her parents up to the time of her marriage. She is an efficient helpmate of her husband and more so than ever in his present position where, as superintendent and matron, the two constitute the united head of Bethany Orphans' Home. Three children have been born to Rev. and Mrs. More: 1. Florence Esther, born near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1884, she was a student in the public schools; afterwards graduated in the Allentown College for Women, studied a year at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, and entered Mt. Holyoke College as a sophomore in September, 1904. 2. Blanche Rebecca, born in Castasauqua, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1888, attended the public schools, and is now a junior in Allentown College for Women, and a member of the editorial staff of the college paper. 3. Ruth Irene, born in Catasauqua in 1891, died in infancy.

THE AYERS FAMILY. Among the long-established families of Northampton county, the Ayers family of Lower Mount Bethel township is one of the best known. It is of Scotch origin, and the founder of this branch of the family came to the region when it was yet a wilderness. He was a notable man among the early settlers, and the succeeding generations have been important factors in bringing the wild land under cultivation, and in forming the social and industrial traditions of the community.



The strong moral fibre and tenacity of purpose which characterize the Scotch as a race have been marked traits of this worthy line of men and women.

David, the earliest ancestor, owned a section of land in the vicinity of Richmond, Northampton county, extending from Richmond to Gruvertown. He bought the land in its primeval state, and not only cleared a large tract, but he built there a house that was the pride and wonder of the settlement in that time of primitive dwellings. So well and substantially was the building done that the house is still in a good state of preservation, and is the home of the great-granddaughter of David Ayers, having always remained in possession of the family. David also built a mill, which was a boon to the early settlers, and which he operated during the remainder of his life. He had more ample means than most of his neighbors, and was less restricted in his business methods and his mode of living. This fact, together with the vigorous personality of the man and his unflinching integrity, gave him great influence. He was looked to for the soundness of his judgment and his strong practical sense, and for a great many years he was justice of the peace in the township. He was a stanch Presbyterian and a large contributor to the beginning of the local church. He had two sons, David and Moses, of whom David pushed on into the new Ohio country, and Moses stayed on the homestead.

Moses, son of David Ayers, was born on his father's farm in Lower Mt. Bethel township, and spent his life there, worthily filling his father's place in the community. He operated the mill in addition to the farm, and was a shrewd and practical man of business. He was widely known and commanded universal respect. He was a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church, and a valued member and counselor. He married a woman named Britain, and was the father of the following children: Levi, who made a home in the west; David, who operated the mill; Nathaniel; Moses, whose line is here traced;

Samuel, who became a Presbyterian minister; Jane; Betsy; Peggy; Sarah.

Moses, son of Moses Ayers, was born on the old Ayers homestead in Lower Mount Bethel in 1814. He became a farmer, and of his grandfather's original section of land, he owned ninety-seven acres, which included the site of the homestead. He cared for and improved this land, bringing it to a high state of cultivation and holding it in trust for those who should come after. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church and a man thoroughly respected. Of his marriage with Charlotte Reed, two daughters, Emma E. and Sarah A., were born. Sarah A., who became Mrs. Miller, is now deceased. Moses, the father, died January 27, 1890, and his wife, who was born in 1816, died in 1884.

Emma E., daughter of Moses and Charlotte (Reed) Ayers, was born December 14, 1837, on the old family place. She possesses those qualities of mind and heart that have given dignity and worth to so many members of her family, and experience has developed wide sympathies and sound practical judgment. She has spent her life in the ancestral home, which is hallowed to her by family association. In 1859 she married Reuben J. Good, and became the mother of six children, who are as follows: Charles A., born October 27, 1861, who is in the employ of Bush & Bull of Easton, Pennsylvania; Herbert J., born December 8, 1863, who is a farmer in Iowa; Samuel L., born June 29, 1865, who is a dentist in New York; Charlotte A., born January 22, 1867; Moses A., born August 27, 1868; Estella A., born September 6, 1881.

Reuben J. Good is of German descent. His grandfather, John Good, born of German parents, first settled in Bucks county, afterward moving to Northampton about 1803. His wife was an English woman, and they had two sons, John and George, born in Mount Bethel township. The son John became a farmer and was the owner of about one hundred acres of land. He was a man held in high esteem, and was a member of the Methodist church, in which he was a



class leader and steward. He was married twice, the first wife being Barbara Grover, who was the mother of the following children: Reuben J., Margaret A., Elizabeth, Jeremiah J., William, Henry, Caroline, John. The second wife was Rachel Lockard, to whom were born Emma, Josiah, Enos, Sarah, and George, of whom only Josiah and George are living. Reuben J., oldest son of John Good, married Emma E. Ayers. He is an experienced farmer and has carried on the management of the Ayers estate since his marriage, having been for fifty years a resident of the neighborhood, where he has won universal esteem.

THOMAS COPE, M. D. Among the representative members of the medical profession in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, is Dr. Thomas Cope who for upwards of thirty-five years has successfully and continuously practiced his chosen calling in that city. He is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Fehr) Cope, and was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1847.

Thomas Cope attended the common schools of the neighborhood and acquired a practical English education which proved to be an excellent foundation for his later studies. Having decided that a professional life would best suit his tastes and inclinations, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Sellars, of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and in due course of time matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1869 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately entered upon active practice as a physician and surgeon in the city of Nazareth, and the large patronage now accorded him is the result of a good equipment, he having been a close and earnest student of the fundamental principles of the science of medicine, and during the passing years has kept in touch with all the improvements and new methods of treating disease. For thirty years he served in the capacity of house physician of the Northampton County Almshouse. He is a member of the Northampton Medical Society, Lehigh Valley

Medical Society, and the Pennsylvania Medical Society.

In addition to his large professional practice, Dr. Cope serves in the capacity of president of the Nazareth National Bank, in the organization of which he was largely instrumental. He is also a director of the Drexel Portland Cement Company. His religious sentiments are in accord with the tenets of the Lutheran church, and his political affiliations are Democratic, he having been elected by that party to serve as chief Burgess of the borough of Nazareth, Pennsylvania.

In 1870 Dr. Cope married Camilla Hagenbach, daughter of John Hagenbach, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: 1. Mary Alice, died February 15, 1900, at the age of twenty-nine years; she was the wife of John A. Miller and mother of two children—Conrad C. and Mary Alice Miller. 2. William F., who received his educational advantages at Nazareth Hall, Lafayette College and Jefferson Medical College, from which latter named institution he was graduated in 1902. He served an internship at St. Luke's Hospital, and then established an office in the borough of Nazareth for the practice of medicine and surgery. He was united in marriage to Sally Blackly, of Easton, Pennsylvania. 3. Katherine, who resides at home with her parents.

JONES FAMILY. The early history of Bethlehem, the chief seat of the Moravians in Pennsylvania, is closely connected with the history of the Jones family of Bethlehem township, who at one time owned all the land lying between Bethlehem and Freemansburg, besides other valuable property in the immediate vicinity. This tract of land above referred to consisted of a tract of five hundred acres, and was purchased by John Jones from Patrick Graeme of Philadelphia, on the 4th of April, 1750. It is believed that the Jones family was the first actual occupant, and that the land had been taken up by Graeme solely for the purpose of speculation.

According to the Bethlehem "church book"

and the inscription on his tombstone, John Jones was born at Skippack, now Montgomery county, in June, 1714. His father says Mr. Reichel "had emigrated from Wales with other persons of excellent and worthy character, descendants of the ancient Britons, principally from Radnor, Bryn Mawr, and Haverford in Merionethshire." This company founded a settlement in Montgomery county, and in 1690 purchased a tract of forty thousand acres from William Penn. We need not say that these lands subsequently passed into the hands of the Germans, so that the Welsh settlement has long since utterly disappeared.

Of the early history of Griffith Jones, the father of John, we know little or nothing. His wife Sarah had been previously married to Israel Morris, by whom she had three sons, Israel, Daniel and John. The will of "Griffith Jones, of Skypack" is on record at Philadelphia. It does not appear that he was possessed of much property. He says "I give and bequeath unto my dear wife Sarah Jones, whom I do make and ordain my sole executrix, full power to settle upon and improve my land late purchased of Anthony Morris of Matchin, to the bringing up of my three children, viz: John, Ann & Mary, until the expiration of my son John's age of twenty-one, and then to be the said John's and his heirs forever, he paying to his sisters Ann and Mary the sum of ten pounds current money of the province aforesaid." His wife was to have all the personal property, and his stepsons, Daniel and John Morris, were each to receive a legacy of five pounds, "if in case they shall live with and help my said wife Sarah improve my said lands until they be of the age of twenty-one."

From this document it appears that Griffith Jones died in July or August, 1720. His widow did not long survive him. Her will dated December 25, 1720, was proved April 7, 1721, so that her death must have occurred between these two dates. By this will she divides her estate into four parts, one of which she gives to her "friend" and executor Griffith Jones, "for his trouble" in settling her estate, and the remaining three parts to her children, Ann, John and Mary

Jones. Concerning this "friend" Griffith Jones, we have no information. There is a tradition that John Jones had a brother Griffith, and it is not impossible that he may have been a son by a former marriage, who for some reason or other had been omitted from his father's will.

The Morris boys were not greatly enriched by their mother's legacies. Israel and Daniel were to receive her "two flax heckles, Israel to have the best, when they come to the age of twenty, Israel to pay his brother John Morris twenty shillings." From all this we see that John Jones was at the time of the death of his parents between six and seven years of age. Where he spent his childhood and early youth cannot be certainly ascertained, but subsequent events render it probable that he found a home with relatives in the Welsh settlement at Upper Merion, which was formerly known as "Over Schuylkill." This may account for the erroneous family tradition that he was born at the latter place. His opportunities of acquiring an education must have been limited, but he learned to write a beautiful hand and to express himself in good English. He also learned the trade of a blacksmith, and is said to have been an excellent workman, though in his later years he devoted himself almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits. At an early age John Jones was married to Eleanor Godfrey, of Treddyffrin township, Chester county.

Thomas Godfrey, according to the traditions related by his daughter, was descended from a highly respectable family in the county of Kent, in England. She always insisted that the family name had once been something else, but that at some remote period the younger members of the family had assumed the father's Christian name as a surname. This story always appeared to be more than doubtful until was found in Burke's "Commoners" the statement that the Godfreys are said to be descended from Godfrey le Fauconer, lord of the Manor of Hurst, in the reign of Henry II, which renders it not impossible that a portion of the family assumed as a surname the hereditary official title of Fauconer,

or Falconer, while others were more modestly satisfied to be called Godfrey.

Thomas Godfrey was married in England to his wife Jane, whose maiden name is no longer remembered. Two other couples were married at the same time, all having been three times announced in church "to be married to go to the new world." The date it is impossible to fix with exactness, but it must have occurred about 1704 or 1705. A few months later the youthful pair sailed for America. The voyage was tempestuous; they were driven to the West Indies, and eight months are said to have elapsed before they reached their destination. Their first child was born at sea, and was named Seaborn, but died before the end of the voyage.

In America the Godfreys grew prosperous and wealthy. Besides the daughter born at sea they had eight children, of whom Eleanor was the third. Thomas Godfrey died in 1756. His wife lived to a great age and died in 1771. In her will she bequeathed "five pounds to the vestry of the church at Radnor, two pounds to St. Peter's church at Great Valley, and two pounds to the minister who shall officiate at her funeral."

John Jones and his wife Eleanor began house-keeping at New Providence, Montgomery county, probably on the land inherited from his father. Here, according to the Bethlehem church records, their eldest son Levi was born, on the 24th of August, 1737, and their second son Jesse on the 28th of February, 1740; both were baptized by the Rev. Mr. Currie, the rector of Radnor. Others of their children—Jonathan, Peter and Thomas—were also born at this place, but the date of their birth has not been entered on the records.

The decade of years extending from 1740 to 1750 is the most interesting in the religious history of Pennsylvania. The preaching of Whitfield in 1740, the visit of Zinzendorf in 1741, and the arrival of Muhlenberg in 1743 and of Schlatter in 1746, with the subsequent organization of the Reformed Synod in 1746 and the Lutheran Ministerium in the following year—all these are the events which may justly be regarded as im-

portant epochs in the history of our religious denominations. The Moravian itinerants, taking advantage of the general interest in religion, traversed the country and gathered many in their fold. One of their best friends was Henry Ames. On his farm in June, 1745, the Brethren established a boarding school for boys which was continued with various fortunes until September, 1750, when it was finally discontinued. Among their first pupils was Levi Jones, the son of John, and during the succeeding years we find on the records of the school entries the admission of his younger brothers.

Under these circumstances it is easy to see how the Jones family became Moravian. In 1749 they were induced to remove to Bethlehem, probably settling on the land which John Jones subsequently purchased. Here they built a massive stone house which stood until 1835, when it was taken down by one of the descendants, and a modern mansion erected on its substantial foundations. The old home is described as having been an edifice of a very superior order. Hidden away behind the wainscoating there were curious closets, and in the cellar was a receptacle for valuables known only to the initiated, which could only be discovered by removing a stone in the wall. The blacksmith shop erected by John Jones was torn down about twenty years ago. Here he did a great deal of work for the Indians during the time the Moravian Indian converts occupied the village of Nain, in the vicinity of Bethlehem. The book in which all these transactions were recorded with scrupulous exactness was in existence, but was destroyed by some one who did not appreciate its value.

Three children—John, Sarah and Joseph—were born in Bethlehem township, so that the whole number was now eight, or, as in after years Joseph Jones used to puzzle his auditors by saying: "there were seven brothers and each of us had a sister." Joseph Jones, the youngest of the children, was born on the 22d of April, 1755.

The Jones house was a place of considerable importance during the Indian wars. Again and



again it was crowded with refugees fleeing from the frontier. On the 7th of July, 1757, an Indian boy, the son of the old chief Tattamy, was recklessly shot by a white boy at Craig's settlement while on his way to Easton with a party of friendly Indians. Dangerously wounded, the Indian boy was brought to the Jones house to be nursed, while his companions encamped around the house, breathing threats of the direst vengeance in case of the death of the young chieftain. It was a matter of the greatest importance that his life should, if possible, be saved, and Dr. Bodo Otto was engaged at the expense of the government to give him his undivided attention. For more than a month young Tattamy lingered between life and death. The Indians could wait no longer so they hurried to their hunting grounds, greatly to the relief of the family which had entertained them. Three days afterward the young chief died, and was buried in the graveyard on the opposite side of the river. Several Indians of minor consideration who died about this time were buried on the hill behind the barn, in a small enclosure which has entirely disappeared.

John Jones soon became a man of wealth and consideration. In 1752 he was appointed by act of assembly one of the commissioners to secure a piece of land to build a court house and prison for Northampton county at Easton, "to accommodate the public service, and for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants." He did not long remain a member of the Moravian brotherhood. Shortly after the purchase of his farm he voluntarily withdrew, and for a long time worshipped with the Lutheran church. The reason of this change it would now be hard to determine. There is, however, a probable tradition that it was occasioned by his refusal to dispose of his property to the Society, which was desirous of extending its possessions in his direction. It is pleasant to know that he renewed his ties shortly before his death, which occurred on the 2d of June, 1781. He was buried in the graveyard at Bethlehem.

The children of John Jones were scattered

far and wide. Long before his death Joseph alone was left at the parental homestead. Jonathan lingered until 1767, when he removed to Rowan county, North Carolina; Peter made his home in Northumberland, Pennsylvania; Levi was collector of excise for Northampton county before the Revolution; John went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and was married there. Desirous of visiting his aged parents, he engaged passage for his bride on a ship, and then, from motives of economy, started to make the journey alone by land. His wife reached Bethlehem safely, but John never arrived, and was supposed to have been murdered on the way. No wonder that his mother often mournfully inquired "Where, oh where is John?"

According to the will of John Jones, a formidable document of ten folio pages, recorded at Easton, his son Joseph, "in consideration of his most dutiful behavior to his parents," was made the sole heir of his father's landed estate, including farms in Saucon and Williams townships, and comprising nearly eight hundred acres of excellent land. He had, however, to pay out a considerable number of legacies, and in those days land was cheap and money dear."

Eleanor Jones survived her husband more than twenty-one years. She remained to the last in full possession of all her faculties, and was regarded with the most profound respect and affection. Her name is a favorite in the family, and even now there are many of her descendants who are called Eleanor.

Joseph Jones was married in 1775 to Hannah Horn, of Upper Merion, whose brother had previously married Sarah Jones. We need not say that the first years of their married life fell in troubled times. In 1777, when their oldest child Eleanor was an infant, Joseph Jones was required by the authorities to take a wagonload of flour to camp for the relief of the army. He left home in good spirits, expecting to return in a few days; but when the flour was out they loaded him with candles, and he was compelled to follow the army for many months. One day during his absence a company of French sol-



diers came to the house, and by signs demanded food and lodging. They were it is supposed, a part of the suite of General Lafayette, who had been wounded at the battle of Brandywine, and was at this time under surgical treatment in Bethlehem. These French soldiers were polite and respectful, but it is not surprising that Mrs. Jones was afraid of them. At night she crept into a closet hidden by the wainscoating, in deadly fear lest her hiding place should be discovered by the crying of her child. One night she heard a noise in the garden, and looking out of the window, saw that a party of Tories were engaged in stealing a row of hives full of honey. Without a moments hesitation she called "Messieurs," at the top of her voice, and in a few moments the soldiers came running down stairs. Unable to make herself understood, she pointed to the window, when they raised their muskets and fired a volley through the panes. Next morning the hives were found scattered along the garden walk, stained with blood, but whether any one of the thieves was seriously wounded was never discovered.

Joseph and Hannah Jones had seven children: Eleanor married David Lerch, of Sussex county, New Jersey; John married Sybilla Beil; Mary died unmarried; Sarah married William Hagy; Elizabeth married Samuel Heller; Joseph married Mary Butz; Hannah married John King. All of these left numerous descendants.

In June, 1805, Hannah Jones died, and for more than five years her husband remained a widower. In 1809 he built a fine stone house a few rods west of the old homestead. It is still standing and continues in the possession of the Jones family. In September, 1810, Joseph Jones was married a second time, to Mrs. Maria Nitschman, a widow. She was a sister of Bishop Van Vleck, father of the late bishop William Henry Van Vleck, of the Moravian church. By this marriage he had no children. Though never in public life, Mr. Jones was a man of great influence. He had read much, and was widely known as an excellent surveyor. He died on the 17th of December, 1824, in the seventieth year

of his age. It would be an arduous task to enumerate the different descendants of these different families, but it will suffice to take up only the line from which the present family at the old homestead descended.

John Jones, by his marriage to Sybilla Beil, had five children: 1. Joseph Beil Jones, born March 30, 1801. 2. Lydia Jones, who married Solomon Jarrett; 3. Mary Ann Jones, who married Christian Long; 4. Elizabeth Jones, who married George Haus; 5. John Jones, who died in infancy. Of this generation the writer has been unable to gain much information. They lived between the Revolution and our late Civil war.

Joseph B. Jones was married on October 17, 1822, to Sarah Schweitzer, which family history the writer presumes is also included in this volume. By this marriage they had two children: John S. Jones, who married Hannah Morey; and Sarah E. Jones, who married John Lerch, the founder of the now well known firm of the Lerch & Rice Company of Bethlehem. Mrs. Lerch at this writing is the only one of the descendants of this generation still living. Sarah, wife of Joseph B. Jones, died October 1, 1834, and he remained a widower for two years, when he married Eliza Keck, daughter of George and Elizabeth Keck, on May 18, 1836. By this marriage they had one child, Oliver Keck Jones. Joseph Jones followed the occupation of farming for many years at the old homestead. Wheat was the main crop and Philadelphia the nearest market, so it can be easily seen that, as railroads had not been built, the marketing of the products was a very difficult one and occupied considerable time. He was an earnest worker in the Lutheran church at Saucon and afterwards at Freemansburg, being an elder in the church, and also superintendent of the Sunday school for many years. He remained in good health and active until his death, which occurred at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. His wife Eliza died one year before.

Oliver K. Jones was married on February 3, 1863, to Clara Oberly, daughter of John S. and Catherine Oberly of this county. (The genealogy

of the Oberly family will be found elsewhere in this work.) By this marriage they had two children: Harry Oberly, born November 20, 1865, and Charlie Aaron, born November 16, 1869.

After the marriage of Oliver, Joseph Jones retired from the farm and moved into the house built by his father a few rods from the old homestead, which he occupied until his death. His son Oliver took up the work of the farm and continued at the same for over twenty-five years. His wife Clara died on February 13, 1895. For three years he remained a widower, at which time he married Mrs. Anna Hoff, on June 7, 1898. Mrs. Hoff was the daughter of William S. Gardner, of Bloomsbury, New Jersey. Mr. Jones died March 21, 1899, and his wife Anna survived him but a short time, she dying on June 6, 1900. By this second marriage they had no children.

Harry O. Jones, the oldest son, was married June 2, 1892, to Minnie I., daughter of Peter S. and Lavinia Bachman. By this marriage they have three children: Lloyd Bachman, born May 18, 1893; Lovinia Clara, born December 17, 1895; and Caroline Harriet, born December 17, 1899. He is at present living at Pittsburg. Charlie A. Jones lives at the old homestead, and is not married.

NOTE.—The early genealogical history contained in the foregoing is taken from an article by the Rev. G. J. Dubbs, of Philadelphia.

THE ARBOGAST & BASTIAN COMPANY, Pork Packers, Allentown. Among the many industrial enterprises for which the Lehigh Valley is particularly noted, none is of greater importance or contributes more materially to the growth and welfare of the city in which it is located than the pork packing plant of the Arbogast & Bastian Company, which might well be termed "the Union Stock Yards of Allentown."

This mammoth business had its beginning in 1887 under Wilson Arbogast and Morris C. Bastian, who built a two story brick building of modest proportions at No. 25 Hamilton street, together with a stable accommodating two horses,

and set to work to establish a trade and supply the local demand for provisions and lard. Their building was used as a smoke-house, and the plan upon which the business was conducted consisted simply of smoking and selling to the trade meats which were purchased ready cured in the west. Their "fresh smoked" hams, bacon, etc., were very much welcomed, as previous to this the dealers had been able to supply their customers only with provisions smoked in the large cities. These goods naturally had to pass through much handling before reaching the consumer, and were therefore generally more unsatisfactory than otherwise. Strict attention to business and courteous treatment of their customers, combined with a line of goods for which there was a steadily increasing demand, soon gave them a secure foundation, and the firm of Arbogast & Bastian at once became a recognized and welcome addition to Allentown's long array of enterprising business concerns.

Apart from increasing the capacity of their smoke-house from time to time, no radical departure was made from this line of operating the business for a number of years. However, it had long since become apparent to the members of the firm that a decided improvement could be effected by the addition of a hog slaughtering department, as this would enable them to offer fresh pork and sausages and so command a larger trade among the butchers, as well as making it possible to cure at least a portion of their hams and bacons. Consequently, in 1890, a small slaughter house and sausage room were constructed, and the first "single-deck car" of hogs killed and worked up. The products of this department met with instant favor, and from a weekly slaughtering of 150 hogs at the start the number gradually rose to the present weekly capacity of 1500. Every butcher in the large territory reached by the firm's representatives has learned to appreciate the advantage of being able to secure almost any amount of pork, loins and shoulders at practically a moment's notice, while both grocers and butchers alike consider their line of fresh sausages, "Pure Home Ren-





*Wilson Hobgast.*





*Walter E. Bastian*



dered Lard" and "Old Dutch" hams and bacon as staple and indispensable articles of trade.

Eventually, and inevitably, it might be said, came the dressed beef department. Commanding, as the firm now did, a large trade among the butchers, they needed only dressed beef, lamb and mutton to complete a full line. After finally deciding to add this department, and in order to become fully conversant with the business before investing in it too deeply, western beef was handled for a few months, connections having been formed with several of the largest slaughtering of beef in the west. This experiment proved to the full satisfaction of the firm; first, that a large field was open for them in this line; and second, that if they would hope for a desirable measure of success in the handling of beef they must enable themselves to offer only "Home Dressed Beef." With characteristic enterprise they at once set to work to build an abattoir for slaughtering, and cold-storage rooms for chilling the beef, erecting at the same time an ice-plant which was operated in connection with all their large refrigerators and storage rooms. The favor which was at once accorded their "Home Dressed Refrigerated Beef, Lamb and Mutton" placed this venture on a permanent footing, and it is now one of the most active departments of the business, the sales having increased until at present they are handling 150 head of cattle weekly, together with a like number of lambs and sheep.

The various departments which were added to the business from time to time, combined with the gradual spreading of the business into new territories and the steady increase of trade throughout the whole of the territory already established by the firm, which is the best of all indications of a healthy commercial development, explains the secret of the rapid growth of this enterprise, the annual sales of which now amount to over a million dollars. The capacity of the plant was being taxed to its utmost, and the necessity for adding increased refrigerating and manufacturing facilities was most imperative. Consequently, a large property adjoining their grounds was purchased and the construction of

a power-house commenced. This will contain in addition to the present ice-machine of twenty-five tons capacity, another machine having a capacity of fifty tons, together with the large boilers and dynamos which generate the light for the plant, and engines for the operating of the sausage machines, etc. Other improvements are also under process of consideration.

For the purpose of making these large improvements so that the business already established could be handled with greater ease and economy, a company under the management of the members of the old firm was formed on July 1, 1902. It is therefore under their experienced guidance that the business is carried on, and all additions to the company's capital necessitated by the building of these several improvements will be advised by them. The trade of the Arbogast & Bastian Company has spread over the whole of eastern Pennsylvania, and wherever their products are known and used their name is synonymous with those attributes which are in the world of business only accorded to those who merit them, viz: "The highest quality, combined with the fairest price and unquestioned reliability."

Wilson Arbogast, president of the Arbogast & Bastian Company, and its founder, was born in Freeburg, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, a son of Jonathan and Catherine (Bussler) Arbogast, the father being a son of John Arbogast, and the mother a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Bottarf) Bussler. Their children were: 1. William, unmarried. 2. Jonathan B., who married Julia Ann Reigle, and their children are Mary, Alice, Catherine, and Maggie. 3. Wilson, mentioned at length hereinafter. 4. Henry, who married Emma Kantz, and who are the parents of three children, and reside in the west. 5. John, who married Amanda Kantz, who also reside in the west, and are the parents of three children. 6. Gustavus, who married Lydia Hendricks, and their children are William, Mary Catherine, Lester, and Elwood. 7. Mary, who became the wife of Elmer Seichrist, and who are the parents of one child, Roy.

Wilson Arbogast enjoyed excellent educa-

tional advantages, making his beginning in the public schools, pursuing advanced branches in a preparatory academy, and then attending the Kutztown Normal School, in which he graduated. For seven years following he served as a school teacher and with such success as to promise a brilliant future as an educator had he persisted in that calling. In 1876 he removed to Martin's Creek, where he established a general store, which he conducted successfully until 1882, when he disposed of his stock of goods. The following three years he carried on a provision business in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. In 1887, in company with Morris C. Bastian, he formed the firm of Arbogast & Bastian, which was the foundation of the present Arbogast & Bastian Company. The success which attended his effort bespeaks his high business capability, tireless industry and indomitable resolution. He not only created a great business but he also created the trade for it. During his entire career he has maintained a spotless character, and stands among the first in the estimation of his business associates and the community. In religion he is a Lutheran, and in politics a Republican. He has borne a full share in the promotion of public interests, and has served acceptably as a member of the city council and the board of education. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic brotherhood.

Mr. Arbogast was married in 1876 to Miss Emily Haas, daughter of Charles and Mary Haas, whose children were: 1. Charles, married ———; they are the parents of two children, and reside in New Jersey: 2. William, married ——— Kechline; they are the parents of seven children. 3. Emily, who became the wife of Wilson Arbogast. 4. Mary, now the wife of Lewis Schwindt, and the mother of three children. To Mr. and Mrs. Arbogast were born five children: 1. Porter B., born in Allentown; he graduated from the high school, and then spent two years in study abroad, during which time he received masterly instruction upon the violin, in Liege, Belgium. He is engaged in the Arbogast & Bastian Company's establishment. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and an

ardent Republican in politics. He married Miss Sadie Hartner, and they have one child, a daughter Emily. 2. Elsie B., now the wife of F. Ellwood J. Foust; no issue. 3. Gustavus, who died at the age of fourteen years. 4. Mary Catherine. 5. Arthur.

Walter Eugene Bastian, vice-president of the Arbogast & Bastian Company, was born in East Texas, Lower Macungie township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, a son of William Jonas and Rebecca (Werner) Bastian. His great-grandfather, Michael Bastian, was a native of France, who came to this country in company with two brothers, one of whom went south and the other to the northwest. William J. and Rebecca Bastian were the parents of nine children, of whom the following named five are now living: 1. Alfred, who lives in Ohio. He was twice married. His first wife, Amanda Litzenberger, bore to him two children, Harvey and Earnest. His second wife, Mary Sieberling, became the mother of two children, Anna, and an infant who is deceased. 2. Sarah, became the wife of George Knerr, and their children are Martha and Edward. 3. Frank, deceased; he married Leander Stevens, and their children were Sarah, Kate, William, Emma and Elda. 4. Stella, deceased. 5. Charles M., married Catherine Housman, and their children are Hattie, Alvin and Edward. 6. George J., deceased. 7. Morris Clinton, further mentioned hereinafter. 8. Walter Eugene, previously and again to be mentioned. 9. George, deceased; he married Emma Fehr.

Walter Eugene Bastian obtained a thorough practical education in the common schools of his native village. In his youth he assisted his brothers in work on the paternal farm. Later he was engaged in farming in Wescoesville from 1885 to 1891. In the latter year he came to Allentown and took a situation as driver for Arbogast & Bastian, serving in that capacity until 1902. He had acquired a small interest in the business and in the latter year, when the Arbogast & Bastian Company was incorporated, he was elected vice-president. Practical and progressive in his business methods, he is known as a most capable man and enjoys an enviable repu-







*Morris C. Bastian*

tation for integrity. He is a member of the board of education of Allentown. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is a member of the order of Heptasophs. He and his family are members of the Evangelical church.

Mr. Bastian married Miss Victorine Harlocher, daughter of Hiram and Levina (Ruff) Harlocher, whose other children were: 1. Michael, who married Sarah Schaffer; no issue. 2. Allen, who married Lizzie Haines and their children are Mabel, Lulu, Lila, and Harold. 3. Lillie, who became the wife of John Koch, and the mother of three children—Alden, Edward, and Annie. 4. Amanda, who became the wife of William Kohler, and the mother of seven children. 5. Fred, who married Odelia Kehlner; no issue. 6. Bessie, who became the wife of John Shrady, and their children are Walter, Leon, William, Raymond, Hiram, Norman and Miriam.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bastian were born two children—Harry, and Myrtle.

Morris Clinton Bastian, treasurer of the Arbogast & Bastian Company, is a brother of Walter Eugene Bastian, and was born June 21, 1859. His early education was limited to attendance at the public schools of his native neighborhood during the winter months, the remainder of the year being devoted to assisting with the work on the home farm and working in the ore beds. At the age of seventeen years he went to Millersville, where he was for a year a student in the normal school. After returning home he again aided his father in the cultivation of the farm, and was an inmate of the parental home until he was almost twenty-five years old. He then established a general store in Allentown, which he conducted with reasonable success for two years. In 1887 he became associated with Wilson Arbogast in instituting the firm of Arbogast & Bastian, and bore a full share in the labors and responsibilities of bringing its business to its present high prestige. At the incorporation of the Arbogast & Bastian Company in 1902 he was called to the position which he now occupies, that of treasurer, and in which he has displayed the best qualities of the masterly financier. As in the case

of him who has been his partner from the inception of their great enterprise, his success has been attained through no adventitious circumstance, but is purely the logical reward of persistent and well directed effort. Mr. Bastian is highly regarded in the community for his personal excellencies of character as well as for his commercial value to the city. He is a member of the United Evangelical church, and is a Republican in politics. He holds membership with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Bastian married Miss Emma Schuler, daughter of Damas and Maria (Lowrie) Schuler, who were the parents of two children: Mrs. Bastian; and Harvey, who married Anna Stevens, and to whom were born three children—Emily, Lillie, and Harris. To Mr. and Mrs. Bastian were born four children—Blanche, Marjorie, Emily and Walter.

William Joseph Moessner, secretary of the Arbogast & Bastian Company, is a native of the city of New York, born October 12, 1870. He was the fourth child of Ernest F. and Catherine (McKenna) Moessner, and his mother was a daughter of James and Catherine (Comiskey) McKenna. The children of these parents were: 1. Anna, unmarried. 2. Thomas F., who married Catherine Gibson, and to whom were born two children—Harold, and Thomas, Jr. 3. Pauline, who became the wife of Thomas M. Gartland, and the mother of one child, Ignatz. 4. William J., the immediate subject of this memoir. 5. Louise, unmarried. 6. Mary, who became the wife of William F. Koehler; no issue. 7. Louis, who married Ellen Brett; no issue. 8. Josephine, unmarried. 9. Agnes, unmarried.

William J. Moessner was educated in the public schools of his native city and at St. Francis Xavier's College in the same place. He was too intent to enter upon mercantile pursuits to be content to remain in college to the completion of the collegiate course, and when well grounded in a liberal and practical education he entered the employ of the Swift Packing Company, with which he remained for four years, working industriously, and closely investigating all the methods

of that house, mechanical and managerial. In 1894 he located in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he engaged with the firm of Arbogast & Bastian in the capacity of salesman and head bookkeeper, and he occupied this twofold position until the incorporation of the Arbogast & Bastian Company in 1902, when he was chosen to his present position of secretary. During these years he has witnessed the growth of the business of the house from its early annual receipts of \$150,000 to \$200,000, to the immense sum of one and a quarter million dollars. His methods in keeping in hand the innumerable and complicated accounts necessary to this large business gave him a reputation as a masterly accountant, and his intimate knowledge of all the details not only of the office but of the mechanical departments, enables him to keep closely in touch with both producer and buyer. Deeply immersed in his duties, he has devoted his entire attention to the house with which he has been so long identified, holding aloof from both political and club life. He is, however, loyally devoted to the city which is his home, and affords willing aid to the furtherance of every community interest. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Moessner married Miss Maud L. Starr, a daughter of Walter and Alice (Gangewere) Starr. Their children are: Maud L.; Irene, who is the wife of Frank R. Halligan, and to whom were born two children—Irene and Frank; Wahneitah, who is the wife of Frank Maury; and Erma, unmarried.

Mr. and Mrs. Moessner have the following children: Josephine, William, Catherine and Alice.

JACOB H. BECK. The Beck family is one of the oldest and best known in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county. John George Beck, who was born in Germany on the 4th of May, 1705, and died in 1775, left the fatherland and established his home in the new world. The son, John Jacob Beck, was also born in Germany, his natal year being 1736. He accompanied his father on the emigration of his family to the new world in 1750, being at that

time fourteen years of age. He married Anna Maria Weidman, who was born in 1755, and his death occurred in 1819, while his wife passed away in 1821. Their children were Philip, Jacob, Ludwig, George, Henry, Daniel, Mrs. Jacob Reimel, Mrs. Joseph Emerich, Mrs. Philip Pearson, Mrs. Jacob Brodt, Mrs. John G. Correll, Mrs. Henry Schoch and Mrs. Daniel Nicholas.

Henry Beck, father of Jacob H. Beck, was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, in 1794. He was engaged extensively and successfully in farming, and owned and operated three hundred acres of land, comprised, however, in three separate tracts. His life was characterized by industry and integrity, and his honorable and indefatigable labor brought him success. Through several years he was elected and served as supervisor of his township. In 1815 he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Correll, and his death occurred in 1865 at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife passed away at the very advanced age of ninety-three years. They were consistent members of the Lutheran church, in which Henry Beck held the office of deacon and elder. Their children were thirteen in number, of whom nine reached years of maturity, namely: Jacob H., Joseph H., Reuben, William, Henry, Mary, Sarah, Catherine and Eliza.

Jacob H. Beck was born May 18, 1817, in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, and his boyhood days were spent in that locality, where his education was acquired in the public schools. He early became familiar with farm work, which he has successfully followed as a life occupation. At one time he was the owner of two hundred acres of very valuable farming land, and he now has one hundred and thirty acres of land adjacent to Stone church, but leaves its cultivation to others; while he is enjoying a well merited rest. Activity and energy characterized his career in former years, and were the foundation upon which he builded his present prosperity. In matters of citizenship he has been progressive, and his labors have contributed to the general welfare. He belongs to the Reformed church at Stone Church, and



has been honored with the offices of deacon and elder in that congregation.

In 1853 Mr. Beck married Miss Mary A. Ott, who died on the 18th of December, 1873. For his second wife he chose Miss Lavina DeWalt, a resident of Pennsylvania, the wedding taking place in 1875, but on the 18th of March, 1902, Mr. Beck was again called upon to mourn the loss of his wife.

WILLIAM BECK, owner of a well tilled farm in Upper Mount Bethel township, was born October 3, 1828, and like his brother, Jacob H. Beck, whose history is given above, he was reared under the parental roof and is indebted to the public school system of his neighborhood for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He has always followed farming, and is now the owner of a small but well tilled tract of land. He also gave his attention to merchandising, which he followed for five years with good success. Mr. Beck is a worthy member of the Lutheran church, has served as one of its deacons, and was president of the cemetery board.

Mr. Beck was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Mann, a daughter of Abraham Mann. She died in 1886, and in 1891 he wedded Rebecca Reimer. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Beck adopted a son, Frank, who was born in 1873, and who became a great comfort to them. He is a graduate of the East Stroudsburg State Normal School, Pennsylvania, and for eight years he was successfully engaged in teaching. On account of failing health, however, he abandoned educational work and is now connected in the operation of a flour mill with his father-in-law, Mr. Seguire.

He was married to Miss Josie Seguire, of Upper Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, and they have a daughter, Blanche, who was born in 1902.

WILLIAM B. SEBRING, well known and highly respected in the borough of Lehigh-ton, Pennsylvania, where he has resided since 1895, is a member of a numerous ancient and distinguished family of the Lehigh Valley. His paternal great-grandfather was Cornelius Sebring, a native

of Holland, who prior to the Revolutionary war immigrated to this country and located in the vicinity of Lambertsville, New Jersey. He was well-to-do financially in his own country, and launched immediately into business in his adopted nation, and being a well informed man was enabled to exert considerable influence. Later in life he removed to Bartonsville, Northampton county, where he died at the age of ninety-four years. His children were: Richard; a son who removed to Michigan; a son who removed to Canada; and John, who remained with his father. Their births occurred in New Jersey, near Lambertsville.

John Sebring (grandfather) was a large land owner in Bartonsville (now Monroe county), Pennsylvania, followed the occupation of a farmer, and was an inveterate hunter. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which body, as well as out of it, he exerted a powerful and lasting influence which he used for the highest and purest purposes. His wife was Ann E. (Rible) Sebring, a native of New Jersey, to whom the following named children were born: William, who was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and was stationed at Sandy Hook, where he contracted a disease which subsequently cost him his life; James, whose business career was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and whose death occurred at the age of sixty years; John, mentioned hereinafter; Anthony, a farmer by occupation, who went into the woods and cleared for himself a fine and productive farm; George, who was also a farmer of considerable note; Mary, who became the wife of John Brink; Abbie, who became the wife of Jacob Bisbing; and Rebecca, who became the wife of William Bellis.

Rev. John Sebring (father) was born at Bartonsville, now Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in 1796. He was an active business man, equally successful in the occupation of lumbering and farming, and was the first local preacher sent out in Monroe county. He presented the claims of the Gospel for sixty-seven years, this long period of time taking him up to within a few days of his death. He was blessed with a wonderful and retentive memory, was a forceful and

convincing speaker, and his work in this field was productive of much good. The esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens was evidenced by the fact that he was elected to fill numerous township offices, the duties of which were performed in an eminently satisfactory manner. His affiliations were with the Democratic party. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Bush, daughter of Thomas Bush, bore him the following named children: Harrison, deceased; William B., mentioned hereinafter; George, deceased; Joshua; Margaret and Mary A. Sebring. The mother of these children died in 1835, and the Rev. John Sebring married for his second wife Mrs. Susan Smith, who bore him one daughter, Bernice, now deceased. His death occurred in 1880, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

William B. Sebring was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1827. He was reared and educated in his native county, after which he served an apprenticeship at the trade of millwright. In 1870 he removed to Carbon county, purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, which contained about two hundred and forty acres, and on this land built trout ponds which were a source of large revenue to him. He finally disposed of this property and purchased a farm which is now included within the limits of the borough of Lehigh, the purchase having been made in the year 1895. The plot contained about eighty acres, which are now cut up into building lots and on the market for sale. Prior to this event he cultivated the land, and the product found a ready sale in the nearby markets. He was the incumbent of several township offices, and discharged the duties of the same with credit to himself and his constituents. He has been a worthy and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over sixty years, and by his straightforward and honorable life has won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact, either in business, political or social relations.

Mr. Sebring was united in marriage in 1852 to Mary Hufsmith, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1832. Eleven children were the issue of this union, six of whom attained

years of maturity, namely: 1. George, who married Ann Bailer, and their family consists of the following named children: Ida, Lilly, Harry, John, Minnie, William, Ann and George. 2. Jacob, who married Kate Kunkle, and she bore him six children—Lula, Martha, Emily, William, Florence and Mary. 3. Harrison, who was united in marriage to Irene Grover, and their children are, John M. W., Esther, Wetherell E., Edith M., Ruth E., Ethel Estella. 4. Emma, wife of Charles Buskirk, and they are the parents of one son, Allen, now engaged in the capacity of bank clerk. 5. Sarah, wife of Gilbert P. Price, and mother of three children—Milton, Carrie and George. 6. Ella, wife of Harry Drumbor, and their family consists of three children—Mary, Helen and Wilbur. Mrs. Mary (Hufsmith) Sebring, the mother of these children, died February 15, 1901, at the age of seventy years.

STEPHEN SAMUEL EMERY, contractor, street railroad builder and agriculturist, is closely identified with industrial and business interests that have contributed to the progress and upbuilding of Butztown and Northampton county. He was born in Butztown, March 2, 1860, a son of Joseph and Anna Malinda (Derheimer) Emery. His paternal grandparents were Samuel and Mary (Laubach) Emery, while his maternal grandparents were Joseph and Margaret (Eckhart) Derheimer. In the family of Joseph and Anna Malinda Emery were four children: Mary M. is the wife of Reuben Kemmerer, and has had a family of six children. Joseph D. married Agnes Stahre, and had one child, now deceased. Susan is the wife of Jacob M. Barsch, and has ten children. Stephen S. completes the family.

Stephen Samuel Emery acquired his early education in the public schools of Butztown, and while not engaged with the duties of the school-room assisted his father in the operation of the home farm. Early in life he displayed excellent ability in management, and after completing his education in the Weaversville Academy he assumed charge of one of his father's farms, comprising one hundred and forty acres. This he

operated on the shares when but nineteen years of age, remaining in control of the property eight years. He then purchased a farm of one hundred and three acres, which he still owns and which is cultivated under his supervision. After making the purchase and renting his farm to good advantage, he turned his attention to contracting and building, and now owns three of the most attractive homes on the main street in Butztown, the rental therefrom bringing to him a good income. He next extended his labors to the field of street railway construction and began building trolley lines, becoming one of the most successful promoters of the interurban transit in Pennsylvania. His marked ability in handling men has enabled him to secure the right of way on many occasions at comparatively small expense, and in the work of construction he is unsurpassed in securing maximum results at a minimum cost. He is the president of the Lansdale & Norristown Railway Company, operating a line fourteen miles in length, and is a director of the Chambersburg & Gettysburg Railway Company, owning a line twenty-three miles long. Both of these roads were built under his personal supervision, and their equipment is modern in every particular. Excellent service is afforded the public, so that a liberal patronage is secured, and that the public recognize and appreciate his services in this regard is shown by the fact that upon the entrance of the first car into Chambersburg the people of that city presented him with a handsome token of their regard in the shape of a fine diamond ring. Mr. Emery is a man of keen discernment and seems to have accomplished at any one point of his progress the possibilities for attainment at that point. He utilized his time and means to the best advantage, and in this way has accomplished results, indicating superior managerial power, and at the same time promoting the public as well as individual prosperity. In politics, he is an independent Republican, and in religious belief has adhered to the faith of his parents, that of the Reformed church.

In 1879 Mr. Emery was united in marriage to Miss Anna Lawall, a daughter of John and Susanna (Mausser) Lawall, in whose family were

three children. Isabella became the wife of William Ritter, but both are now deceased. They had one son, Harry L. Ritter, who married Lizzie Wach and had two children, Walter and Lynford. Mrs. Annie Emery was the second of the family. Alice Georgia is the wife of George J. Halterman, and has one son, Byron Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Emery had two children, but lost one in infancy. The other, John D. Emery, is now engaged in business in Allentown. He married Miss Alice Leahy, and they had one daughter, Leanna Geneva Emery, and a son, John D. Emery.

FRANKLIN MUFFLEY, representing the mercantile interests of Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, comes of a family whose connection with the state dates from the colonial epoch in American history. The family was established in Pennsylvania, near the foot of the Blue mountain. A son of the founder was Simon Muffley, whose birth occurred in Upper Mount Bethel township. He was an industrious, energetic man, and was the owner of considerable land. His sons also became tillers of the soil, and were loyal citizens of the commonwealth. Simon Muffley married Miss Cathrine Rotgel, also a native of Upper Mount Bethel township, and their children were: Jacob, Peter, William, Charles, Elizabeth, Catharine, Margaret, Marietta, Sarah and Lewis.

Lewis Muffley, the father of Franklin Muffley, was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, near North Bangor, Pennsylvania, in 1843. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until attaining manhood, but for the past thirty-five years has been engaged in slate quarrying. He was married to Miss Frances Mann, who was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, in 1847, and died in 1890. Her children were six in number, all of whom are living, namely: Franklin, Callie, Alberta, George, Clara, and Herbert.

Franklin Muffley is a native of North Bangor, Pennsylvania, born on the 27th of March, 1874. The public school system afforded him his educational privileges, and when his school days were over he began earning his livelihood as a salesman in a general store of North Bangor,



where he remained for three years, faithfully discharging his duties to his employer and gaining a good knowledge of mercantile methods. In 1893 he joined Christian Speer, of Bangor, in a partnership, and they purchased a business block and a stock of goods and carried on the enterprise together under the firm style of Speer & Muffley, securing a large and profitable trade, and their business annually increased because of their straightforward methods and their earnest desire to please their customers. On April 1, 1903, Mr. Muffley purchased Mr. Speer's interest in the business, and conducted it entirely in his own interests until October of the same year, when he disposed of the business. On January 1, 1904, he purchased an interest in and became general manager of the firm of Masters & Co., Pen Argyl, the firm conducting a large mercantile business in that borough. He served in the North Bangor postoffice, as assistant postmaster for eight years and was postmaster up to the date of his removal to Pen Argyl, in 1904. He is a progressive, young business man, who is in sympathetic touch with all of the improvements of the twentieth century.

On November 11, 1899, Mr. Muffley was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Mains, a native of England, who was born May 20, 1878, and came to Brooklyn, New York, in early life. They are the parents of two children: Mildred E., born August 19, 1900, and Edith F., born February 4, 1902.

CAPTAIN HIRAM MYERS, a veteran of the Civil war, is now living a retired life in Bangor, Pennsylvania. His birth occurred in New York city on the 18th of June, 1835, a son of John and Margaret (Bulsink) Myers, of Rockland county, New York. The father was an extensive and successful lumberman of the Empire state, and was the inventor of a circular or buzz saw, now used so extensively in the manufacture of lumber. In his family were six children: Anna, William, Hiram, John, Araminta and Mary. Of this number William served as a member of an Illinois Regiment during the Civil war, and is now deceased.

Captain Myers was reared and educated in New York City, and during his early manhood was connected with the lumber trade. At the outbreak of the Civil war his patriotic spirit was aroused and his interest therein deepened until on the 17th of October, 1862, he offered his services and became a member of Company F, One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment of New York Volunteers, to serve for three years or during the war. This was the second regiment of Corcoran's Irish Legion, and was mustered into service at Camp Scott on the 7th of October. Nine days later the command proceeded southward and was assigned to Corcoran's Brigade and Casey's Division, serving in defense of Washington, D. C. With his regiment Captain Myers participated in the battles of Deserted House, Union Mills, Suffolk, Eden Road, Providence Church Road, Black Water, Carrsville, Windsor, Bristow Station, Centerville, Spottsylvania, Landron House, North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Boydtown Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, White Oak Bridge, High Bridge, the siege and capture of Petersburg, Farmville, and Appomattox, where General Lee surrendered. In 1863 Mr. Myers was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and on the 16th of June, 1864, he led his command on the first assault on Petersburg. There he was wounded in the left wrist and shoulder, and because of his gallantry and meritorious conduct was promoted by brevet to the rank of captain. On account of his injuries he was sent to the hospital, from which he was discharged on the 12th of December, 1864, by reason of a surgeon's certificate of disability.

After his return to civil life Captain Myers was employed by the government for a number of years in the treasury department in New York city, but in 1893 he resigned his position on account of failing health, and removed to Bangor, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a comfortable home for himself and family. He soon won the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, who have demonstrated their trust in him by electing him a member of the borough council. Cap-



tain Myers is one of the oldest representatives of the Grand Army in the United States, and has been active and influential in organizing many posts. He was one of the men selected to guard the body of General Grant as it lay in state in New York and to accompany it to its last resting place at Riverside. His portrait appears as one of the Guard of Honor in the history of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, of which he is a member.

Captain Myers was married July 3, 1859, to Miss Emma Gasque, and to them were born four children: Anna E., Sarah F., Charles M. and Hiram. Mrs. Myers died on the 30th of May, 1871, and for his second wife Captain Myers chose Ellen Priestly, of New York, whom he wedded July 21, 1873. To this marriage were born four children: William E., Walter C., A. P. and L. M., but with the exception of the second named all are now deceased.

HENRY S. ACKERMAN. No family is more widely or favorably known in Upper Mount Bethel than the one of which Henry S. Ackerman is a representative. Its members have been prominent in the settlement and development of the northern portion of Northampton county, contributing to its substantial improvement with the building of mills, clearing of land and operation of farms. They have ever been faithful and law abiding citizens, and their worth to the community is therefore acknowledged. The family is of German origin, and was established in the Lehigh Valley at a very early period in the colonization of this part of Pennsylvania. The first of the name in America settled in Bucks county, and the first to locate in Northampton county was John Ackerman, who established his home at what is now called Ackermansville. In that locality he purchased six hundred acres of land, which at his death was divided among his six sons, each one receiving one hundred acres of land which in turn they improved in the best possible manner. These sons were: George, John, Jacob, David, Henry and Abraham.

Of this number Henry Ackerman was the grandfather of him whose name introduces this

record. He was a farmer by occupation, owning and operating one hundred acres of land which he received as his inheritance. He married Miss Mary Muffy, and they became the parents of fourteen children, namely: Joseph, John, George, Jacob, Charles, Henry, Samuel, Isaac, Eli, Sarah, Margaret, Lydia, Susan and David. Henry Ackerman lived to be seventy-seven years of age.

Samuel Ackerman, the father of Henry S. Ackerman, was a shoemaker by trade, and in connection with that pursuit he followed the occupation of farming, owning and cultivating sixty-five acres of land. He was a member of the Lutheran church, in which he held other positions. He died March 7, 1904. He married Miss Hannah Strauss, who was born in 1825, and died on the 24th of January, 1899. They were the parents of nine children: Maria, Henry, Abraham, Harvey, William, Harriet, Lydia, Eli and Jacob.

Henry S. Ackerman was born in what is now Washington township, Northampton county, in 1846. The days of his childhood and youth were there passed, and his education was acquired in the public schools. He early became familiar with the duties and labors of farm life and chose that as a life vocation. He now owns about fifty acres of the original Ackerman tract, and in addition to his agricultural pursuits is connected with banking interests, being one of the directors of the Pen Argyl National Bank.

On the 25th of September, 1871, Henry S. Ackerman was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Shook, who was born in Washington township, in 1850, and they became the parents of two children: Annie, born March 12, 1881, was married December 25, 1900, to Amos F. Ackerman, and to this marriage was born a daughter, Mary H., whose birth occurred January 31, 1902. Floyd Ackerman was born October 15, 1886. The family are members of the Lutheran church, in which Mr. Ackerman has held the positions of deacon and trustee. He is a man of considerable influence in his neighborhood, and is held in high esteem by all because of his earnest and zealous support of everything that tends for the good of the township and county and is in har-

mony with progress, improvement, justice and truth. A part of the home now occupied by Mr. Ackerman and family was built by a brother of his grandfather, although various improvements have been put upon it at different times since that date.

C. E. BECK, M. D., one of the progressive physicians of Portland, Pennsylvania, is descended from an old family of worth and loyalty in the Lehigh valley, its members being greatly respected for the active and helpful part which they have taken in promoting the moral, progress and substantial upbuilding of this portion of the state.

Lewis Beck, great-grandfather of Dr. Beck, was a reliable and enterprising man, who resided in Upper Mount Bethel township. George Beck, the grandfather, was born in that township, near Stone Church, and married Elizabeth Rosely, who was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of the following named children: Jacob, Philip, George E., Henry, Ephraim, Sarah A., Margaret, Catherine and Pauline. Of these Sarah A. and Pauline are the only ones now living. George E. and Mary Beck, the parents of Dr. Beck, were both born near Stone Church in Upper Mount Bethel township. The former was a successful educator who engaged in teaching for about thirty years. His capability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge he had acquired made his service in demand in the school districts in which his methods were once tried. He was recognized as a useful member of society, and was honored by all who knew him. He died in 1899, and is survived by his widow. Their children are: Mrs. Edith M. Kline, C. E., of this review; Clarence, a practicing attorney; Nellie M., and the Rev. Willis Beck, a minister of the Lutheran church.

Dr. Beck was born at Stone Church, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1867, and received liberal educational training in the home school, after which he matriculated in the State Normal School of Westchester, Pennsylvania. As a preparation for his profession he pursued a course of study in the Medico Chir-

urgical College of Philadelphia, and is numbered among its alumni with the class of 1893. However, prior to taking up the study of medicine, he engaged in teaching school for three years with excellent success. Following his graduation in Philadelphia he located in Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1893, and there remained in the practice of medicine for a year. In 1894 he removed to Portland, where he has since been located, and he now enjoys the entire confidence of his patrons and the general public because he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems that continually face the physician in his efforts to alleviate human suffering. He belongs to the Northampton, the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania State Medical Societies.

Fraternally, Dr. Beck is a Mason, and in 1894 he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Portland Lodge, No. 311, F. and A. M., with which he is now a past master. He also belongs to Monroe Chapter, No. 281, R. A. M., of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a member of Mount Bethel Lodge, No. 732, I. O. O. F., and Tatmy Lodge, No. 370, K. of P. In political views he is a Republican.

Dr. Beck was married June 9, 1897, to Miss Mary Jane Brands, a daughter of L. H. and C. C. Brands.

ROBERT KELLOW, who is now living retired in Pen Argyl, was one of the pioneers in the development of the slate industry in Pennsylvania, and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who while promoting individual success have also advanced the general welfare through their industrial and commercial activity. He was born in Cornwall, England, on the 25th of March, 1836.

His educational privileges were very limited, for at the early age of twelve years he began earning his own living in the slate belt of Cornwall. He was thus employed in his native country until he attained his majority, when he resolved to seek a home and fortune in America, having heard favorable reports concerning the opportunities of the new world. In 1857 he

crossed the Atlantic and since that time has been a resident of Pen Argyl. Mr. Kellow was first employed by Joseph Kellow and Jacob Featherman in what was then the Eureka quarry. For a year he remained in their service, and then entered the employ of Michael Delp. As years passed his industry and economy brought to him capital sufficient to enable him to purchase Mr. Delp's quarry, which is now known as the United States quarry. He became its owner in 1878 and operated it under the firm name of Jory & Company, continuing the development of the quarry until 1884, when the firm sold out to Conrad Miller, who wished to utilize the ground for railroad and other purposes. Mr. Kellow was the practical quarryman of the firm and superintended the working of the quarry as the men took the slate from the hole. Since disposing of his interests in the slate business, Mr. Kellow has lived a retired life.

When he began operations in Pen Argyl there were only nine houses in the town and a population of seventy-five inhabitants, but two quarries were in operation, these owned by the firms of Kellow & Featherman and of M. Delp & Sons. All of the slate was hauled by team to Stroudsburg, Easton and intermediate points. As the years passed there was great development in the slate industry, and Mr. Kellow of this review, conducted his business along progressive lines and thereby won very gratifying success. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he has long been identified.

ABRAHAM S. ACKERMAN was born August 5, 1848, in Washington township, Northampton county, and is the third in order of birth in the family of Samuel and Hannah (Strauss) Ackerman. The family is of German origin and was established in the Lehigh Valley at a very early period in the colonization of this part of Pennsylvania. The first of the name in America settled in Bucks county, and the first to locate in Northampton county was John Ackerman, who established his home at what is now called Ackermansville. In that locality he purchased six hundred acres of land, which at his death was

divided among his six sons, each receiving one hundred acres of land which in turn they improved in the best possible manner. These sons were: George, John, Jacob, David, Henry and Abraham.

Of this number Henry Ackerman was the grandfather of him whose name introduces this record. He was a farmer by occupation, owning and operating one hundred acres of land which he received as his inheritance. He married Miss Mary Muffy, and they became the parents of fourteen children, namely: Joseph, John, George, Jacob, Charles, Henry, Samuel, Isaac, Eli, Sarah, Margaret, Lydia, Susan and David.

Samuel Ackerman, the father of Abraham S. Ackerman, was a shoe-maker by trade, and in connection with that pursuit he followed the occupation of farming, owning and cultivating sixty-five acres of land. He was a member of the Lutheran church, in which he held some positions. He married Miss Hannah Strauss, who was born in 1825, and died on the 24th of January, 1899. Samuel Ackerman, however, reached the advanced age of eighty years, and died March 7, 1904. They were the parents of nine children: Maria, Henry, Abraham, Harvey, William, Harriet, Lydia, Eli and Jacob.

Abraham S. Ackerman was reared and educated in his native township, and with the exception of a few years devoted to railroad service in the west he has always given his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. He gives his political support to the Republican party as have the other representatives of the family. He is now numbered among the well-to-do farmers of Washington township, where he owns ninety-one acres of land that he has placed under a high state of cultivation, and to which he has added many substantial and modern improvements.

Mr. Ackerman was twice married, first wedding Miss Sarah J. Reimel, a daughter of Henry and Maria (Schock) Reimel. Their marriage, celebrated in 1868, was blessed with six children, three of whom are living: William, Eli and Charles. The first named married Clara Coon, and to them were born two children, of whom one is living—Clarence. Mrs. Sarah J. Ackerman



man died in 1891. For his second wife Mr. Ackerman chose Rebecca Albert, the wedding taking place in 1894. Her grandparents were Jacob and Catherine (Miller) Albert, in whose family were thirteen children: Samuel, William, Adam, Valentine, Michael, Joseph, Lydia, Sarah A., Eve, Margaret A., Mary, Susan and Elizabeth. Of these Margaret A., Susan and Mary are living. Jacob Albert followed farming in Upper Mount Bethel, owning and cultivating about one hundred acres of land. He was a member of the Lutheran church. Jacob Albert, the father of Mrs. Ackerman, was born in Upper Mount Bethel, in 1815, and also became an agriculturist. He was the owner of the farm upon which his daughter Mrs. Ackerman now resides. He held the office of constable and of school director, and was influential in his home neighborhood. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lavina Hahn, was born in Plainfield township, Northampton county, in 1823, and their children were: Frank, Joel, Amos, Thomas J., deceased; Joseph, Catherine A., Rebecca, and Sarah M. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman hold membership in the Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee and treasurer.

ERASTUS A. SPEER, a member of the firm of Fitzgerald, Speer & Company, dealers in lumber and builders' supplies, in Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, July 28, 1867, his parents being Lewis and Sarah (Ott) Speer. He is a descendant of John and Barbara (Sebold) Speer, both of whom were natives of Germany and crossed the Atlantic on the same vessel. They were married on this side of the Atlantic and made their way to Pennsylvania, choosing Upper Mount Bethel, Northampton county, as the place of their residence. John Speer was a weaver by trade, and followed that vocation throughout his entire life. Both he and his wife were worthy people, who commanded the respect of all who knew them, and both died at Mount Bethel at an advanced age. Their family numbered ten children, seven of whom are yet living, and three of the number are residents of the Lehigh Valley, namely: Christian, Lewis and Mrs. Hannah

Weaver. Lewis Speer, father of Erastus A. Speer, was born in Upper Mount Bethel, in 1832, and is still living, but his wife, who was born in Lower Mount Bethel, in 1835, departed this life September 8, 1903.

Erastus A. Speer was reared and educated in his native township and in Bangor, Pennsylvania. Entering upon his business career he became connected with the lumber trade, which he has successfully followed to the present time. He was employed by others until he reached the age of twenty-three years. In 1890 he became a member of the firm of Fitzgerald, Speer & Company, dealers in lumber and builders' supplies in Pen Argyl. He has charge of the office work, and his systematic methods and capability have enabled him to so manage this department of the business that it has contributed in large measure to the success which has attended the firm. He is recognized as a progressive young business man, in touch with modern thought and improvements.

Mr. Speer is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, of the Royal Arcanum and the Modern Woodmen of America. He holds the office of the president of the board of health of Pen Argyl, and is now the president of the Young Men's Christian Association of this place. He is also serving as superintendent of the Sunday-school, which is conducted in connection with the Presbyterian church of Pen Argyl, of which he and his wife are worthy and devoted members.

Mr. Speer was united in marriage December 24, 1887, to Miss Minnie Warman, who was born in Bath, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1867, and is a daughter of William and Margaret Warman, who for about a half century have been residents of Bath. To Mr. and Mrs. Speer has been born a daughter, Blanche, whose birth occurred December 30, 1893.

JOSEPH H. SHOOK, M. D., a physician and surgeon of Portland, Pennsylvania, traces his ancestry back to Holland. Since the founding of the family in America a number of its representatives have become prominent and influ-



ential in connection with the progress and advancement of their localities. George Shook, the great-grandfather, who was an enterprising agriculturist of Plainfield township, Northampton county, had a family of several children, including Daniel Shook, the grandfather, whose birth occurred in Plainfield township, but who afterward became a resident of Washington township, where he carried on agricultural pursuits throughout the residue of his days. He wedded Mary Reimer, and to them were born six children: William, Ervin, George, Reuben, Sarah and Elmira, all of whom were born in Washington township.

Reuben Shook, father of Dr. Shook, was born July 2, 1850, and turning his attention to agricultural pursuits was connected with farm work throughout his business career, but is now living retired in Bangor, Pennsylvania. He is a man of upright character and honorable principles, and he enjoys the entire confidence and good will of his fellow men. On several different occasions he has been selected to positions of public trust and responsibility. He married Miss Emaline Miller, whose ancestors were active in defense of the colonial interest in the war of the Revolution. To Reuben and Emaline M. Shook two children were born, the daughter being Mrs. Mary Steckel, whose husband is the leading jeweler of Bangor, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Shook was born in Washington township, Northampton county, on the 30th of January, 1874. His early training and education were acquired in Bangor, Pennsylvania, and in 1895 he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, completing the regular course there with the class of 1898. He then entered upon his professional career in Effort, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where for five years he practiced successfully. He then removed to Portland, where he now resides and he has the good will of the general public as well as a large practice in the line of his profession. He is a member of the Theophilus Medical Society of Philadelphia, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Lutheran church at the village of Stone Church.

DANIEL KUEHNER, who for forty-two years has been a resident of the village of Weatherly, was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1843. In tracing the ancestral history we find that the Kuehners are of Holland extraction and that Elias Kuehner, the great-grandfather, was a Lutheran missionary who resided in Northampton county. Patriotism and industry have been numbered among the salient characteristics of his descendants, and they have thus been valued citizens of the community. Daniel Kuehner, the grandfather, made his home in Heidelberg, Lehigh county, and was a successful school teacher and noted singer. He married Rosena Kline. Their children were: John, Peter, Jacob, Daniel, Anna, Susanna, Katie, and another daughter. Daniel Kuehner, Jr., the father of Daniel Kuehner, whose name introduces this review, was born in Lehigh county, became a farmer by occupation, and in his undertakings met with a merited and gratifying degree of prosperity. He seems to have inherited his father's musical talent, and his powers in that direction made him a valued addition to musical circles in this part of the state. For many years he was the leading bass singer in St. John's Lutheran church at Jerusalem, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Julia Lorah, who was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of fifteen children, all of whom reached years of maturity, while thirteen are now living, namely: Thomas, Levi, Augustus, Daniel, Samuel, Kate, Mary, Rosena, Lucetta, Julia, Sarah, Alice and Leanda. Those deceased are Edwin J. and Martha.

Daniel Kuehner, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days in Carbon county, and is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and which prepared him for life's practical duties. In 1862, when nineteen years of age, he entered the employ of the Beaver Meadow Company, becoming at that time a resident of Weatherly. His position was that of brakeman on the railroad, and he was afterward promoted to fireman. In 1871 he was given charge of a stationary engine,

which he operated until 1898, at which time the shops were moved to Packerton, Pennsylvania. When the business of the Beaver Meadow Company became merged into that of the Lehigh Valley Company, he continued with the latter just as though no change had been effected. Since 1898 he has been night watchman in the company's shops at Weatherly.

Mr. Kuehner made a creditable military record during the Civil war. In 1863 he became a member of the regiment commanded by Colonel Robert Klotz, and with his troops defended the state from the invasion of the enemy. He was honorably discharged without taking part in any active service, and in 1863 re-enlisted under Captain S. Harleman and Colonel Albright. Again he was in no active service, and at the expiration of his term was honorably discharged. On the 1st of February, 1864, however, he once more enlisted and this time became a private in Company G of the Eighty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and with that command he took part in a number of very hotly contested battles. In the engagement at Spottsylvania on the 12th of May, 1864, he was wounded and was then sent to Fredericksburg, afterward to Belle Plaine, and later to Lincoln Hospital in Washington, D. C. As soon as possible, however, he again went to the front, joining his regiment in front of Petersburg, Virginia, in August of that year. He saw active service from that time until the close of the war, and on the 9th of June, 1865, received an honorable discharge. Upon his return to civil life he once more entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Company, with which he has since been connected, and his fidelity to duty and reliability are manifested by his unbroken service with that corporation.

On December 26, 1863, Mr. Kuehner was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Koch, a daughter of Enos and Christiana Koch, of Penn Forest township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania. Their family numbers seven children: Sarah, who became the wife of Elmer E. Seitz, a merchant at Bowmanstown, Pennsylvania; their children are: Charles, John and Howard Seitz. Lewis A., who married Freda Weiss, and their

children are: Lewis, Ruth and Ethel Kuehner; they reside in St. Louis. Lucetta, who became the wife of Thomas Drumbor, a teacher; they are the parents of one son, Lewis Drumbor. Frank O., a machinist, who married Katie Kline; they have one child, Mary Kuehner, and reside at Washington, D. C. Lilly M., who became the wife of Butler Mendsen, of Easton, Pennsylvania, a machinist; they have one son, Harold Mendsen. Anna L., who became the wife of Harry Horn, of Easton, Pennsylvania, a draughtsman and machinist; they have three children: Ruth, Miriam and Lucetta Horn. William D., a musician (teacher); he was educated at Cornell University, later studied music, and is now (1904) teaching music at Middleport, Ohio. Mr. Kuehner and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

SAMUEL DATESMAN, who is now living a retired life in Mount Bethel, comes of a family that dates its arrival in the Lehigh Valley back to a very early period in the annals of this section of the state. He is of German extraction, and early representatives of the name removed from Berks county, Pennsylvania, to Northampton county; John and Margaret Datesman, the grandparents of Samuel Datesman, being residents of the latter portion of the Lehigh Valley. They settled in Upper Mount Bethel township, where Mr. Datesman purchased a farm and built the house now occupied by the widow of William Jacoby. His children were: Jacob, John, Philip, Samuel, Susan and Magdalene.

Jacob Datesman, father of Samuel Datesman, was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, July 22, 1803. He was a prosperous farmer and good citizen. He died in 18—. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Illick, was born in 1803, and died in 1894, at a very advanced age. They were the parents of thirteen children, namely: Reuben and Wilson, twins, born October 25, 1825; Susan, 1827; Maria, 1829; Jessie, 1831; Samuel, 1833; John, 1835; Jeremiah, 1836; Philip, 1838; Jacob, Jr., 1840; Maggie A., 1842; Matilda, 1844; and Lorenzo, 1848.

Samuel Datesman was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, and spent his boyhood days on the old home place, attending the district schools of his township. After thoroughly mastering the branches of learning therein taught he successfully passed an examination, whereby he was granted a teacher's certificate. He was engaged in teaching school for thirty-two years, and was accounted one of the most competent instructors of his locality in his day. He was elected county auditor in 1887 and served until 1890. After an interval of three years he was again elected, and continued as the incumbent from 1893 until 1896. He was agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company for ten years, from 1891 until 1902, and in community affairs has been prominent and influential, having been called upon to fill most of the township offices, in which he has proven a capable and trustworthy public servant. Socially he is a member of Mount Bethel Lodge, No. 732, I. O. O. F., of which he has been the secretary for fifteen years. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Red Men from the organization of the lodge at Mount Bethel, and has acted as its secretary for twelve years.

Mr. Datesman was married April 8, 1854, to Miss Catherine Frutchey, a daughter of Peter W. and Mary Frutchey, and they have five children: M. Ellen, Laura A., Mrs. Daniel Horton, Herbert F., now deceased; Edwin L. and George E.

JOSEPH D. SHIMER, a prominent farmer of Mount Bethel township, is of the oldest blood in the Lehigh Valley, counting among his ancestors several families of influence in the days before the Revolution. He has well sustained the line of which he was born, and has reared a family of sons who will continue it worthily.

His grandfather was Jacob Shimer, a farmer of Bethlehem township, who was established on an unusually large farm, and was a man of consequence. The family name of his wife was Bial, and she was the daughter of a man who gained prominence during the Revolutionary war by preaching to the soldiers. The children of

Jacob Shimer were John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Jacob, Edward, Samuel, and Abraham. The sons were all farmers, and all prospered in their calling.

Joseph, second child and second son of Jacob Shimer, was born near Bethlehem, May 2, 1795. He was a farmer, and through his wife he became one of the largest land-holders of the section. He was an excellent manager and a farmer of intelligence, as well as a man of high personal standards. He and his wife were members and liberal supporters of the Lutheran church, in which he held offices of responsibility and trust. In 1817 he married Catherine, youngest daughter of Abraham and Susanna Hubler, who was born July 25, 1800. Her family came to Lower Mount Bethel in 1792. Abraham Hubler was wealthy, a shrewd business man, and influential in his community. As a marriage portion he gave his daughter four hundred and fifty-four acres of land, on which they resided after their marriage, besides a dower of money. Later he added to the original gift of land enough to make nine hundred acres. Joseph Shimer died August 13, 1878, and his wife died March 5, 1868. To this couple were born the following children: Jacob, January 18, 1819; Abraham, August 25, 1820; Edward, September 11, 1822; Elizabeth, October 30, 1824; Susanna, February 5, 1827; Mary, August 18, 1829; Sarah, March 15, 1832; Hubler, March 19, 1834; Joseph D., October 12, 1845, who was mentioned at the beginning of this article.

Joseph D., youngest child and fifth son of Joseph and Catherine (Hubler) Shimer, was born October 12, 1845, in Lower Mt. Bethel, where he was reared and educated. He has been a farmer all his life, and is now living in the house where he was born, which was built eighty-four years ago. Like his father, he has a strong sense of the dignity and independence of a farmer's life, and of the advantages and compensations of country living. He is always to be found on the side of the best forces in the community, and comes to the practical support of every worthy cause.

He was married November 1, 1865, to Isa-



bella R., daughter of Jacob and Mary Carhart, who was born May 2, 1846, near Washington, New Jersey. The children born to the couple are as follows: Howard C., December 16, 1867, an attorney, who is practicing law in Baltimore; Charles B., September 26, 1870, who is a lawyer of Covington, Kentucky; Herbert D., May 19, 1875, is a Lutheran minister, located at New Kingston, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Franklin G., September 16, 1883, who is now a student at Easton.

WILLIAM H. OYER, cashier of the National Bank of Portland, Pennsylvania, represents an old and well known family of the Lehigh Valley, in which its members have been useful and loyal citizens for many years. The family is of German lineage, and the history of earlier generations may be found in connection with the sketch of Andrew Eyer on another page of this volume. Joseph Oyer, grandfather, was a resident of Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania. He was a wheelwright by trade, possessing excellent mechanical ability, and followed his chosen pursuit for a number of years. His children are three in number, William J., Alfred and Caroline.

Alfred Oyer, father of William H. Oyer, was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, and in early manhood located in Mount Bethel, where he followed the wheelwright's trade for a number of years. He eventually, however, abandoned that pursuit and turned his attention to the manufacture of cigars at the same place. He followed that pursuit successfully for a long period, but has now passed away. He married Miss Sarah Younkins, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of eight children: William H., Frank A., Harvey, George, Harry, Kate, Lizzie and Sadie. With the exception of William H. all are residents of Easton, and the sons are connected with mercantile interests there:

William H. Oyer was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, January 1, 1858, and was there reared and educated, attending the common schools of his district. His early life was spent

in the manufacture of cigars, which he followed successfully for five years, when he accepted a position as salesman in the general store of Gruver & Raesly, of Mount Bethel. Subsequently, he entered the employ of J. S. Jackson, of Pen Argyl, having general charge of an extensive store there for several years. His experience in mercantile affairs covered two decades, and in both establishments with which he was connected the business grew under his skillful management, honorable dealing and capable conduct. On the 23d of March, 1903, the Portland National Bank was incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars with John I. Miller as president, R. J. Gruver as vice president and William H. Oyer as cashier. He was chosen to that position by a unanimous vote of the board of directors, and is filling the position in a most capable manner and in a way very satisfactory to the stockholders. He had two years experience as teller of the Pen Argyl National Bank previous to accepting his present position of trust and responsibility. The directors of the institution are J. I. Johnson, H. E. Weidman, Joshua Bray, W. O. William, James Weidman, Charles J. Quig, J. C. Kitchen, P. R. Johnson, and George Mutton.

Mr. Oyer is a member of Pen Argyl Lodge, No. 594, F. and A. M., and Mount Bethel Lodge, No. 732, I. O. O. F.

In 1883 Mr. Oyer was united in marriage to Maggie Hess, a daughter of Philip and Charlotte Hess, and a native of Upper Mount Bethel township. They now have four interesting children: Floyd, Russell, Grace and Myrtie Oyer.

DANIEL HORTON. The name of Daniel Horton is familiar to every resident of Johnsonville, Northampton county, as that of an upright business man and worthy citizen. He is a son of Joseph Horton, a native of New Jersey, where the name is well known, as it is also on Long Island, where the Horton family was founded by Barnabas Horton, who came from England about the year 1640.

Daniel Horton, son of Joseph Horton, was



born May 6, 1849, near Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey. His mother died in giving him birth, and his father soon after married again, and moved to the west. The child was thus left, at a very tender age, dependent upon the kindness of others than his parents. He was brought up on a farm, where he was required to assist in the duties of the place, and thus early acquired a knowledge of agricultural labor. His education was obtained by close application to books, and by habits of intelligent observation, and it is needless to say that his boyhood was not without its struggles and privations. He learned the cabinetmaker's trade in Belvidere, where he lived and worked at the bench until July 29, 1873, when he moved to Johnsonville, which has since been his home. Here he was employed for one year by John Wolf, undertaker, and as the sequel shows made the best use of his time and opportunities. When at the end of a year Mr. Wolf decided to move to Bangor, he sold his place and goodwill to Daniel Horton. Thus, in 1874, Mr. Horton became established in his present place of business, where he began his career on a very small capital, but by industry, perseverance and integrity has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. While others have come and gone he has remained, so that he is now the oldest business man in the village, although yet very far indeed from being the oldest man. During these thirty years he has improved his buildings, and greatly extended his trade and influence. As a citizen Mr. Horton is deservedly respected, and has been honored by his townsmen with various offices of trust and responsibility, among them those of tax collector and member of the school board. The former position he held for one term, and the latter for two years. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Horton married, in 1874, Mary C., daughter of Philip Gross, and they were the parents of two children: Charles J., who is deceased; and William A. Mrs. Horton died October 12, 1888, and on June 27, 1889, Mr. Horton married Laura A., widow of Samuel Nace.

Mount Bethel is the native place of Mr. Horton's first wife, who was a woman of most estimable qualities, as well as of his present companion, who is the center of a numerous circle of friends. By the second marriage there are no children. During his long residence in Johnsonville, Mr. Horton has gained not only a gratifying degree of financial prosperity but also a large place in the confidence of his extended patronage, and the sincere regard of a host of friends. He is respected by the entire community as a conscientious business man, and a self-made man in the truest sense of the term, a typical representative of a class which has given to the country at different epochs of her history many of her most useful and honored citizens.

HARRISON SHANNON, a worthy and influential citizen of Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, cultivates the productive farm that was the ancestral home of his wife, a member of the LaBarre family. The name of LaBarre is connected with the establishment of the slate industry of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Shannon himself opened the first slate quarry in Bangor on the property of his brother-in-law, Philip LaBarre. One of the pioneer log cabins, built by Mrs. Shannon's forefathers, is still standing and is preserved as an interesting relic of the olden time.

The grandfather of Harrison Shannon was "Lanty" Shannon, who figured as a soldier in Washington's army during the Revolution. He was a striking character, and did valiant service for the cause of independence and the establishment of the colonial government. After the war he settled in Forks township, Northampton county, where he died at a very old age. He was widely known, and his services as an auctioneer were in great demand, auctioneering being his regular vocation. He married and reared a family of five children, namely, Charles, David, Jackson, John, and Elizabeth.

Charles, the oldest child of this family, was born in Forks township, in 1808. He became a cabinet-maker, and was a first-class mechanic.

He moved to Richmond about 1853, and later on he went to Upper Mount Bethel, where he died in 1883, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who was Lena Gruver, was born in Mount Bethel, in 1810, and died in 1884. Ten children were born to the couple, namely: Hiram, Harrison, Joseph, William, Charles, Mary, Susan, deceased; Caroline deceased; Amanda, and Alice.

Harrison, second child and second son of Charles and Lena (Gruver) Shannon, was born on an island in the Delaware river, north of Easton, in Forks township, January 4, 1836. He received a common school education in his native township, and early in life learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for thirty years. During a part of this time he was in partnership with his brother, and the firm as contractors and builders did much business in Northampton county, especially in and around Bangor. Mr. Shannon has been energetic and thoroughly responsible in all his business relations, and is valued as a citizen for his high personal standards and his fidelity to public duty. The family are members of the Lutheran church, in which Mr. Shannon has been deacon. He moved to Upper Mount Bethel with his father in 1853, and for forty years has lived on the family homestead of his wife, where his own children have been reared.

It was in 1856 that he married Mary, a daughter of Conrad and Hannah LaBarre. Three children were born of the marriage: Emma A., Stewart, and Maggie. Emma married Edward Pencil; Stewart, who is now a merchant and postmaster at Cresco, Pennsylvania, married Elizabeth Miller and they have one daughter named Mary. Maggie became the wife of Enoch Bartow. (For a history of the LaBarre family, see sketch of Phillip LaBarre, elsewhere in this work.)

**WILLIAM REIMER**, a young and enterprising merchant of Johnsonville, Northampton county, belongs to a family which has been for several generations resident in that vicinity. His great-grandfather, Peter Reimer, who was descended, as the family name indicates, from Ger-

man ancestors, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, owning about one hundred acres of land. He served in the American army during the war of 1812, and was subsequently pensioned. He married Susan Frutchey, and they were the parents of the following children: William, mentioned at length hereinafter; Christian, Jacob, Catherine, Sarah, Mary, and Margaret.

William Reimer, son of Peter and Susan (Frutchey) Reimer, was born in 1823, in Johnsonville, and was all his life engaged in agricultural labors, being the possessor of about eighty acres of good farming land. He married Catherine Duts, and their children were: Amandus, mentioned at length hereinafter; Peter, Jacob, who is deceased; Matilda, John, Josephine, Frank, and Harvey. Mrs. Reimer, the mother of this family, was born in Plainfield township, where she died. Her husband passed away in 1895, at the age of seventy-two.

Amandus Reimer, son of William and Catherine (Duts) Reimer, was born in 1853, at Johnsonville, where he was a farmer in the summer, and during the winter followed the cooper's trade. He was also engaged in hauling slate from the quarries to the various railroad stations, those being the days before the slate belt had established railroad facilities. By dint of his untiring efforts along these different lines of endeavor Mr. Reimer, in the course of time, became a prosperous man, and the possessor of valuable property. He married Eliza J. Reimel, and they were the parents of three sons: William, mentioned at length hereinafter; Clarence, and Herbert. After the death of his wife Mr. Reimer married Emily, widow of a Mr. Yusley. By this second marriage there were no children. Mr. Reimer has recently given further proof of his enterprising spirit by purchasing the Keystone Hotel, in Easton, whither he has removed.

William Reimer, son of Amandus and Eliza J. (Reimel) Reimer, was born August 15, 1876, at Johnsonville, the birthplace of his ancestors. Here he received a good common school education, and acquired a knowledge and experience which have admirably fitted him for his present position and business. For several years

he served as clerk in the grocery business, and also in general stores, gaining, during this period a thorough acquaintance with mercantile life and methods. At length, when conscious of being fully equipped for the enterprise, he engaged in business for himself, opening his present store in 1898. He has always on hand a fine assortment of choice goods, which he receives direct from the factories. His establishment, in its appointments and management, is unexceptionable, and is regarded with great and growing favor by its large and constantly increasing circle of patrons. Although Mr. Reimer, by reason of the absorbing nature of his duties as a business man, is unable to take an active part in public affairs, he is warmly interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he resides, and is never neglectful of his obligations as a citizen. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Reimer married, in April, 1901, Grace R., daughter of John F. Stier, of Johnsonville. Mr. and Mrs. Reimer are the parents of a daughter who is named Helen.

WILLIAM F. LOBB, is a well known and popular merchant of Pen Argyl, and one of the native sons of this city, his birth having here occurred on the 20th of August, 1865. His parents were William and Mary A. (Prout) Lobb, both of whom were natives of England.

Ere William and Mary A. (Prout) Lobb crossed the Atlantic to the new world, two children were born to them: John P., and Mary A., but the latter is now deceased. It was in the year 1855 that the father sailed with his family for America, taking up his abode at Chapmans, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in business in connection with the slate industry for three years. He then removed to Pen Argyl, where he became superintendent of the old Pennsylvania quarry, serving in that capacity for several years. In 1866 he removed to Plainfield township, where he took charge of the old Pennsylvania quarry, but after a few years he returned to Pen Argyl, where he and his family reside. He was engaged in the operation of the Flicksville

quarry, called the True Blue quarry, and was associated in its development until 1888, at which time he became the lessee of the Albion quarry, which he operated up to the time of his death on the 12th of June, 1901. Several children were added to the family, six in number, namely: Marwood and Marcinia, twins; Thomas, William F., James, Anna and Jennie. During the time Mr. Lobb was engaged in the operation of various quarries, his sons as they became old enough assisted him in the work. In 1886 he opened the store of which William F. Lobb now has charge and in which he is a partner with his five brothers.

William F. Lobb was reared and educated in Plainfield township, pursuing his studies in the common schools. In early life he followed agricultural pursuits, and subsequently became connected with his father in business. Since his father's death he has had charge of the store in connection with his brother James, while John P., Marwood and Marcinia Lobb, the other brothers, operate the Albion quarry, and Thomas, another brother, has charge of a new quarry at Danielsville, Pennsylvania, which is his own property and is operated under the name of the Dexter Slate Company. The Lobb Brothers employ about one hundred and twenty men in the Albion quarry. They are all experienced in the slate business, and have largely increased the output of their industry since assuming its management. Men of good business ability, keen discernment and of enterprise, they are so conducting their affairs as to win creditable and gratifying profit. All take an active part in matters pertaining to the general welfare and progress of their community, and John P. and Marwood Lobb are members of the Masonic fraternity. The father was also a worthy adherent of the craft, and was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason at a time when his son William F. Lobb occupied a chair in "the east." In matters of citizenship he was patriotic and progressive, and he served his town as chief burgess, proving a capable and loyal citizen. William F. Lobb served his town as councilman from 1889 until 1892 inclusively, and in the latter year was elected city treasurer. He is a member of Pen Argyl



Lodge, No. 594, F. and A. M., in which he has occupied the position of master, being the second one to hold that office in his local lodge. He is now the senior warden. In the control of business interests of magnitude he has shown marked ability, and has followed lines of business that commend him to the confidence, support and patronage of the general public.

In 1888 William F. Lobb was united in marriage to Miss Ida Roof, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and to them have been born three children: Roy T., Fred F. and Ruth.

JUDGE ALBERT GALLATIN BRODHEAD, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, was during a long and peculiarly active career one of the most conspicuous and interesting figures in the commercial, industrial and political life of the Lehigh Valley. His character was accurately and feelingly summarized by his intimate personal friend, Colonel Alexander K. McClure, editor of the *Philadelphia Times*, in a tribute to the deceased from the pen of that distinguished journalist:

"A lifelong and positive Democrat amid the mutations of party control and policy, he won his triumph and administered the trusts imposed with keen regard to the public good. Identified as he has been with the industrial development of Carbon county since the first period of its inception, his name is inseparately linked with the institutions under whose auspices growth and progress were alone possible. Judge Brodhead was an active useful citizen, the measure of whose labors and sacrifices were not alone within the bounds of local ties, but included in a large degree the state and its important interests. A natural-born leader of men, careful and watchful of the rights of others, and a model of business integrity, Judge Brodhead was universally loved and esteemed in the town where he passed almost a half century of his career among a people who sought his services and gave unreservedly their confidences."

Judge Brodhead was born at Dingman's Ferry, Pike county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1815, son of Garrett and Cornelia Brodhead. He came from one of the very earliest and most

prominent English families in America. The first Brodhead in this country was Captain Daniel Brodhead, who as a captain of British grenadiers came with Colonel Richard Nicolls under authority from the Duke of York, grantee under Charles II, and in 1664 wrested New York from the Dutch control, and with it all the adjacent territory. Captain Brodhead, with the title of "Captain-General of the Esopes" (Esopus), was, with his troops, assigned to the defense of the country bordering that stream. He made his headquarters at Marbletown, not far from the Hudson river, and where he died July 14, 1667. Before his leaving England he had married Ann Tye, who survived him, and in 1697 built for herself a residence on the property which had been occupied by her husband, and which remained with her descendants until about a score of years ago. They were the parents of several children, among whom were three sons, Daniel, Charles and Richard.

The first of the Brodheads to visit Pennsylvania was Daniel, a grandson of Captain Daniel Brodhead. He did not settle, however, but his report upon the country was so favorable that his cousin, Daniel Brodhead, came to the province about 1735, settling upon what came to be known as Brodhead's Creek, near Stroudsburg, then Bucks (now Monroe) county, where he laid out a town which he named Dansbury. From this pioneer are descended the Brodheads of Pennsylvania, many of whom have become noted in nearly every department of life. Of his sons, Daniel was a colonel in the Revolution; after the war, under orders from General Washington, he was commander of the western department, with headquarters at Pittsburg; and was the first surveyor-general of Pennsylvania after its creation as a state. Another son was also an officer in the Revolution. Of Judge Albert Gallatin Brodhead's immediate relatives, his uncle, Hon. Richard Brodhead, was United States senator from Pennsylvania; several other uncles were prominent in the national congress and the state legislature; and among his cousins were Dr. Henry Linderman, director of the United States Mint.





*A. G. Broadhead Jr*



Shortly after the birth of Albert Gallatin Brodhead, his parents removed to Lehman township, five miles below Dingman's Ferry. As a lad he assisted his father in farm work in the spring months and in harvesting in the summer, attending the district schools in winter. At the very early age of twelve years (in 1827) he went to Conyngham, Luzerne county, with his uncle, A. G. Gallatin, in whose store he served as a clerk, and during his four years' employment gave much of his spare time to study, thus compensating for the very inadequate schooling which had been afforded him. He was at the same time building better than he knew, laying the foundations of his brilliant future in habits of industry and fidelity. In 1831, at the age of sixteen, he went to Chestnut Hill, Northampton county (now Monroe), and for two years served the firm of Brodhead & Brown. Notwithstanding his extreme youth he had developed a genuine talent for business which, with his entire trustworthiness, so won the confidence of his employers that he was entrusted with the most important duties, frequently making trips to Easton and Philadelphia as buyer and seller for the firm, and discharging his missions with a sagacity far beyond his years. In 1834 he returned to the employ of his uncle in Conyngham, to whom he proved a valuable assistant. After three years, with W. H. Cool as a partner, he engaged in a mercantile business at Beaver Meadow, and Cool & Brodhead prospered for several years. Retiring from the firm, Mr. Brohead removed to Mauch Chunk (in 1841), and at once entered upon the larger work whose consummation was of widespread usefulness and crowned his career with honor.

For seven years he was clerk for Judge Asa Packer, and their intercourse thus begun ripened into a deep personal regard and mutual confidence. For a short time afterward he served as bookkeeper with Fatzinger & Salkeld, who conducted a store and foundry, and in 1850 resigned and took up larger responsibilities. May 10, 1850, Mr. Brodhead was appointed to the superintendency of the Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Company, and he occupied this position

until the properties were merged into those of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in 1864. During these fourteen years he was an all-important factor in the development of the interests with which he had thus become identified. Upon the amalgamation of these with the great Lehigh Valley Railroad, he became division superintendent of that corporation, and acted in that capacity until his death. During this entire period of twenty-seven years he gave close personal attention not only to his immediate duties, but was ever alert to detect and create opportunities for further developing the lines of which he had charge, and the industrial interests dependent thereupon. He was regarded as one of the most capable and enterprising railway officers in the entire country. During his time the processes of building and operating railroads were revolutionized more completely than was aught else in the commercial world. He became not only immediately familiar with every promising innovation, but he really in many instances anticipated it, and brought into instant play every new method or invention pertaining to transportation. While a careful and vigilant executive officer and entirely loyal to the directors and stockholders, he was also eminently just and sympathetic with the thousands of workmen of all grades under him, and was looked upon by them as their friend.

The public services of Judge Brodhead were of signal usefulness. When he took up his residence in Mauch Chunk, it was situated in Northampton county, and he was a prime factor in procuring the creation of the new county of Carbon. A Democrat in politics, he came to fill a foremost place in the ranks of his party, not only in the state but in the nation, and taking part in every important political event for a full half century. In 1857 he was elected treasurer of Carbon county, and administered the affairs of the office with that sagacity and scrupulousness which was ever one of his principal characteristics. Later he was called to the bench as associate county judge, and he adorned the place for a term of five years. He was elected state senator from the district comprising the counties of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, in 1869, and the confidence and esteem

in which he was held by his colleagues is evidenced by the fact that when opportunity came and the Democrats had a majority (though only of one) in the senate they elected Judge Brodhead speaker. He was honored throughout the state for his honesty and integrity in public affairs, and it was frequently said of him that no man who ever sat in either house of the legislature of Pennsylvania ever made for himself a cleaner or more honorable record than did Judge Brodhead.

Thereafter Judge Brodhead declined to become a candidate, but he at the same time maintained a zealous interest in political affairs, his effort being actuated by the conviction that ideal citizenship demanded an active participation therein. He was an ardent admirer of President Cleveland, and between the two subsisted the warmest personal relations, growing out of mutual esteem and community of thought with reference to governmental affairs. He was on equally friendly terms with Governor Pattison, who frequently sought his advice. Less than one year before his death, and during the political campaign of 1900, Judge Brodhead threw himself into the canvass with all the ardor of his nature, and performed herculean labor. When Governor Pattison visited Mauch Chunk, Judge Brodhead took a leading part in the reception tendered to him, and to him was primarily due the great success of that notable event. He was ardently desirous of witnessing the inauguration of Governor Pattison, but died with his wish ungratified, shortly before the occasion for which he had looked with such expectancy. His last appearance in political affairs was in the latter part of the campaign before mentioned, when he acted as one of three conferees selected by Senator Craig to harmonize differences and select a congressional candidate. The decision was contrary to what he had hoped for, but he was too fairminded and liberal a man to withhold his acquiescence, and labored for the success of the chosen candidate as earnestly as though he had been the one he first desired—a leading man and a personal friend from his own county.

From the day of his coming to Mauch Chunk,

through all the fifty years following, and down to the day of his death, Judge Brodhead was one of the foremost citizens of the city, and his activity was felt in every phase of the life of the community. He aided in the organization of the Mauch Chunk Gas Company, was one of its first directors, and for many years prior to his death was president of the board. He was interested in all the financial institutions, and was long vice president of the Linderman National Bank. From early life he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and labored earnestly for the promotion of the usefulness of that body. For more than thirty years he was an elder, and for twenty-five years was superintendent of the Sunday school. For many years he represented his church in the sessions of the presbytery, and was a valuable member. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of many leading men in the denomination, clerical as well as lay, who regarded him as one of the best informed among them with reference to church history and polity, and he was frequently called in to arbitrate difficulties and harmonize differences, his decisions being habitually and cheerfully accepted by all parties. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was for many years affiliated with Carbon Lodge, No. 242. He was among the founders of Mauch Chunk Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F., in 1842, was its first noble grand, and was held in honor by the fraternity throughout the state.

Before his removal to Mauch Chunk, and while yet a resident of Beaver Meadow, Judge Brodhead married Miss S. Anne Tolan, a native of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Gray, on July 3, 1838, at Easton, Pennsylvania. In 1841 they took up their residence permanently in Mauch Chunk. Of their marriage were born two sons and five daughters, of whom a son and daughter died in extreme youth. The other children were: R. Milton Brodhead, who died December 24, 1898, and who was division passenger agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Cornelia, wife of Judge E. R. Enbody, of Mauch Chunk; she died September 5, 1903. Ellen T., wife of Charles H. Webb, auditor of through freights of the Lehigh



Valley Railroad; Mary B., wife of Horace Hamlin, also connected with that road; Annie L., wife of George L. Houser, of Pittston. Their grandchildren number six.

Judge and Mrs. Brodhead celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on July 3, 1888, and the event was one of the most notable in the history of the entire Lehigh Valley region. There were present all the children and grandchildren of the pair, and nearly seven hundred friends from all parts of the country came to present their congratulations. The host and hostess entered into the spirit of the occasion with all the zest and enthusiasm that did the youngest, and showed by their warmth of feeling that they deeply appreciated the loving and reverential attentions bestowed upon them. Another particularly joyous event was the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Judge Brodhead, on August 15th preceding his death. He gave a dinner at the West End Hotel in Long Branch, New Jersey, where he and his family were spending the summer. Among the guests were men prominent in the largest industrial, financial and commercial enterprises of the Lehigh Valley. Referring to the event, Colonel McClure said in his paper (the *Philadelphia Times*): "Judge Brodhead is one of the men of ability and integrity of the Keystone State who have helped make its laws and enforce them, and who has sat in legislative councils in assisting in developing its material resources. Long and useful as has been his career, he is as bright and active to-day at seventy-five as most men in the meridian of life, a striking illustration of the fact that it is not English statesmen and judges alone who show well preserved faculties after seventy."

The death of Judge Brodhead occurred shortly before noon on Sunday, January 18, 1891, at his home in Mauch Chunk. Despite his advanced years he had enjoyed excellent health until a year previous, when he suffered a severe attack of la grippe. He seemingly recovered, but did not regain his accustomed vigor. On the advice of his physician (Dr. Horn) he went to Atlantic City, and after remaining there for a time returned home and resumed his duties as superin-

tendent of the Beaver Meadow Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. During the summer he and his family passed some time at Long Branch. He was then evidently failing in health, although he would not admit so much. He subsequently contracted a slight cold, but persisted in his daily visits to his office. January 6 he was obliged to return to his home, took to his bed the next day, and never rose therefrom. He suffered little, and to the last retained his faculties. He recognized all about him as death was approaching, and spoke words of consolation to his sorrowing wife and children, gave final directions for the closing of his earthly affairs, and impressed upon his son and daughters the care and attention they should bestow upon their mother, also expressing his unbounded confidence in their affection and loyalty to her. By a singular coincidence his death occurred on the same day of the month as did those of his father and mother—the former on January 18, 1872, and the latter on January 18, 1883.

The funeral of the distinguished man took place on Wednesday, January 21st, from the family residence, and was attended by practically the entire population of Mauch Chunk, besides many men of prominence from various portions of the state, special trains being needed to bring many of the mourning friends. The services were touching in their fervor and simplicity, and were conducted by two deeply attached personal friends of the deceased—his pastor, the Rev. W. P. Stevenson, and the Rev. Edsall Ferrier. The tributes to the lamented dead were many and of deep significance. The session of the church testified to his sincerity as a Christian and his worth as an officer during a period of more than thirty years, and the Sunday school voiced similar sentiments. The *Mauch Chunk Times* gave expression to the sense of the community at large in the following earnest phrases:

"The memory of the deceased will always be kept green in the hearts of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The people of Mauch Chunk and Carbon county particularly will remember him as a man of manifold good qualities. He was charitable to a fault, and his mag-

nanimity knew no bounds. There are many families in this county who have reason to sincerely mourn the death of this good citizen. While he despised ostentatious display, nevertheless his good deeds were so numerous that they could not be counted. He never let his left hand know what his right was doing, and in this way he accomplished deeds of charity which are only known to those who were benefited by them. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to the poor and oppressed, and he did this not with the blaring of trumpets, but rather as a modest, retiring and sincere Christian, assisting those in need with kind words of encouragement and hope, at the same time remembering them in a substantial way. During his long term of service as superintendent of a railway, many cases came before him which he disposed of with a degree of magnanimity which challenged admiration. He was respected by everybody, and the memory of this good man will long be kept in the hearts and minds of our people. Judge Brodhead was a devoted husband and father, and while the town loses an upright, honest and public-spirited citizen, his family suffers an irreparable loss. He was exceedingly domestic in his habits, and was never so happy as when seated at his own fire-side, surrounded by his loved ones. The sympathy of the entire community goes to the afflicted widow and sorrowing children in this their hour of trial. It is a comfort and Christian consolation to them to know that the paternal head of the family served his Creator well on this earth for a longer period than the allotted time of man, and have every reason to hope that he is now enjoying with the Eternal Father that happiness which is promised the pure in heart."

EDWIN R. ENBODY figures actively and prominently in connection with business and public affairs in Mauch Chunk, being the manager of the Gas Company and associate judge of Carbon county. His grandfather, David Enbody, was the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, establishing his home near Berwick in the early part of the nineteenth century. He followed farming throughout his business career, and he married Catherine Turnbach, by whom he had several children.

To this family belonged Josiah Enbody, who was born on the old homestead farm at Berwick, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and died in 1881. He attended the common schools there,

but at an early age accompanied his parents on their removal to Mauch Chunk, where he completed his education. He then prepared for business life by learning the trade of a boat builder, which he followed for many years. In his later years he was superintendent of colliers at Coalport, Pennsylvania. His political views were in harmony with the principles of the Republican party, and he held the office of chief Burgess in Mauch Chunk for several years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Tabitha Bayne, died in 1896. She was a daughter of John Bayne, a pioneer settler from Warren county, New Jersey. The children of Joshua and Tabitha Enbody were Edwin R., Robert K., who married Miss Converse, and is now deceased; and Ella the wife of James Hyndman.

Edwin R. Enbody was born in Mauch Chunk, October 11, 1844, and after mastering the elementary branches of English learning in the public schools he pursued a course of study in Dickinson Seminary. On completing his education he served as mail agent for a year and a half, and then entered the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with which he was connected until 1868, when he accepted the position of head kookkeeper with W. T. Carter & Company, of Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania. He next entered the railroad shops at Weatherly, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1884, when he returned to Mauch Chunk, and became manager of the Mauch Chunk Gas Company. He has since served in this capacity.

In politics, Edwin R. Enbody is a Democrat, active in support of his party. In 1899 he was elected to the position of associate judge of Carbon county, and is now serving. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and for twelve years he has been one of its elders, while in various departments of church work he is an active coöperant. In the community where he is well known he is regarded as a selfmade man of splendid traits of character, his sterling qualities being such as to command the respect and confidence of all.

In 1867 Judge Enbody was united in marriage to Cornelia D. Brodhead, a daughter of A. G.



*Edwin A. Embury.*





and Sarah A. (Tolan) Brodhead. Her father was division superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Mrs. Enbody died September 15, 1903, leaving three children—Albert Brodhead, Richard Milton, and Josiah Waterhouse Enbody.

CHARLES H. WEBB, clerk in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is numbered among Pennsylvania's native sons, his birth having occurred on the 1st of April, 1840, in Montrose, Susquehanna county, where his father, Henry J. Webb, located in his early boyhood days. Having obtained a public school education and reached years of maturity, Henry Webb, engaged in merchandising at Montrose, and for many years was active in business, political and official life there. He was a recognized leader in local Democratic circles, served as postmaster of Montrose for six years, and for one term was sheriff of Susquehanna county. He wedded Mary Wakelee, a daughter of A. Wakelee, who was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, and removed to Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Webb was reared to womanhood. Her death occurred September 11, 1902, and Henry J. Webb died in 1880, when about seventy years of age.

Charles H. Webb acquired his preliminary education in the public and private schools of his native town, and received the benefit of instruction from Professor Stoddard, a noted mathematician. He was afterward a student in the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, New York, and entered upon his business career as an employe in his father's store, where he remained until after the inauguration of the Civil war. He then, November 30, 1861, joined the army, becoming a bugler with General Anderson's troop. After two years spent in that service he was honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, June 16, 1862, but at once re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which in 1864 was detached from the Army of the Potomac and transferred to the west, and he served

under General Sherman in the operations about Atlanta.

Following his return from the war, Mr. Webb was again connected with his father's business until through the instrumentality of Judge Packer he was given a position by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He has since continued in that service, receiving successive promotions in recognition of his ability, and after acting as freight auditor and car accountant, he is now a clerk in the office of the engineer maintenance of way, and is regarded as a most valuable man by the corporation. Mr. Webb is an advocate of Democratic principles, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He attends the Presbyterian church at Mauch Chunk, in which he has held the office of musical director for thirty-eight years. On the 29th of December, 1868, he married Ellen Brodhead, a daughter of the late Judge Brodhead, of Mauch Chunk.

HON. FRED E. LEWIS. The life record of Hon. Fred E. Lewis constitutes an important chapter in the political, professional and financial history of Allentown, and he comes of a family long and prominently connected with the development, progress and prosperity of this portion of the state.

He traces his ancestry back to Samuel Lewis, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and who lived in Chester county in colonial days. He was a resident of that county at the time of the Revolutionary war, and smelted the iron used in making cannon for the Continental troops. He married Elizabeth Long, and to them were born seven children: Betsey, Samuel, William, John, Jane, Anna and Margaret. Of this family Samuel Lewis, second, was the only one that married. Like his father, he became an active factor in the business development of Pennsylvania, being one of the pioneer coal shippers of Schuylkill county, and in 1861 built the furnace of the Allentown Iron Company, of which he remained manager for many years, and then was succeeded by his son, Samuel B. Lewis, third. Samuel Lewis, second, was married to Elizabeth Bal-

liet, and their family numbered eleven children: Samuel, the eldest, is the father of Fred E. Lewis. Elizabeth became the wife of Oliver A. Ritter, and had one child. Templeton C. married Frances Ihrie, by whom he has a daughter, Frances. Mary became the wife of Colonel H. C. Longnecker, and their two children are Elizabeth and Reginald, the latter marrying Cora Hittle, by whom he has two children, Gladys and Mary. William, the fourth member of the family of Samuel Lewis, second, is deceased. Martha is living in Allentown. Joseph B. married Eleanor Schmucker. John S. wedded Mary F. Lawson, and has one child, Hattie, residing at Thompson's Corner. Sarah is a resident of Allentown. Lawrence went to the west, and was there married. James B. deceased, was the tenth of the family. Ella, the youngest, is the wife of Henry C. Longnecker, and has one son, Dr. Parke D. Longnecker, a practicing physician of Philadelphia.

Samuel B. Lewis, third, became his father's successor as manager of the furnaces of the Allentown Iron Company, and has contributed largely to the development of this industry which has been of so great importance to the city and surrounding district. He wedded Mary A. Rosensiel, and they are the parents of two children, the daughter being Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Simcoe, by whom she has four children, Mary, Carroll, Bertha and Fred.

Hon. Fred E. Lewis, the only son of Samuel and Mary A. Lewis, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865. He was a student in the public schools in his native city until sixteen years of age, when he entered the preparatory department of Yale College at New Haven, Connecticut. Subsequently, he studied in Muhlenberg College until he had almost completed the work of the junior year, when, having decided to make the practice of law his life work, he began preparation for the bar in the office of R. E. Wright & Son, well known attorneys of Allentown, under whose direction he continued his reading for some time. Successfully passing an examination, he was admitted to the bar on the 13th of February, 1888, but for a year there-

after continued in the office of his former preceptor, Mr. Wright. He has since practiced alone, and in February, 1893, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Pennsylvania. His advancement in his profession has been continuous and of a most creditable character. He prepares his cases with thoroughness, and his analytical mind and logical deductions are manifest in his presentation of his cause before court or jury. While he has won a place as one of the most capable members of the Allentown bar, he has at the same time been connected with various business enterprises that have been of material benefit to the city as well as to the individual stockholders. He was instrumental in organizing the Lehigh Telephone Company. He was the prime mover in the formation of the Allentown and South Allentown Bridge Company, which will invest three hundred thousand dollars in the construction of a bridge between the two places—a bridge that will be of immense value to the public. Among his more recent labors outside of his profession was the organization, in connection with other substantial and prominent business men of Allentown, of the Merchants' National Bank of Allentown, of which he is president and one of its directors.

Fred E. Lewis is also recognized as one of the most prominent and influential representatives of the Republican party of Lehigh county, and no other man can carry the city vote as has he. He has twice served as mayor in a Democratic city, filling the position for the second time before he was thirty-seven years of age. From the time he attained his majority he has been an earnest and untiring worker in behalf of the party, believing firmly in its principles, and he has frequently become a candidate upon its ticket, although he knew it was foreordained to defeat. And yet at the age of twenty-three years he came within two hundred and sixty-three votes of carrying the county, when the average Democratic majority was over two thousand. He was thirty years of age when first elected mayor of Allentown over ex-congressman William H. Sowden, a man of national reputation as a Democratic

orator and campaign worker. He gave the city an administration clean, progressive and businesslike, and order was rigidly enforced. Naturally he aroused the enmity of those who place personal considerations before the public good, but he was again made the party's candidate in 1902, and defeated Hon. Hugh Crilly, a contractor and trolley magnate, who conducted his campaign on a lavish scale. He then became the candidate of Lehigh county for the nomination for lieutenant governor. His success and popularity are largely due to his love for the people and their reciprocal love for him. Few men in the state are more widely known than Fred E. Lewis, and it is said even by his political enemies that he knows everybody in Allentown. He is a man free from ostentation, always approachable, genial and courteous, and his true character worth wins him friends among all classes. Whether in office or out of it he has labored untiringly for the welfare and progress of Allentown. When a youth he joined the volunteer fire department, and he is now one of the best known members of the State Firemen's Association. He served as a member of the executive committee of that body which secured from the legislature the law donating money for the relief of sick and injured firemen, and this act led to the establishment of the Firemen's Relief Associations throughout Pennsylvania.

Hon. Fred E. Lewis was married April 16, 1892, to Miss Juliet Hammersley, of Allentown, a daughter of James B. Hammersley. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis now have one son, Samuel Lewis, born May 22, 1893, and one daughter, Anna Marie, born November 25, 1897.

**MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.** Believing that an opportune time had arrived in the history of the city of Allentown for the establishing of a new national bank, at the invitation of Hon. Fred E. Lewis, a number of representative citizens met at his office on Tuesday evening, December 11, 1900, for the purpose of perfecting plans for the preliminary organization of a new national banking institution.

The meeting was attended by a number of the most representative citizens, and it was the consensus of opinion of those present that since the national banks of this city had been organized previous to a time when the other banks interests were not so large or diversified, their stockholders were not to any large extent interested in the city's new industries, and their present stockholders retired from active business, based upon which facts it was but reasonable to assume that the time was ripe for the organization of a new national bank.

A preliminary organization was formed by electing Hon. Fred E. Lewis as chairman, and Thomas E. Ritter as secretary. After a number of meetings, at which the details of organization were discussed, it was finally decided that Hon. M. C. L. Kline be requested to accept the presidency, Hon. Fred E. Lewis the vice-presidency, and City Treasurer A. L. Reichenbach the cashiership. Shortly after Mr. Kline had been tendered the presidency of the new institution, he was elected president of the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which made it necessary to cast about for a new head for the new institution. Some time subsequent to the tender of the presidency to Mr. Kline, the movement was given new impetus by appointing an organization committee consisting of Hon. Edward Harvey, Frank M. Trexler, Esq., Hon. Fred E. Lewis, Thomas J. Koch, Thomas E. Ritter, William Gangewere and D. Z. Walker, of which Hon. Fred E. Lewis was chosen chairman, and D. Z. Walker secretary.

The committee, as above constituted, held a number of meetings from time to time in the law offices of Hon. Fred E. Lewis, and Hon. Edward Harvey, and finally held its sessions in the mayor's office. On March 13, 1902, the committee on organization recommended that the board of directors of the Merchants' National Bank when chosen elect the following officers, viz: F. M. Trexler, Esq., president, Hon. Fred E. Lewis, vice-president; and Mr. A. L. Reichenbach, cashier. In addition to recommending the selection of the officers of the new institution,



the organization committee recommended the acceptance of the offer of the Young Mens' Christian Association for the leasing of the first floor of its building for banking quarters, and recommended further that arrangements be made for the prompt filing of the organization papers, articles of association, etc., with the proper authorities. After these details had been arranged a contract was awarded the Mosler Safe Company for a vault to be finished and ready for use by January 1, 1903.

On October 20, 1902, the organization committee recommended that the board of directors should number sixteen, and consist of the following stockholders, viz: Hon. Fred. E. Lewis, Thos. J. Koch, D. Z. Walker, Percival S. Fenstermacher, Frank D. Bittner, Wm. P. Moyer, Jonas N. Schrader, Wm. R. Yeager, Benedict Nuding, John Leh, J. M. Grimley, Abraham Samuels, Morris Hoats, Esq., and Dr. F. O. Ritter, and in view of the fact that F. M. Trexler, Esq., who had been tendered the presidency of the new institution had declined to accept, his declination having been based upon his appointment as judge of the courts of Lehigh county to succeed the Hon. Edwin Albright, deceased, it was recommended that the board of directors organize by electing Hon. Fred. E. Lewis, president, and Thos. J. Koch, vice-president. For several reasons City Treasurer A. L. Reichenbach, who had been tendered the position of cashier of the new institution, declined to serve in this capacity, and it was recommended by the organization committee that Mr. C. O. Schantz, for a long number of years in the employ of the Allentown National Bank, be chosen cashier. At this meeting it was also recommended by this committee that the board of directors designate an executive committee to consist of the president, Hon. Fred E. Lewis, the vice-president, Thomas J. Koch, and Mr. D. Z. Walker. It was also recommended that the bank open for business on March 23, 1903.

Permanent organization was effected on the 21st day of January, 1903, when the articles of association were subscribed to by D. Z. Walker,

Edwin Trexler, Thos. J. Koch, Hon. Fred E. Lewis and F. M. Trexler, Esq. Owing to the vault and fixtures not having been completed in time the bank did not open its doors as originally intended on March 23, 1903, but one week later, March 30, 1903, with the following complement of officers, directors and clerical force, viz: Hon. Fred E. Lewis, president; Mr. Thos. J. Koch, vice-president; Mr. C. O. Schantz, cashier; Directors, Hon. Fred E. Lewis, Thos. J. Koch, D. Z. Walker, Percival S. Fenstermacher, Frank D. Bittner, Wm. P. Moyer, Jonas N. Schrader, Wm. R. Yeager, Benedict Nuding, John Leh, J. M. Grimley Abraham Samuels, Morris Hoats, Esq., and Dr. F. O. Ritter. Clerical force, receiving teller and general bookkeeper, Harry S. Landis; individual ledger clerk, H. Russell Hudders; stenographer, typewriter and messenger, Herbert B. Wagner; notary public, Robert L. Stuart; and watchman and janitor, William H. H. Trexler.

**THE BOWEN FAMILY.** John Bowen, deceased, for many years one of the most prominent and influential residents of the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania, represented the best type of our American citizenship. He was modest and unassuming in his disposition, a man of few words, of unblemished reputation, spotless character and sterling integrity, and few men possessed so many admirable characteristics as he. He was closely identified with the progress and development of the city, and having been a man of accurate judgment and sound business acumen and foresight, he was enabled to forecast results and he governed himself accordingly. At his death, which occurred January 12, 1902, he left behind him an unstained record, and a large fortune which was made by hard and honest toil and the exercise of great business ability, and which was not reared on the ruins of other men's losses.

John Bowen was born in Whitney, Herefordshire, England, September 12, 1838. When twelve years of age, after obtaining a common school education, he came to this country with his father, and settled in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, where his father succeeded in obtaining



employment as a teacher, but after serving in that capacity for two years, and not succeeding in winning the fortune that he expected in the new world, he returned to his family in England, and never again visited America. The son, even at that age, gave proof of that indomitable will and pluck which characterized his entire career, and did not accompany his father on his return to England. In 1851 John Bowen located in Low-hill township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he worked on a farm and later taught school, being one of the few English speaking persons in the vicinity at that time. Subsequently, he served in the capacity of clerk in various places, and in 1858, when the fever for gold swept the country from ocean to ocean like an epidemic he decided to go to California and secure if possible his share of the golden fleece from the sands. He was then only twenty years of age, but he was filled with the spirit of adventure which prompted so many to leave their homes and risk all in order to secure a fortune. With a single companion by the name of Creitz, he traveled by boat and rail until they came to Kansas City, where Creitz decided to give up the journey. Not so Mr. Bowen. Learning that a United States officer was engaged in making up a transport to convey supplies to the army posts at Salt Lake City, he made application to join in the capacity of driver of an ox team, and after considerable demur as to his ability on the part of the officer he was finally engaged. They were three months on the journey, and Mr. Bowen walked every foot of the one thousand miles that lay between Kansas City and their destination, thereby suffering great hardships. Long before the journey was ended his shoes had given out, and he was then compelled to wrap coffee sacking around his feet. The trail of the gold seekers and emigrants was marked by blood, and the charred remains of what had once been emigrant trains, with the mutilated bodies of men, women and children scattered about, but the transport, being well armed, was not molested.

Arriving at Salt Lake City, Mr. Bowen's occupation as a teamster was gone. He then

boarded an emigrant train that was being formed to take the last of the people to the land of golden promise. At a point in Arizona, Mr. Bowen, in company with seven or eight other hardy emigrants, with one ox team, detached themselves from the main body of the emigrants, and turned their faces for the Sacramento valley in California. They suffered the greatest hardships and danger, being frequently compelled to repel attacks of Indians. During the journey the wagon began to give away, and they patched it up as well as they could, but one day the vehicle collapsed, and they were forced to abandon it. Loading themselves with such provisions as they could conveniently carry, they pressed forward, and finally reached their destination, after thousands of miles of weary, dangerous traveling. Mr. Bowen at once engaged himself to a rancher, but, after being in his employ for some time and not receiving any remuneration, he accepted a proffer of fifty cows in lieu of his salary, and set up in business for himself as a dairyman, but shortly afterward a freshet drowned all his cattle. He then commenced his career as a miner. In company with two brothers by the name of Simmons, he went to St. Helena, Colorado, where he commenced to mine for silver. He prospected for silver and gold in Idaho, Montana, Dakota, California, and other states, and he and his companions had many narrow escapes from being killed by the Indians. During these journeys Mr. Bowen became intimately acquainted with many of those who afterwards became famous as bonanza kings and statesmen. Among his friends was the late United States Senator Chaffee, and Mark Twain, who at that time was just beginning to make a name for himself as a journalist and humorist. While in California the Civil war broke out, and Mr. Bowen enlisted in a cavalry company which proffered its services to the government, but, owing to the great expense of transporting it east, it was never called into service. In 1865 Mr. Bowen returned to Allentown, Pennsylvania, coming home by way of Panama.

Shortly afterward he entered into partnership with the late Charles Christman in the cattle busi-

ness, purchasing their cattle in Chicago and disposing of them in the eastern markets. In 1868 the partners established a grocery business at No. 807 Hamilton street, Allentown, under the firm name of Christman & Bowen, and during the first six months they were in business their stock consisted of home-made apple butter, home-made soap, flour and clover seed. At the end of that time they had made sufficient money to erect a counter and lay in a stock of regular groceries. After the death of Mr. Christman he was in business with several partners, always under the name of John Bowen & Co. In 1888 he purchased the Hagenbuch opera house property and changed it into a grocery store, and from that year until his decease he conducted business alone. He made many extensive alterations and improvements in the store, and it became one of the leading establishments in the city, controlling a large amount of trade. He was a large holder of real estate, was the owner of about one hundred houses which he erected and sold, and he was closely identified with the development of the West End. He was one of the organizers of the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and a director since its formation. In 1898 he was elected vice-president for a term of four years. He was also a trustee of the Presbyterian church and the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Bowen was charitable to a degree little known or suspected by any save his most intimate friends. He made several trips to England, the last one in 1881, when he brought his mother and his brother, Arthur, back with him. His mother subsequently died in the state of Ohio. He also made a western trip, and revisited all the old scenes of his mining experiences, as well as his two old mining partners.

Mr. Bowen was united in marriage to Emeline Klein, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Wetherhold) Klein, the former named being a son of Jacob and Susanna (Gross) Klein, and the latter a daughter of Joseph Wetherhold, who was married three times. Joseph Klein, father of Mrs. Bowen, was born in Lowhill township, Lehigh county. He attended the public schools, where he

acquired his early studies, and completed his education at a private school in New Jersey. He was then employed in the grist mill with his father, where he learned the trade of miller, and this he followed for a number of years. He was of an inventive mind, and possessed a genius for "making things." He planned and built the first threshing machine ever made in Lehigh county, and patented several articles of great value, among which were a machine for cleaning grain, and a washing machine. He was an adept at wood carving, and several pieces of his work are still in existence. In later life he removed to Allentown, where he established a repair shop, and when not busy with work he devoted his attention to the building of something that would lessen the labor in the house or on the farm, and many of the useful inventions used today are the result of his thought and genius. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and a Republican in his political affiliations. His wife, Anna (Wetherhold) Klein, bore him three children, as follows: 1. Emeline, aforementioned as the wife of John Bowen; 2. Maria, who became the wife of Henry Faust, and their children are: Anna, who married William Krauter, a widower, who was the father of one child—Caroline Krauter, and Elmer, unmarried; 3. Henry A., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen were the parents of seven children, all deceased but two.

1. James Klein Bowen, born January 3, 1871. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools, later was a student at Muhlenberg College, and then pursued a law course at the University of Pennsylvania. After passing a creditable examination he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1897, and shortly afterward he came to Allentown and was admitted to the Lehigh County bar. He established an office of his own, and practiced his profession until the death of his father, when he retired from the practice of law to take the management of his father's business. He is now the owner of the John Bowen Grocery Company, which operates four stores, one wholesale and one retail in the city of

Allentown, one in Bethlehem, one in South Bethlehem, and one in Catasauqua. In addition to this he is serving in the capacity of secretary of the Penn-Allen Cement Company, and treasurer of the Allentown Bobbin Works. He married Letitia Barnes, daughter of Avon Barnes, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They have no children.

2. Sallie Bowen, born in Allentown, Pennsylvania. She became the wife of the Rev. Milton U. Reinhard, son of Louis and Hannah (Sanders) Reinhard, who were also the parents of four other children, three boys and one girl. Of these Henry Reinhard who married Elizabeth Strunk; the others are deceased. Milton U. Reinhard is a native of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, born August 12, 1866. He was a student in the public schools of his native township, at Salisbury, and also Muhlenberg College, and graduated in theology at the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran church, at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, with the class of 1899. His first pastorate was in Grantville, Dauphin county, where he remained two years. He then returned to Allentown, remaining for a period of time, after which he located in Lititz, Pennsylvania, but after a short residence there settled permanently in Allentown, where he has since been engaged in supply work. The Rev. Mr. Reinhard and his wife are the parents of two children, John Reinhard, born January 30, 1902, and Hannah B., born September 6, 1904.

FRANK D. BITTNER. The Bittner family is spoken of as being of French descent from the present as far back as the recollections of men go. In their locality the Bittners and Werlys were distinctly pointed out as the only French people. Stronger still is the proof that they lived in Germany many years before coming to America. They were believed to have been among the Protestants who fled from France to Germany on account of the religious persecution following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They were, however, German in language and customs on arriving in this country. The branch of the fam-

ily settling in this county were essentially, for over one hundred years, an agricultural people, and the great majority are still such. All are Protestants, and almost all of the Lutheran denomination.

The earliest ancestor specifically known is a widow who embarked for this country with two children— a boy, Andreas, aged three years, and a girl aged five years, who died at sea. On her arrival in this country, the widow became the wife of Andreas Holben. Their farm was about two miles below Bittner's Corner, along the Jordan creek.

Andreas Bittner, the son, was born in Germany, October 10, 1759. Upon attaining young manhood he settled on land almost within a stone's throw of the Weisenberg church, on a farm now owned by William Bittner. He was known as a progressive man and of some consequence and means in his community. His name is found on the building committee of the Weisenberg church, to which he gave much of his time, labor and substance. He was also a great advocate of schools. In 1770 he was married to Maria Snyder, and the following named children were born to them: Jacob, Andreas, John, Peter, Henry, Daniel, Benjamin, Maria, Lydia, and Katrina. His death occurred January 19, 1831, and his remains were interred in the center of the old cemetery at the Weisenberg church, by the side of his wife, Maria Bittner, who died August 31, 1826, aged fifty-one years.

Jacob Bittner, son of Andreas and Maria Bittner, was born December 17, 1791, and was married to Sarah Wehrle, June 15, 1815. Jacob Bittner was a miller, conducting a grist mill at Bittner's Corner which had been owned and operated by his father, Andreas Bittner, since 1790. After age incapacitated him he lived with his son Elias Bittner, at Pleasant Corner until his death, August 25, 1874. Their children were as follows: A dead born child, born in 1816; Maria, born June 14, 1819; Eliza, born September 25, 1821; Sally, born May 11, 1824; Jacob, born October 30, 1826; Jonas and Peter (twins), born September 22, 1829; Lydia, born April 6, 1832;



Elias, born April 15, 1836. Of these there have died Eliza, wife of Elias Snyder, December 17, 1842; and Jonas, who was supposedly lost on the Blue Mountains, having been seen there last on August 20, 1878. All of the children of Jacob Bittner remained in agricultural districts except Elias.

Elias Bittner, youngest child of Jacob and Sarah Bittner, worked on the paternal farm until fifteen years of age, when his father hired him out for a year to a New Jersey farmer as a farm hand, but principally to learn to speak English, which in that locality was not even spoken in schools. From the age of sixteen to twenty he clerked in the store of Owen Hunsicker at Newside. For the five years following he was associated as partner with Owen Hunsicker, at Jordan, Pennsylvania, in a hotel and general store. After the death of Mr. Hunsicker the business was continued by Elias Bittner and his brother, Peter Bittner, for ten years, and at the expiration of this period of time Elias sold out his interest to his brother. He then engaged in the retail dry goods and grocery business with the sons of his former partner, Owen Hunsicker, under the firm name of Bittner & Hunsicker Bros., at 813 Hamilton street, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Later they removed to 805 Hamilton street, where they discontinued the grocery business. In 1880 they removed to 729 Hamilton street, and in 1888 began an exclusive wholesale dry goods business. Henry Hunsicker then retired, and Frank D. Bittner was admitted to the firm. From there they moved to 16 and 18 North Seventh street, and still later to 23 and 25 North Seventh street, where they are now located, having grown to be one of the largest wholesale dry goods concerns in the state outside of Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

For three years Elias Bittner was a director of the Allentown National Bank; from 1895 to 1902 was director of the poor of Lehigh county, having been twice elected and once appointed by court to fill an unexpired term. For the past ten years he has been president of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Of late years he has retired from business, and now looks after

his real estate exclusively. Through good and poor times his faith in Allentown real estate never wavered, as his constant building operations attest.

On September 11, 1857, Mr. Bittner was married to Mary Ann Miller, daughter of George Miller, who passed away on January 18, 1904. Three sons were born to them, namely: 1. Frank D., mentioned hereinafter. 2. George E., born October 13, 1862, who married Kate E. Croll, and their children are: Alfred, born December 3, 1888, died June 8, 1891; Mary E., born August 17, 1887, died May 3, 1903; Edna A., born October 30, 1893, died April 9, 1896; and Helen C., born April 7, 1899. 3. Dr. Albert J., born June 14, 1869, who married Martha M. Runyon, daughter of Charles W. and Sarah Runyon, of Bloomsburg, June 6, 1898. Their children are: Mark R., born May 30, 1900; Margaret E., born April 17, 1902; and Robert E., born August 25, 1903.

Frank D. Bittner was born in Lynn township. He spent his boyhood days at Pleasant Corner, and at the age of fifteen came to Allentown, Pennsylvania. He attended the district school at Pleasant Corner, the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He then returned to Allentown, and for ten years was employed as bookkeeper for the firm of Bittner & Hunsicker Bros. Subsequently he became a member of the firm as stated above, taking charge of the finances and also purchasing the dry goods. He is an intelligent and successful man of affairs and performs all the duties of life in a highly creditable and commendable manner. He was one of the organizers and is now a director of the Merchants' National Bank. He has been actively identified with St. Michel's Lutheran church since its organization, represented it at their meetings at the synod many times, and served as superintendent of the Sunday school connected therewith for a number of years. At the present time (1904) he is connected with Christ's Lu-



theran church of Allentown. He is a director of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mount Airy, Pennsylvania. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Mr. Bittner married Emma R. Person, June 29, 1879, and their children are: M. Cena, born November 12, 1881, now the wife of Louis R. Albright, and mother of one child: Dorothy Louise, born March 7, 1904; Florence R., born June 30, 1882; Warren E., born January 26, 1885; Alma M., born May 21, 1893; and Paul F., born May 9, 1896.

REV. JACOB STEINHAUSER, D. D., for a period of almost ten years pastor of St. Michael's Lutheran church of Allentown, was born in Rochester, New York, on July 5, 1850, a son of Conrad and Ursula (Yauch) Steinhæuser. His parents were natives of Germany, the father coming to America in 1846 and the mother in 1847. They were married in the United States and established their home in Rochester. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom four are living at this writing in 1904: Elizabeth, who married Conrad Hildebrandt, and had four children—Elizabeth, Ray, Stephen D., and Clarence. William S., who married Louise Miller. Agnes, who married Delbert Marsielj, by whom she had three children—Florence, Delbert, Jr., and Arthur. Margaret, who married Stephen Kendall, and had two children, George and Edna.

Jacob Steinhæuser obtained his early education in parochial schools, afterward became a student in the public schools of Rochester, and subsequently attended the academy of Rochester. He was next sent to Hartwick Seminary in Otsego county, New York, the oldest Lutheran seminary in this country. When he had completed his course of study there he went to New York city and matriculated in St. Matthew's German-American Academy, and completed his education in the Philadelphia Seminary, where he was graduated in the class of '75. His studies had been pursued with a view to entering the ministry, for he had determined to devote his life

to that calling. His first charge was the Lutheran church in Boonville, New York, where he remained as pastor for two years. He then went to Cohocton, where he also spent two years, and afterward was pastor of the Lutheran church at Kingston on the Hudson for ten and a half years, 1878-1888. On the expiration of that period he returned to Rochester to accept the presidency of Wagner Memorial Lutheran College, remaining at the head of that institution for six and a half years. In 1894 he accepted a call to Allentown, and for almost ten years, or up to the time of his death, was pastor of St. Michael's Lutheran church. In this work he was ably assisted by his eldest son, Albert. Since 1895 he also filled the chair of Hebrew in Muhlenberg College, which institution conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1902.

Rev. Jacob Steinhæuser, D. D., was married August 19, 1875, to Marie C. Becker, of Buffalo, New York, a daughter of Philip B. and Marie (Wingert) Becker, of that city. Her parents had a family of five children: Philip, Jr., who married Caroline Wendt; Marie, the widow of our subject; Rev. Theodore H., of Buffalo; he married Sophia Goemmel, by whom he has five children—Otto, Theodore, Jr., Emma, Julia, and Alexander; Emma, who married Gustav Kleindinst, and they have two children, Gertrude M., and Harry G.; and Anna, who married Elias Haffa, by whom she has one child, Elsa. Rev. and Mrs. Steinhæuser have seven children. Albert, who was educated in Rondout, New York, graduated from Wagner College at Rochester, 1894, pursued a post-graduate course in the University of Rochester, and finished at Mount Airy, Pennsylvania, in 1898. His first pastoral charge was in New Holland (1899-1903), from where he was called in 1903 to become his father's assistant in St. Michael's. The other children are: Walter P., Elsa M., Arthur F., Hilda E., Alma L., and Elmer D.

The Rev. Dr. Steinhæuser was suddenly called home on Sunday, September 25, 1904. He had suffered three strokes of paralysis during an interval of eight years, but had recovered a large

measure of his former good health, when unexpectedly, in the midst of a sermon he was preaching on Ephesians 4, 1-6, the last and fatal stroke descended. He was rendered unconscious at once, and practically died in his pulpit, proclaiming the message of life, going from the Word of God to the God of the Word. His son and assistant led him from the chancel, and on the strong shoulders of members of his church council he was carried to his home, where death released him within two hours. His sudden death was a severe shock to his family and congregation as well as to the entire community and the Lutheran church at large. Messages of condolence came pouring in from near and far. The funeral, held September 30, in St. Michael's church, was one of the largest ever held in Allentown, and the floral tributes were many and magnificent. In beautiful Fairview Cemetery, near Allentown, his mortal part awaits the glorious resurrection of the just. His memory as husband, father, pastor, educator and friend will ever be blessed. His works do follow him.

HON. EDWIN ALBRIGHT, lawyer, legislator and jurist, was for forty years a member of the bar of Allentown, and gained a most notable position as a representative of the profession in the Lehigh valley, leaving the impress of his individuality upon its legal history of eastern Pennsylvania, while in the memories of his contemporaries he lives encircled with the halo of a gracious presence, charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling.

Judge Albright was born in Lower Milford, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1838, and was of Saxon and English ancestry. The Albright family was established in Pennsylvania during the colonial epoch in the history of the country, and John and Elizabeth (Hensel) Albright, the grandparents of Edwin Albright, were residents of Philadelphia. The former died when his son Michael H. Albright was but seven years of age, and the mother afterward married John Ruch, of

Plover, Lehigh county, who was the owner of a farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres. The death of Mrs. Ruch occurred in 1858, when she was eighty years of age.

Michael H. Albright was born in Philadelphia, and for many years devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits in Lower Milford. He married Maria Schaeffer, who was also born in Lower Milford township, and was a daughter of Abraham Schaeffer, an early settler of that locality. Michael H. Albright removed with his family to Dillingersville, where he resided for many years and in public office rendered valuable service to his fellow townsmen. He served as a member of the school board for ten years, and in 1860 became justice of the peace, acting in that capacity until 1873, when he removed to Allentown, where his remaining days were passed, his death here occurring June 16, 1892, when he was eighty-one years of age. His wife died July 17, 1894, at the age of eighty-four years. For fifty-nine years they had traveled life's journey together, and had reared a family of ten children, of whom four are yet living: William H., who was connected with the "Daily City Item," of Allentown, and died in June, 1904; A. Eliza, the widow of Henry Moyer, and a resident of Allentown; Frank, a practicing physician; Mrs. Israel Wambold; and Mrs. Henry Ackerman, of Philadelphia. Those who have departed this life are John, who was a physician of Philadelphia; Angeline, of the same city; George, of Pennsburg, Pennsylvania; Henry, of Dillingersville, who was a twin brother of William, and William H., who recently died as before stated.

Judge Albright, like the other members of the family, spent the days of his childhood and youth upon the home farm, and his education was acquired in the public schools. The thoroughness with which he mastered the branches of study therein taught prepared him for the work of an educator, and he began teaching on the Krupp's Berg, near Passer, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Although denied the privileges which many deem essential to a successful professional career—a college education—he largely supplemented his

early mental training by means of private instruction and attendance at academic institutions, the money which he personally earned making this possible. The elemental strength of his character was soon manifest in the determined manner with which he compensated for the lack of collegiate advantages. He early determined upon a legal career as a life work, and began his reading as a law student in the office of Samuel A. Bridges, later member of congress and now deceased. He afterward became a student in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and upon the 7th of April, 1862, was admitted to the bar. For a number of years he had but one senior in years of connection with the Lehigh county bar, where for four decades he stood as one of the strongest representatives of the profession, the work of which is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust and to administer those rules and principles which underlie and permeate all government and society, and control the varied relations of men. Success came soon to Judge Albright, because his equipment was unusually good, and within a short time he was enjoying a distinctively representative clientage. His reputation as a lawyer, however, was won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar was a merited tribute to his ability. In the year of his admission he was appointed by Herman Fetter, sheriff of Lehigh county, as his solicitor, and thus served until 1865, when he was elected district attorney for a three years' term. Each time when he was called by popular suffrage to public office, his greatest majority was received in his home locality or county, a fact which indicates that he was held in the highest esteem where best known, and where his life record was as an open book to his fellow townsmen. The duties of his private law practice were interspersed by public service, all of which, however, was in direct connection with his profession.

In 1870 Judge Albright was elected state senator to represent Lehigh and Northampton counties in the upper house of the assembly, and in 1873 he was chosen from the district then comprising Lehigh and Carbon counties. He served

during an important period in legislative history, for a new state constitution had been adopted in 1874, and it became the task of the assembly to frame many acts to carry the constitutional provisions into effect. Judge Albright served on the judiciary committee which framed these enactments, and also on the sub-committee that drafted a civil code for the state. During his last year in the senate he was the Democratic nominee for president of that body. He had also during this period been active in shaping the policy of his party, and as a delegate to various conventions took part in its councils. In 1867 he was sent to the Democratic state convention, and again in 1878, while in 1872 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and was one of about twenty who voted against the candidacy of Horace Greeley for the presidency. He was a close and earnest student of the great questions which have given rise to the dominant political organizations, and had a statesman's grasp of affairs, combined with a most patriotic attachment to his country and her free institutions.

The judicial service of Edwin Albright covered twenty-four years, for he did not live to complete the third term of ten years each to which he had been elected. In 1878 he was made the Democratic nominee for president judge of the Lehigh county courts, and was triumphantly elected, taking his seat on the bench on the first Monday in January, 1879. Ten years of fair and impartial ruling, based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the law, so ably demonstrated his ability that the Republicans placed no candidate in the field, and he received the almost unanimous endorsement of the Democracy in convention in 1888. In 1898 he had no opposition at the primaries, and was also endorsed by the Republicans. He was frequently mentioned for higher honors in the judiciary of the state, and received the unanimous support of the bar of his county for the supreme court bench in 1899, polling a very strong vote in the convention. A man of unimpeachable character, of strong intellectual endowments, with a thorough understanding of the law, patience, urbanity and industry, he took to



the bench excellent qualification for the responsible office, and his record as a judge was in harmony with his record as a man and lawyer, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem which presented itself for solution.

Judge Albright, intensely interested in community affairs, was a co-operant factor in the social, educational and moral development of his city and county. He belonged to the Livingston Club of Allentown, to the Pennsylvania German Society and the Lehigh Saengerbund, and affiliated with Barger Lodge, No. 333, F. & A. M., and Allentown Lodge, No. 90, K. P. He never ceased to feel an interest in the occupation to which he had been reared, and furthered the welfare of the farming community through his membership in the Lehigh County Agricultural Society. In 1886 he became a trustee of Muhlenberg College, and thus served for ten years, while his religious connection was with St. John's Lutheran church, of which he was long a devoted member.

On the 19th of June, 1866, Judge Albright was married to Miss Rebecca Young Sieger, a daughter of John and Mary Young Sieger. Her paternal grandparents were John and Barbara (Schrieber) Sieger, the former a tanner by occupation. Her maternal grandparents were Christian and Catherine (Strausburger) Young, the former a school teacher. Christian and Catherine Young had a large family, as follows: Joseph, who is engaged in the hardware business; Samuel, a physician; William, a manufacturer; Mark, a hardware merchant; Ebenezer, a harness-maker; James, a merchant of Philadelphia; Andrew, who is a minister, and was the founder of the first boarding school at Allentown, the Willow Grove Seminary, and one of the first professors of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster; Oliver, Mary, Hannah, Rebecca, Catherine and Annie.

Judge and Mrs. Albright had three children, Mary G., the youngest, died at the age of ten months. Bertha became the wife of Allen H. Sieger, and has two children—Rebecca Albright, now deceased; and Catherine Albright, born Feb-

ruary 22, 1895. Roderick Edwin Albright is a practicing physician at Allentown; he married Martha Yost, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Josephine, born April 13, 1904. The family home for thirty-five years has been and now is at the southeast corner of Fifth and Hamilton streets, in what was formerly the Greenleaf mansion, and there Judge Albright died after a brief illness of two days, December 13, 1902. "His death," said a leading lawyer of Allentown, "was in the nature of a public calamity," for he had so long occupied a position in the public service as to render his career one of signal usefulness and value to his fellow men. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation,—such was his life record. Few men endear themselves to so great an extent to their professional associates and to those with whom they come in contact in the discharge of their public duties, and he was no less honored in public than he was loved in private life.

HENRY COLT, for many years a promoter of commercial activity in Allentown, is a representative of that class of men to whom success has come as the direct result of intelligent, consecutive and well directed effort, and now, in the enjoyment of the prosperity which has crowned his honest toil, he is living a retired life.

His birth occurred amid the mountains of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of September, 1822, and he is a representative of one of the old colonial families of New England. His ancestors, coming from England to the new world, settled in Windham county, Connecticut, and at a later date, when the Westmoreland Company was formed, the Colt family received several lots adjoining the present site of the city of Wilkes-Barre, and the ancestral home was accordingly established in Pennsylvania. Arnold Colt, the grandfather of Henry Colt, became one of the leading and influential residents of that part of the state, and was one of the builders of the Wilkes-Barre & Eastern turnpike over the mountains. Many official honors were conferred upon him, and he left the impress of his indi-





*Henry Colt.*



viduality upon public thought, action and progress during that period of Pennsylvania's development. He married a Miss Yarrington, daughter of Deacon Yarrington.

Henry Colt, son of Arnold Colt, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and became a prominent business man there, conducting extensive real estate operations. At the same time he won more than local fame as a surveyor; and was well known in Philadelphia. He was elected to the office of county surveyor of Luzerne county, and was filling that position at the time of his death. He married Miss Elizabeth Sax, a native of Luzerne county.

Henry Colt, the only child of Henry and Elizabeth (Sax) Colt, was provided with excellent educational privileges. After attending a select school of Wilkes-Barre he continued his studies in the high school of that city, and under the instruction of a graduate of Princeton College he studied languages and engineering, becoming particularly proficient in Greek and Latin. He engaged in teaching for some years after completing his education, and also assisted his father in civil engineering and surveying from the age of fifteen years. Upon his father's death in 1851 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of county surveyor, by Judge John N. Cunningham, and discharged his duties so capably that he was elected to the office for two terms, thus serving for about eight years in Luzerne county.

Mr. Colt removed to Allentown in 1859, and began the manufacture and sale of lumber. He had previously purchased some property in the Lehigh valley on which he built a lumber mill, and expanding his business he also erected other mills in Carbon and Monroe counties. He at first took his dressed lumber to the Philadelphia market, but a little later came to Allentown to dispose of his product. On establishing his yard in Allentown he stocked it with a million feet of lumber. In 1862 he returned to Wilkes-Barre, in which place he continued to reside for a short time, and during that period he assisted in surveying the line of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad from Penobscot to that city. When the great Lehigh freshet occurred, June 5, 1862, it

completely swept away the lumber yard of Mr. Colt at Allentown, but in 1864 he returned to the Lehigh Valley and again began the manufacture and sale of lumber, in which he continued until about 1874, when he sold out to the Heilman Boiler Works, and retired from active connection with industrial and commercial interests. He had also dealt in bark and coal, and had a particularly large trade in the latter commodity. He had invested in lands in Lehigh county, and upon his retirement took up his abode on a farm in South Whitehall township, on which he remained for several years. He also owns considerable valuable real estate in Allentown.

During his business trips in former years he was always accompanied by his wife, and on one of these occasions, when he visited Allentown, Mr. Colt, acting upon his wife's advice, purchased an old church property at the corner of Ninth and Linden streets. This property he at once began to improve, and he now owns several houses in the borough, the renting of which he superintends. His business career was marked by steady progress, and although he met with obstacles he did not allow these to bar his path to success. Upon the sure foundation of enterprise, untiring effort and capable management he builded his prosperity, and his business career is one which excites the admiration and respect of all. In his political views Mr. Colt has always been an earnest Democrat, contributing by his influence and aid to the work of the party in former years. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church, and his life has been actuated by high and honorable principles in both business and social circles.

December 8, 1856, Mr. Colt married Miss Margaret B. Jackson, a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Silas and Margaret Jackson, also natives of that locality. She died in 1891, and thus was terminated what was a most congenial and happy married life.

THOMAS A. H. HAY, of Easton, Pennsylvania, a large contributor to the development of its manufacturing and commercial interests and who has afforded useful service to the national

government in connection with the postoffice department and treasury department, is a native of the city where he now resides and which has been the field of the greater portion of his busy and useful effort. It is also his distinction to be a descendant of one of the founders of the city of Easton and of others who were prominent in its upbuilding.

He is of mingled Scottish and Irish lineage. The American progenitor of his family was Melchoir Hay, a native of Germany, whose father, on account of the disordered conditions in Scotland following the union under the English crown, led him to expatriate himself and remove to Germany, where he performed honorable military service. He married a German woman and they made their home at Zwei-Bruecken, Bavaria, where was born their son Melchoir, who with two brothers emigrated to America about 1738.

Melchoir Hay settled where is now South Easton. In 1752 he assisted Parsons and Scull in laying out the town of Easton. In 1771 he bought land of Israel Morris, of Philadelphia, a twenty-six acre tract of land, and also, in the same year, a tract of three hundred and seventy-five acres from Peter Rush. This was a portion of a ten thousand acre tract derived from William Penn, and the transaction is noticeable from the fact that while much of the land purchased from the proprietaries was subject to quit-rents, Melchoir Hay, as shown by deed of August 9, 1771, became an owner in fee simple. This tract, which had the Lehigh river for its northern boundary, was sold by Hay in 1796 to Jacob Everley of Nazareth, who sold it to Henry Snyder, when it brought the sum of \$2,133.33. The land was used for farming purposes until the completion of the Lehigh Canal. After the revolution Melchoir Hay sold his South Easton property and bought a large farm three miles west of Easton, a portion of which is still held by his lineal descendants. He was one of the most active and influential men of his day, and his honored name is perpetuated in Hay's Chapel and Hay's burying ground, which are on the ground donated by him. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution-

ary struggle, one of the first and most efficient members of the committee of safety, and captain of the Williams township company. His patriotic spirit actuated his descendants, many of whom served gallantly in the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. Captain Melchoir Hay's son Melchoir was the father of several sons of character and ability—Abraham, Peter, George, Melchoir, Charles and John. The first named son, Abraham Horn Hay, was the father of an equally notable generation—Jacob, Andrew, Thomas and Peter, all of whom were useful citizens of Easton.

To Jacob Hay, son of Abraham Horn Hay, is due in largest degree the extension and improvement of the modern city of Easton. In 1871, just a century after his great-grandfather Melchoir Hay had purchased the land upon which now stands South Easton, Jacob Hay bought one hundred acres west of Twelfth street—much of it outside the town limits and considered by many as too remote for his purposes—and set it apart for high-class residential uses, spending large amounts of money in grading and beautifying it, and creating a central park with beautiful shade trees and shrubbery and intersected by spacious driveways, one of the latter being the handsomest residence avenue in Easton, now Fourteenth street. Mr. Hay built in the first year an elegant residence; ten years later it was burned down (the family narrowly escaping death) and was replaced by a larger and more beautiful edifice. Friends, one after another—William Laubach, Floyd S. Bixler, Major Thomas L. McKeen, Herman Simon, William Gould Heller, C. M. Hapgood, and others—moved into the Hays neighborhood, and it became what is today, the most beautiful portion of the city of Easton. Mr. Hays' expenditures in the work of improvement amounted to about \$150,000, and were largely in the interest of the public at large, who are free to use the drives and walks.

Mr. Hay was one of the early and most enterprising merchants of Easton. He was founder of the first wholesale dry goods house in Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg,



founded in 1866, upon his return from the Civil war, and of the wholesale boot and shoe house of Hapgood, Hay & Company, founded in 1875. His ardent patriotism during the Civil war period found characteristic illustration in 1863, when the state was threatened with invasion by the rebel army under General Lee. Mr. Hay exhorted his employes to go home and prepare themselves to do duty with the emergency forces called out, informing them that their salaries would be continued. He then ordered the shutters of his large dry goods establishment to be put up, and the store closed. Friends placed upon the door a sign reading: "Not closed by the sheriff, but gone to the war." A company was recruited from his own men and the class of 1863 of Lafayette, which he commanded at a critical time.

Captain Jacob Hay was married in 1854 to Annie Wilson, daughter of Alexander Wilson, Sr., of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry. Born of this union were four children: 1. Thomas A. H. Hay, to be further mentioned hereinafter. 2. Annie W., who became the wife of Hon. Asa W. Dickinson, who served as collector of United States customs, port of Jersey City, New Jersey; 3. Ida Wilson Hay, married William C. Atwater, a large coal miner at Pennsylvania and Virginia; 4. William O. Hay, shoe merchant and director in all his brother's companies. Captain Hay died in 1894, loved and honored by the entire community to whose prosperity and happiness he had contributed in marked degree through a long and phenomenally useful life.

Thomas A. H. Hay, eldest son of Captain Jacob Hay, was born in Easton, July 1, 1855. He began his education in the city schools, graduating from the high school at the age of seventeen, and then entering Lafayette College, from which he graduated in 1876, the year of his attaining his majority. He began his business career as an errand boy in his father's store and was advanced as his merit deserved. In 1879, in company with Russell B. Harrison, son of President Harrison, he went to Montana, and was shortly afterwards appointed assistant superintendent of the United

States assay office in that territory. He was so engaged until 1881, when he returned to Easton to become manager of the Jacob Hay & Sons wholesale dry goods business, a position which he filled with entire capability until 1896, two years after the death of his father. After closing up the affairs of the firm he joined his brother, William O. Hay, in the boot and shoe business.

In 1889 Mr. Hay, at the personal request of President and Mrs. Harrison, was appointed United States postage stamp agent at New York city, and in this capacity from 1889 to 1893 he had the supervision of the postage stamp manufacturing by the American Bank Note Company. It was his distinction to suggest the Columbian postage stamp to commemorate the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and he suggested the ideas and designs of that beautiful work of art which commanded the admiring attention of philatelists the world over. He was also the author of the substitution of carmine ink for green in the printing of stamps of a certain denomination; thus putting a stop to stamp-washing, and saving large sums to the government. This idea of color of his has been adopted by the International Postal Union and is used by all the civilized nations of the world today.

On retiring from government service Mr. Hay identified himself more closely with the local interests of Easton, and engaged in various undertakings which he forwarded to complete success, notably the electric railway and lighting system, of which he was the pioneer, and which became of enormous value and commensurate advantage to the community. In 1896 he organized the Easton Power Company, of which he became president, with his brother, William O. Hay, as secretary and treasurer. They took the old abandoned cotton mills and developed the water power by the use of modern turbine wheels. This property was subsequently consolidated with that of the old Edison Company. In 1897, with Boston capital (home capital being unobtainable) was built the first interurban trolley road in the county, that from Easton to Bethlehem. In 1898, with his brother, William O. Hay, and M. P. Mc-

Grath, of Worcester, Massachusetts, Mr. Hay organized a company and built the State belt road from Nazareth to Bangor, and in the same year he began the construction of the Easton and Nazareth line, which was completed in 1901. In the latter year, with Mr. McGrath and others, he built the Delaware Valley steam railroad from Stroudsburg to Bushkill, in Pike county, and of which he was the first vice-president. In 1902, with local aid, he commenced the construction of the Easton, Tatamy & Bangor street railway. In 1903 the two companies last named were consolidated as the Northampton Traction Company, with Mr. Thomas A. H. Hay as president, William O. Hay as secretary, and Mr. M. P. McGrath as a director and member of the executive committee, the company operating from Easton to Nazareth, Tatamy, Stockertown and Bangor, traversing the center of the great slate and cement deposits of the county. In the same year Mr. Hay disposed of his stock in his pioneer power company in a merger with the Easton Gas and Electric Company, now operating with a capital of two and a half million dollars. All these large properties had their beginning with Mr. Hay, who was author of the original project and of several others which developed from it, and all primarily owed their development and success to his presence and indomitable energy. Mr. Hay is also one of the originators of the trolley road from Easton to Lake Hopatcong and thence to Jersey City, this giving direct communication between north part of Northampton county across the state of New Jersey. In 1896, with his brother, William O. Hay, Mr. Hay purchased the abandoned fair grounds and laid out Fairview Park, which, with the property formerly held by their father, makes them owners of nearly all the vacant ground from Twelfth to Twenty-first streets, now one of the most valuable and beautiful sections of Easton.

Mr. Hay is a member of numerous social and fraternal bodies, and was an incorporator of the Pomfret Club; the Commercial Club; the Orpheus Club, of which he has been president for twelve years, and the Oratorio Society. He has

attained to high rank in the Masonic fraternity, and is a past master of Easton Lodge; was grand steward of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and a member of Easton Chapter, R. A. M., and Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Heptasophs, and the Easton Lodge of Elks.

Mr. Hay married, September 7, 1881, Helen, daughter of Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, a distinguished soldier. General Ruger was born in Lima, New York, April 2, 1833, and graduated from West Point in 1854. He was practicing law in Janesville, Wisconsin, at the beginning of the Civil war, and in 1861 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. He served with conspicuous gallantry and rose to the rank of brigadier-general and brevet major-general of volunteers, and was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for gallantry at Gettysburg. He was commissioned colonel in the regular army in 1866; superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, 1871-76; commissioned brigadier-general, 1896; in 1891 in command of the Department of California with headquarters at San Francisco; later in command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Chicago; retired in 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Hay are the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Helen Ruger, Anna Ruger and Ruger Wilson Hay. Malcolm Ruger Hay and Dorothy Dickinson Ruger Hay died, each at the age of one year.

JOSEPH RAUCH, who is now leading a retired life at his home in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, surrounded with peace and plenty, and realizing to the full that there is no reward so satisfactory as the consciousness of a well spent life, was born on the old homestead in Heidelberg township, November 5, 1843, a son of Michael and Salome (Krumm) Rauch, and grandson of Andrew Rauch, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and by exercising the characteristics of his family—industry, thrift and per-

severance—won a reputation as an enterprising business man.

Michael Rauch (father) was born on the homestead farm in Heidelberg township in 1803, and died in 1873, aged seventy years. His educational advantages were the best that the schools of that day afforded, and throughout his life time he added to the knowledge thus obtained by a careful observance of men and things. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of furniture maker, and after thoroughly mastering all the details of the business, secured employment as a journeyman and in this manner earned a good livelihood. The latter years of his life were devoted to the tilling and cultivation of the soil, and he derived a fair income from the products of his broad acres. By his marriage to Salome Krumm, a native of Heidelberg township, the following named children were born: Israel, deceased; Flora, Mary, Fietta, Joseph, and William.

Joseph Rauch attended the common schools of his native township and by close application to study acquired a good fundamental education, which is an essential requisite in the career of either boy or girl. He then turned his attention to mastering the trade of carriage maker, and also carriage wood worker, which line of business he followed with a remarkable degree of success from early manhood until he turned his business over to the care of his sons and retired from the duties and responsibilities of commercial life. He is well known throughout the length and breadth of Lehigh county, and his advice and counsel is often sought and repeatedly followed. He has always taken a keen interest in the political affairs of the Republican party, advocating and supporting to the best of his ability the principles and candidates of that great organization. He has held the office of school director many terms, and in the performance of his duties has given the utmost satisfaction to his constituents. He is an attendant at the services of the Reformed church, and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also the Golden Eagle.

In 1867, Mr. Rauch was united in marriage to Amelia Housman, a daughter of Nathan Hous-

man, a farmer of Lowhill township. Their children are: James G., who married Emma J. Smith, and their family consists of five children; Maggie, who married Frank Hensinger, and has five children; Malissa, who became the wife of Amandus Handwerk, and they are the parents of three children; Victor D., who married Mabel Kemmer; Daisy, who became the wife of Phoon Scherer, and one child has been the issue of this union; George, deceased; and a child who died in infancy.

JOSEPH DOWNING, one of the oldest representatives of the steel industry in America, and recognized as an expert in his chosen department of business occupation, was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1822. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Rhoades) Downing, the former a son of John Downing, and the latter a daughter of William Rhoades.

He attended the schools of his native country until apprenticed by his father to learn the iron and steel business, his term of service covering five years. In 1845, when he was twenty-three years of age, he came to America, accompanied by his wife. They traveled with a party of two hundred workmen who were to establish and place in operation a rolling mill at Danville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Downing remained there for three years, and afterward went to East Boston, Massachusetts, where he assisted in the building of the Glendon Iron Works, and was also connected with its early operation. On the expiration of three years, with five other representatives of the iron industry, he went to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, as a company to establish a rolling mill in that place. The built and opened the mill, and he continued a resident of Pottsville for a number of years as superintendent of the different iron industries there. He built the Fishback Rolling mill, of which he was superintendent for three years, and then held a similar position in connection with the Palo Alto mill. His residence in Pottsville extended from 1850 until 1871, when he and his family removed to Allentown. Here he assisted in building and starting the Glen mill,



with which he was connected until the failure of the enterprise in 1875, when he went to Atlanta, Georgia, and similar business interests occupied his attention there. He is a recognized expert in the iron and steel industry, and aided in making the first iron rail ever manufactured in America. As an expert his opinion has been sought by people all over the country, concerning the manner of constructing and operating plants in the steel business. In 1874 he bought a half interest in a brick manufacturing plant in East Allentown that was in operation, and subsequently he purchased the interest of his two partners, and now handles the entire product himself. Employment is furnished to about thirty workmen, and the industry is a leading concern of the borough. Mr. Downing is also interested in several other manufacturing plants in Allentown, and of one of these his grandson, William D. Downing, is manager. Mr. Downing is one of the oldest members of Pulaski Lodge of Masons of Pottsville, with which he has been affiliated for fifty-three years. He belongs to the Methodist church, and is a Republican in his political views.

He married Eliza Stokes, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Stokes. They have had a large family of children, but several of them died in infancy and childhood. Four are still living: William H., who married Temantes Morton, and has five children—Temantes, Belle, Florence, Claudius and Robert; Eliza, who wedded Joshua Morton, by whom she has one child, Betsey; Joseph, who married a Miss Johnson, and has three children—Walter, Annie, and George; and Florence.

MAHLON HENRY BEARY, engaged in the practice of law in Allentown, was born in that city and is a son of Eli S. and Eliza (Fatzinger) Beary; the mother was a daughter of Solomon and Christiana (Seip) Fatzinger, who were both natives of Allentown. The paternal grandparents of Mahlon H. Beary were Peter and Mary (Keck) Beary. Both Solomon Fatzinger and Peter Beary were soldiers in the war of 1812.

In the father's family Mahlon H. Beary was

the eldest. Allen F., the second member of the family, is deceased. Peter S. (3) married Emma Schindle, and had three children, Frank, Schindle and Harry, but the last named died in childhood. Frank married Anna Wolfram, and has two children, Carl and Joyce. Schindle married Lavina Wolfram, a sister of his brother's wife, and has one child, Margaret. Jeremiah S. T. (4) married Mary Smith. Eli S. (5) married Rachel Donnelly, and has three children: Edith, who married William Troost, of Philadelphia; Martha and Eliza. Andrew G. V. (6) married Maria Allen, and had one child, Thomas B. After the death of his first wife he married Miss William Dimmitt Allen.

The early education of Mahlon H. Beary was acquired in the public schools of Allentown, after which he prepared for college and matriculated in Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Owing to circumstances which he could not control he had to discontinue his college course before reaching the time of graduation, and returned to his native city. Here he entered upon the study of law under John H. Oliver, one of the leading attorneys of the borough, and after completing a thorough and comprehensive course of reading he was admitted to practice at the bar of Lehigh county about 1863.

In the meantime he had served for nine months as a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers for nine months, the command being assigned to the Army of the Potomac, with which he saw much active service. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, but served out the full term of his enlistment and was honorably discharged in June, 1863. He was first under Colonel Crossdale, and after his death Colonel Matthews commanded the regiment.

On returning to Allentown, Mr. Beary began improving property and building, and was thus engaged until 1869, when he removed with his family to Missouri, establishing his home near Bethel, that state. He purchased about two thousand acres of land and turned his attention



to the raising of grain and stock, which he followed for some time, and then established a general mercantile store at Bethel. Subsequently, he conducted a drug store, and while thus engaged became deeply interested in medicine, and pursued a course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, of which institution he is a graduate. He then entered upon the practice of medicine, and remained in the west until 1891, when he returned to Allentown and resumed the practice of law, which he now follows in connection with the supervision of his real estate interests. He is now actively engaged in the improvement of property, and owns more than twenty-five houses in a desirable part of the city, and which return to him an excellent rental. In this way he has done much for the progress and material growth of the borough.

While residing in Bethel, Missouri, Mr. Beary became a member of George Miller Post, G. A. R., but has never transferred his membership since his return to the east. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. At the close of the war he served as deputy provost marshal of Allentown, but his aspirations and ambitions have never been in the line of public office or political preferment. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and he is a member of the Lutheran church.

Mahlon H. Beary was married to Miss Emma A. Newhard. Her paternal grandparents were Casper and Mary (Nagle) Newhard. Their son Charles L. Newhard wedded Mary Moyer, a daughter of John and Mary (Ruch) Moyer. Charles L. and Mary (Moyer) Newhard had six children, of whom Mrs. Beary is the eldest. Harry died in infancy. Ida, the third, is the wife of Beniah C. Snyder, and has three children—Lewis M., Mary and Ruth. Jennie is the fourth member of the family. Harvey (5) married Eliza George. Anna (6) is the wife of Dr. William Berlin.

To Mr. and Mrs. Beary have been born six children, but the youngest, Henrietta B., died in infancy. The others, in order of birth, are as

follows: Charles N., who married Josephine Miller; Mary E., the wife of William H. White, by whom she has four children—Edna B., Alice P., John H., deceased, and Charles W.; Anna V., the wife of Stephen A. Sturtevant; Gertrude C.; and M. Herbert, who married Clara C. Zeigler, a native of Bethel, Missouri, and a daughter of Henry and Clara (Miller) Zeigler, in whose family were seven children: Edward; Frank, who married Dorothy Will; Clara C.; Samuel; Lula; Sophia, wife of George Lair; and Ida M. To M. Herbert and Clara C. (Zeigler) Beary have been born four children—Elda E., Paul H., Florence and Irene Beary.

CHARLES H. COHN, connected with one of the most important departments of the city service, being chief of the fire department of Allentown, made for himself a record so commendable that it caused his reappointment to the position in which he is now serving for the second term. He is thus recognized as a forceful factor in community interests and while the cause of his service is an immeasurable quantity, it is nevertheless uniformly acknowledged throughout the borough, and won for him the confidence, good will and regard of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Cohn was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, a son of Henry and Hannah (Hersh) Cohn, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. After the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south they returned with their family to Pennsylvania, remaining in Philadelphia until the war was over, when they again took up their abode in Jackson, Tennessee. When four years had passed they became residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1869 again located in Philadelphia.

Charles H. Cohn spent the first nine years of his life in his native state, and then resided in Philadelphia during the sojourn of his parents in that city at the time of the Civil war, going there in 1863. Again he accompanied them to Philadelphia in 1869. He had previously attended school there and in Jackson and in Brownsville, Tennessee, and upon his return to Philadelphia

he began learning the cigarmaker's trade, which he followed there for a year. On the expiration of that period he came to Allentown, and in 1872 entered the employ of Ruhe Brothers, cigar manufacturers, with whom he remained until the time of the financial panic of 1873 forced them to cut down their number of employes, and Mr. Cohn, being among the unmarried men, was discharged. He next entered the employ of A. & S. Grim, and later was with James Seip, following which he entered the employ of Felton & Schnurman, by whom he was appointed foreman. After acting in that capacity for a time he went upon the road as traveling representative for that house, and a little later bought out his employers and began business on his own account. In this he continued successfully until he sold out in 1893 to Harry B. Schall, to enter upon active service as chief of the fire department.

Even while living in Philadelphia and learning his trade Mr. Cohn became deeply interested in the system of fire protection, and since that time has been more or less active in this connection. His place of employment was on Eight street, near Fitzwater, and adjoining the headquarters of the Moyamensing Hose Company. When that company was called out to a fire he would respond, although not a regular member. During his residence in Allentown he has always been deeply interested in its fire service, joining the department in 1872 as a member of the Goodwill Company No. 3, of which he became foreman, acting in that capacity for twelve years. During that time he became thoroughly conversant with the service, its need and requirements, as well as its possibilities, and he was thus well qualified to assume the responsible duties of chief when appointed to that position by Mayor Allison. During Mayor Lewis's first term he was succeeded by Charles D. Grim, but has been re-appointed during Mayor Lewis's second term as the chief executive of the city. His efforts to promote the efficiency of the fire department have been very effective and are worthy of uniform approval. He has increased the paid

part of the department about twenty per cent., and the fire protection service of Allentown is among the best in the state. There are two chemical and two combination engines, two trucks and seven steamers. He has been in control at a number of important fires, where had it not been for his prompt and efficient service great damage would have been done to the property interests of Allentown. On the night of October 13, 1903, when the wind was blowing a gale, at the rate of seventy-five miles per hour, the Breinig and Bachman building at Sixth and Hamilton streets caught fire. It is situated at the corner of one of the principal streets, and is surrounded by hotels and all kinds of business houses. It looked for a time as though there would be a most serious conflagration, but Mr. Cohn grasped the exigencies of the situation, placed his men and forces in the positions to do the most effective service, and succeeded in confining the fire to the buildings in which it started. A similar course was pursued by him at the Bitner-Hunsicker fire, December 3, 1902. During the last year of his first term as chief he had thirty-seven bell alarms and fifteen still alarms, and the total property loss was less than five hundred dollars a most remarkable record, showing quick and capable service, excellent management, and cool, calm judgment.

In his political views, Mr. Cohn is a stalwart Republican, recognized as one of the strong and able workers of the party in Allentown. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, including Allen Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F.; Greenleaf Lodge, No. 257, K. P., of which he is a past chancellor; Lochawonk Tribe, No. 201, I. O. R. M., and the Patriotic Order of Sons of America.

In 1893 Mr. Cohn was married to Miss Emma Ritter, a daughter of Daniel and Eliza Ritter. The others of her father's family are: Martin; Charles, who married Miss Kemmerer, and has three children, Annie, Mamie and George; Lucinda, the wife of Cornelius Byscher, by whom she has two children, Helen and John. Sarah,

who married Amandus Kemmerer, and has five children, Charles, Mamie, Sallie, Gertrude and Edward; Alice; and Elizabeth, wife of William Marshall.

FRANKLIN KERR HARTZELL, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Allentown, is a descendant of Ulrich Hartzell, who was born August 20, 1705. The place of his birth, however, is not definitely known, for according to some he was born near the Hartz mountains in Germany, while others believe his birthplace to have been near Zurich, Switzerland. He emigrated to America in 1732, landing at Philadelphia on the 21st of September of that year, and on the same vessel, the "Pink Plaisance," John Paret, master, came Paul and Henry Hartzell, who were buried at the Indian Creek Reformed church, near Telford, Pennsylvania, and Hans Leonard Hartzell. Ulrich Hartzell settled along the Ridge Valley creek, between Tylersport and Sunnyside, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and became a naturalized citizen September 2, 1763. He died February 11, 1771, at the age of sixty-five years, five months and twenty-one days. He had six children.

His youngest son, Mark Hartzell, was born November 11, 1746, and married Elizabeth Nyce, daughter of John and Catherine Nyce. He died on the same day, and was buried in the same grave as his father, in the family burial ground, or what is now known as the Dietz graveyard. He was then but twenty-four years of age. His widow afterward married Philip A. Wentz, and her third husband was Michael Hartman. Mark Hartzell had two sons.

Philip Hartzell, the elder of these two sons, was born September 4, 1769, and married Elizabeth Gerhart, daughter of Abraham and Anna Barbara Gerhart, and a great-granddaughter of Paul Gerhart, who was the founder of the Gerhart family in America, coming to this country between 1700 and 1737 from Alsace, France, and settling in Franconia township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Philip G. Hartzell, son of Philip N. and Elizabeth Hartzell, was born November 19, 1800, and died December 29, 1851, at the age of fifty-one years. He married Elizabeth Kerr, a daughter of Henry and Magdalena (Cressman) Kerr, the former a native of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Hartzell became the parents of eleven children, of whom Frank Kerr Hartzell is the eighth. He was born in Rockhill, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1844, and in his youth attended the public schools, after which he pursued a course in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated with the class of 1868. He remained, however, for post-graduate work and pursued a special course in operative surgery at Keene's School of Anatomy, and had private instruction in microscopy from Professor Tyson, of Philadelphia.

In the meantime Dr. Hartzell had opened an office for the practice of his profession in Guths-ville, Lehigh county, but in December, 1868, passed an examination for assistant surgeon of the United States navy, in which capacity he served until 1873. In 1871 he was on the battleship "Palos," and took part in the war with Korea. Dr. Hartzell then resigned, and retiring from the profession accepted the position of cashier of the Girard Savings Bank of Allentown, with which he served from 1873 until 1877. From that time until 1886 he was assistant postmaster in this borough, after which he became connected with the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, as teller, in which position he was retained until chosen assistant secretary and treasurer. His political support is given the Republican party.

Mr. Hartzell was married October 7, 1877, to Miss Alice Knecht. Her paternal grandparents were Thomas and Magdalena Loudenberg. Her father, Reuben Knecht, married Eliza Stahr, a daughter of Rev. Lewis and Catherine (Wolfinger) Stahr, and a granddaughter of John and Catherine Stahr. Reuben Knecht and his wife had three children: Mrs. Hartzell: Jennie, who is the wife of Rev. W. S. Delp, and has two children, Florence and Edna; and Har-



vey, who died at the age of nineteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Hartzell have one son, Alfred Stanley Hartzell, who is a graduate of Muhlenberg College, and is a lawyer by profession.

**HENRY J. GRIM.** Henry J. Grim, treasurer of the Allentown Shoe Manufacturing Company, and a well-known and influential resident of that city, is one of two children that were born to William and Eliza (Ludwig) Grim, the former named having been the fourth child of Jesse and Mary (Knapp) Grimm, who were the son and daughter, respectively, of Jacob and Elizabeth Hatten (Stein) Grim, and Daniel and Mary (Herbein) Knapp. The children of Jesse and Mary (Knapp) Grim were: Ephraim, Deborah, Jacob, William, Allen, and Walter Jesse. The children of William and Eliza (Ludwig) Grim were: Alfred who married Miss Madden for his first wife, and Miss Schumaker for his second; and Henry J. Grim, who is mentioned at length in the following paragraph.

Henry J. Grim was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He acquired an excellent English education in the public schools of his native city, and then for a few years devoted his time to the study of law. He then located in Monroe county, and the following two years was actively identified with the firm of Stephen Kistler & Co., tanners of sole leather and upper leather, and at the expiration of this period of time he returned to Allentown and engaged in the coal and wood business. After conducting this enterprise for a few years, he disposed of it, and became associated with the firm of Hartung, Snyder & Co., in 1890 as a partner, which conducted business under the style of Hartung, Fried & Grim until 1893, when it was incorporated under the name of the Allentown Shoe Manufacturing Company, their product being footwear for boys, youths and little gentlemen. Their factory is modern in every particular, well lighted and thoroughly equipped with the latest improved facilities for manufacture, and the average output is 2,000 pair per day, but this can be increased somewhat with the present floor room. They manufacture a medium priced grade of shoe, and sell to the jobbing trade

only. Mr. Grim was appointed treasurer of the new organization, and is still serving in that capacity at the present time (1904).

He is an active member of the Lutheran church, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is an honored member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 130, and has passed through all the offices possible in his local lodge, and also holds membership in the Livingston Club, the prominent social club of the city. Mr. Grim married Miss Clara E. Sheldon, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Lewis Sheldon.

**URIAH S. LITZENBERG,** of Allentown, Pennsylvania, was born in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, same state, April 22, 1847. John Nicholas Litzenberg (by some spelled "Litzenberger") who was the founder of the family in America, was born in Alsace, France, and came to this country when quite a young man, settling on a farm in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county. He followed the occupation of a farmer throughout his entire life, and gave earnest support to the Lutheran church, of which he was a member. He married Margaretha Strauss, a daughter of Jacob Strauss, one of the early settlers of Lehigh county, and they reared a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters.

George Litzenberg, son of John Nicholas Litzenberg, was a blacksmith by trade, and was a member of Captain Abraham Gengewere's company of Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers in the War of 1812. He was married to Magdalena Miller, and was the father of twelve children, six sons and six daughters.

Reuben Litzenberg, son of George Litzenberg, and the father of Uriah S. Litzenberg, was born in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, March 18, 1815. He learned the trade of blacksmithing under his father's direction, and continued to follow that occupation until 1856, when he entered the ministry of the Evangelical Association as an itinerant preacher, continuing therein until 1865, when owing to ill health he relinquished the active work of the ministry and resumed work at his trade, which he followed until



within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1894. He had very meager opportunities for acquiring an education, having attended a district school for only three months, but he continually broadened his knowledge through reading, investigation and study in later years. He early took an active interest in the temperance cause, and assisted in organizing some of the first temperance lodges in Lehigh county. He was married to Hannah Ruder, who was born in New York city, and they had eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Uriah S. Litzenberg, having attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, then began clerking in a store, and was afterward apprenticed to the tinsmith's trade, but before his term of apprenticeship had expired he enlisted in the Union army, which he joined early in 1865, when seventeen years of age. He became a private soldier of Company G, One Hundred and Ninetyfifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he served until January 31, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. He came with his parents of Allentown in April of the same year, and worked as a house painter until 1872, when he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue of the sixth district of Pennsylvania. In 1873 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue of the same district, and served until January 1, 1876. In 1877 he was appointed by the governor as sealer of weights and measures for Lehigh county, acting in that capacity for one year. In 1879 he was elected alderman for the fourth ward of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and served until August, 1882, when he resigned to accept the appointment of special examiner of the United States pension bureau, serving in the states of Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, and North and South Carolina. He resigned that position in April, 1887, and returned to Allentown, where he has remained continuously since. In the year of his return he became notary public, which office he yet holds. Mr. Litzenberg has been a stanch Republican since casting his first vote, and was secretary of the Republican county committee of Lehigh county for a number of years. He has been a delegate to four state conventions, and

was the alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in 1880. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic for more than thirty years; served for two terms as commander of E. B. Young Post No. 87, G. A. R., and has held almost every position in the local post. He has also been a delegate to many state encampments and was assistant inspector and a member of the department commander's staff.

On the 15th of March, 1867, Mr. Litzenberg was married to Catherine S. Trumbauer, a daughter of David B. and Hannah Trumbauer, and a native of Bucks county Pennsylvania. They had four children: Mable Hannah, who died at the age of four years; Catherine J., who is the wife of Dr. R. C. Peters, of Allentown; Ella E., who was married to Paul A. Goundie, of Allentown, and died July 28, 1901; and Hattie A., who died in infancy.

JOHN TAYLOR, standing at the head of one of the leading mercantile enterprises of Allentown as the president and treasurer of the corporation doing business under the name of John Taylor & Company, has risen to his present prominence in commercial circles through inherent force of character, the exercise of his native talent, an the utilization of opportunity, and his career illustrates the possibilities which are open to young men in a land where industrial activity forms the basis of success.

He was born in the village of Tarland, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a son of James and Ann E. (Brebner) Taylor, whose family numbered seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Thompson; Robert, who is also married; James; David E., who wedded Mary McDougall, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Gordon and Esson; William; Charles, who is married, and resides in Scotland; and John. Of these David E., William and John came to America.

In early life John Taylor attended the public schools of his native town, and afterward went to Aberdeen, Scotland, in order to become familiar with mercantile systems and methods. He accepted a clerkship in a dry goods store, in which

he remained for three years, and then resolved to seek a home in America. In 1875 he sailed for the new world, locating in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he secured employment as a salesman in the dry goods store of Lindsay & Liddele, continuing in that service for four years, at the end of which time he was made manager of their store in Pittston, Pennsylvania. He had charge of the latter establishment until 1883, when he went to Danville, Pennsylvania, and had charge of a dry goods store until 1886.

The latter year witnessed the arrival of Mr. Taylor in Allentown, and since that time he has been a factor in the business life of the city. He joined John Clelland, John Simpson and his brother, D. E. Taylor in a dry goods enterprise, beginning business at the southeast corner of the square in a small store with only about two thousand feet of floor space. The undertaking prospered, however, from the beginning, and the increasing trade soon necessitated larger quarters, so after a brief period they removed to a building owned by Charles Ruhe, and at this location they had six thousand feet of floor space. The continued growth of the business soon justified the utilization of the two buildings, which gave them a corner situation, and here an extensive trade is now carried on, the large line of dry goods occupying four floors, or thirty-five thousand square feet, which shows an increase in their business almost seventeen fold. In 1896 Messrs. Clelland and Simpson retired, Mr. Taylor purchasing their interests and the firm name was then changed to John Taylor & Company. This was continued until 1903, when the business was incorporated, with Mr. Taylor as its president and treasurer, the same firm title being retained. The growth and development of this large dry goods house is attributable in a great measure to his efforts and enterprise. He has wrought along lines of modern business development, and has found in each transition stage opportunity for greater effort and broader activity. His is another illustration of the fact that some of the greatest merchants in America have developed from humble clerkships, and while he does not control the trade of many of the leading business

men of our great cities, he has nevertheless built up a mercantile concern of very desirable proportions, gaining success that many a man might well envy. The course that he has ever followed commends itself to all, for he has never incurred an obligation that he has not met, or made engagements that he does not fulfill.

Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Annie E. Miller, a daughter of James and Ellen (Hittle) Miller. Her two younger sisters are Cora and Jeanette. The former is the wife of Reginald Longnecker, and they have two children, Marjorie and Doris. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born a son and daughter, John Roderick and Elizabeth B. Taylor.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, living retired in Allentown, was born in England, a son of Abraham and Esther (Hyndman) Andrews, and in 1837 came with their family of four children to America, settling at Mauch Chunk. They afterward removed to Nesquehoning, and for many years the father was employed by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. His was a very active and useful career, and he continued in business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1888, occasioned by accident while superintending his men on his farm in Butler county, Pennsylvania, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His eldest son, James, is deceased. Samuel, the second son, went to California many years ago, and there died, August 8, 1904. He married Susan Lamon, and they had three children, William, Samuel and Daniel Webster, and the first two have married in California and have reared families of their own. Joseph (deceased), the third son of Abraham Andrews, married Adelia Packer. In the early part of the Civil war he enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and served until the close of hostilities, after which he returned to his home.

William Andrews, the fourth son, acquired his early education in the public schools of the towns in which his boyhood days were passed, and on putting aside his text books he began work with his father, and uncle, who were rail-



*William Andrews*





road contractors and builders, thus learning the business of construction and of the laying out of roads. In 1859 he went to Ironton, where his time was occupied with the construction of railroad lines to the ore beds and to the factories, and he helped to build the Ironton Railroad, of which he was superintendent. He employed a large force of men thus engaged, and continued in the business until his retirement from active life in 1895. For many years he was a director in the Catasauqua National Bank. Through his untiring business activity and efficiency, enabling him to command lucrative positions, he worked his way upward from humble business surroundings to a place of affluence, and is now enabled to live retired, resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. Mr. Andrews owns and occupies a pretty home in the newer residence portion of Allentown, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

He married Anna B. Andrews, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Mary (Christie) Andrews. Her paternal grandparents were William and Margaret (Phillips) Andrews, and her maternal grandfather was James Christie. Mrs. Andrews was one of a family of four children: William, who married Matilda Rodgers, and has one child, Howard; Anna B.; Mark; and Hannah, who married John Lowry, and has four children, Frank, Olive, Annie and Mary. To William and Anna B. Andrews have been born three children—Esther Hyndman, now a student in Howard Seminary at West Bridgewater, Massachusetts; Martha Ellen, who was graduated from the Allentown College for Women in June, 1904; and William Christie Andrews, who is attending high school in Allentown.

JOSEPH EDWARD DURHAM, of Allentown and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of a Scotch-Irish ancestry, Covenanters and Presbyterians in religious faith, the male members all patriots, and either Whigs or Republicans in politics. The pioneer settler of the American branch of the family was James Durham, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was captured at Fort Freeland in 1779, and con-

fined at Fort Niagara as a prisoner during almost the entire struggle for independence. In 1774 he married Margaret McClintock, born about 1750, died February 8, 1828. In 1778, during the Revolutionary war, she was scalped by the Indians, but lived to survive the injury about fifty years. Her father and brothers, Matthew and John McClintock were soldiers in the Revolutionary war and were killed with others of Captain Hawkins Boone's company in going to the relief of Fort Freeland, July 28, 1779, at McClung's, near Milton, Pennsylvania.

James Durham, son of James and Margaret (McClintock) Durham, was born November 15, 1784, died March 17, 1871. During the early years of the nineteenth century he lived near Milton, Pennsylvania, to which town he later removed, and there he conducted at the same time farming, merchandising and the operation of a distillery. His wife, Charlotte (Gaston) Durham, born September 22, 1792, died August 13, 1824, was a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Melick) Gaston, who were married March 12, 1789, and they were also the parents of a son, Rev. Daniel Gaston, who was connected with Lafayette College in its early days and pastor of Gaston Memorial church in Philadelphia; Joseph Gaston was born November 19, 1766, died April 18, 1834; his wife, Margaret (Melick) Gaston, was born December 27, 1767, died February 5, 1838. Robert Gaston, father of Joseph Gaston was born January 28, 1732, married, May 13, 1762, to Rosana ——— born March 23, 1743, died June 14, 1817, and his death occurred September 22, 1793. Joseph Gaston, father of Robert Gaston, was the pioneer settler of the family in America, locating in New Jersey in 1720; he was of French Huguenot stock, and traced his ancestry back to Jean Baptiste Gaston, Grand Duke of Tuscany, son of Louis XIII of France.

Joseph Gaston Durham, son of James and Charlotte (Gaston) Durham, was born November 20, 1813, died January 26, 1883. On January 9, 1840, he married Margaret Laird Lowry, born April 12, 1818 died January 26, 1896, and their children were: Sarah L., unmarried, resides at Watsontown, Pennsylvania. James L. D., who

was a corporal in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the age of nineteen, and was fatally wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Anna, who died in infancy. William A., a resident of Watsontown, Pennsylvania; he married Mary Giffen. Joseph Edward, mentioned hereinafter. Mr. Durham had a brother Judge Robert Gaston Durham.

James McLenahan Lowry, father of Margaret Laird (Lowry) Durham, was born June 15, 1792, was a soldier in the War of 1812, married February 24, 1814, Sarah Laird, born April 1, 1790, died December 15 1866, and his death occurred March 17, 1871. His father was Samuel Lowry, and he in turn was a son of Hugh Lowry, who left Scotland in 1760, died in Ireland in 1761, and his wife Margaret Lowry (maiden name also Lowry) who came with her children to this country in 1774 from the northern part of Ireland and settled in northwestern Pennsylvania, where they purchased a tract of land above ten thousand acres from the state, which they afterwards lost by suit with the Holland Land Company. Of the Lowrys may be mentioned Dr. William, brother of Samuel, physician, about 1800; and Judge Thomas Jefferson Lowry, of Crawford county; Senator Morrow B. Lowry, and the Rev. Andrew M. Lowry. The line of Sarah Laird, grandmother of Joseph E. Durham, goes back to Matthew Laird as the original settler coming to Pennsylvania about 1750, and both through the wives of Samuel Lowry, Elizabeth McLenahan, and Matthew Laird, Margaret McLenahan, back to James McLenahan, the original settler in that line, who was prominent in Northumberland county, then embracing a large portion of Pennsylvania; in the Revolutionary days as a soldier, member of the committee of safety, member of the assembly and in other ways.

Joseph Edward Durham, son of Joseph Gaston and Margaret (Lowry) Durham, was born at Watsontown, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1857. He was educated at Dewart Academy and Watsontown Academy, both under the principalship of Allen D. Albert, whose painstaking and effective instruction is

worthy of fitting acknowledgment by his many pupils. He completed his college preparatory course at Bloomsburg State Normal School, 1873-74, under the principalship of Dr. Griswold. He then entered Lafayette College, classical course, 1874, and graduated therefrom in 1878. He was the class day presentation orator; was a member of Franklin Hall, of which he was president one term; a member of D. K. E. and other college organizations. He studied law under Hon. Franklin Bound, of Milton, Pennsylvania, and then under Bentley & Parker, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Lycoming county bar, October, 1882, but in the meantime was a member of the firm of J. E. Durham & Co., later Hogue, Durham & Co., merchants, and for several years he continued to retain his interest in merchandising and manufacturing enterprises. At the time of his admission to the bar the sickness of his father, who was then president of the Watsontown National Bank, prevented his taking up the practice of law.

After his father's death Mr. Durham became connected with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. In May, 1883, he came to Allentown as general agent for the Lehigh Valley, remaining there one year. In April, 1884, he returned to Williamsport as general agent for the same company for northern central Pennsylvania, remaining there until February, 1887, when he again removed to Allentown as a member of the firm of Bourne & Durham, general managers of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company for northeastern and central Pennsylvania, with territory also in New York and New Jersey. The central office of this firm remained in Allentown until toward the close of 1897, when it was removed to Nos. 405-414 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, where it has since remained, with territory enlarged by the addition of the city of Philadelphia. In 1900 Mr. Bourne retired from active work (died September 17, 1904), and the firm business has been carried on since that time under Mr. Durham's sole direction. This has grown to be one of the largest of any of the departments of the Penn

Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is among the largest agencies of the United States. Mr. Durham is also interested in the line of public utilities, having aided in organizing among others the Flint Light and Power Company, of Flint, Michigan, of which corporation he is president. He is connected with the Presbyterian church of Allentown. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Livingstone Club, of Allentown, of which he was president for two years during its early history; Watontown Lodge, No. 401, Free and Accepted Masons; the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; the Philadelphia Life Underwriters Association, of which he is president, and other organizations.

Mr. Durham was married by the Rev. Henry S. Getz, June 29, 1881, to Nellie R. Stranahan, of Warren, Pennsylvania, who was born March 2, 1859. Their children are: Joseph Edward, Jr., born August 23, 1882; Fred Stranahan, born July 2, 1884; Lowry Stranahan, born October 11, 1888, died May 20, 1890; and Eleanor Lewis, born June 3, 1892. Both Joseph Edward and Fred Stranahan are now studying in the academic course at Princeton University, class of 1906.

Daniel V. Stranahan, father of Nellie R. (Stranahan) Durham, was born August 24, 1810, and died May 19, 1874; he was a noted physician of his day. He married, March 2, 1841, Rebecca Jackson, born August 3, 1821, died September 17, 1887, daughter of David Jackson, of Warren, Pennsylvania and their children were: Jane E., who became the wife of William Brecht; Chester W., a leading physician of northwestern Pennsylvania, residing at Erie; Daniel V., deceased, was a physician; Fred, deceased, was also a physician; Frank, who died in youth; and Nellie R., aforementioned as the wife of Joseph Edward Durham. The ancestry of the Stranahan family is traced back to James Stranahan, born 1699, died 1782, an original settler who came to Scituate, Rhode Island, from the north of Ireland in 1725. His son John was born in 1737, died March 23, 1798, and was united in marriage to Lucy Buck, September, 1763. Their son Gibson J. was born in 1786, married Dolly Devendorf in 1807, and they were the parents of Daniel V. Stranahan,

father of Mrs. Durham. Farrand Stranahan, a brother of Gibson J., was United States senator from New York, and was one of the seventeen senators who voted against giving the electoral college direct to the people. Other near relatives were Colonel William Stranahan, who participated in the War of 1812, and James S. T. Stranahan, deceased, who was "The First Citizen of Brooklyn." For many years Mr. Durham has resided at No. 427 Hamilton street, Allentown, his winter home being at The Bartram, Thirty-third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

PROFESSOR ALVIN RUPP, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Lehigh county, is descended from an ancient and honorable family of Pennsylvania, tracing his ancestry back to George Rupp, who was born in the village of Wimmeran, in Lower Alsace, Germany, on August 11, 1721. His parents were Ulrich and Margareta (Holtzin) Rupp. Before his emigration to America, George Rupp was married, January 23, 1750, to Ursula Von Peterholtz, who was born August 17, 1722, in the town of Rabschwiern, in the duchy of Zweibrucken, Upper Alsace. They emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1750 and settled near the present village of Chapmans, in Upper Macungie, on a farm containing several hundred acres of land. George and Ursula Rupp had nine children: Mrs. Maria Clara Faringer, Mrs. Margareta Meitzler, Anna Gertrude, Adam Herman, John, George, Andrew, Maria Susanna and Mrs. Anna Maria Schumacher.

Adam Herman Rupp, the eldest son of George Rupp, was born in Upper Macungie, November 7, 1756, and served for four years as a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He was also actively interested in the militia organization of the county, and held the rank of brigadier-general. Inheriting the old family homestead, he resided thereon until his death. He married a daughter of a Mr. Berer.

Jacob Rupp, the only child of Adam Herman Rupp, came into possession of the old family homestead through inheritance, and there carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his en-



tire life. He married Maria Fogel, and they became the parents of six children: Sarah, who married John S. Gibbons, at one time a leading attorney of Allentown; Mary, who became the wife of David Schall, of Trexlertown, Pennsylvania; Eliza, the wife of Victor Blumer, who published the *Friedens Bote*, of Allentown; Herman, who resided on the home farm in Upper Macungie township, and was at one time a member of the state legislature, while for many years he served as justice of the peace, acting in that capacity up to the time of his death; Benjamin, who was engaged in farming near Chapman's Station, in Upper Macungie; and Tilghman Rupp, who was engaged in the jewelry business in Philadelphia.

John George Rupp, son of George Rupp, was born February 28, 1758, in Upper Macungie and married a daughter of a Mr. Guth.

John Rupp, the youngest son of George Rupp, was born in Upper Macungie, July 2, 1762. He married A. Fleckser, and removed to another part of the country.

Andrew Rupp was the third son of George Rupp, the founder of the family in America, and a direct ancestor of Professor Alvin Rupp. He was born in Upper Macungie, March 26, 1760, and served with distinction for four years in the Revolutionary war. By trade he was a carpenter, and after residing for some time at Chapman's Station, in Upper Macungie township, he removed to Weisenberg, where he lived for twenty-one years, his home being on the site of the present village of Seipstown. He married Anna Maria Hoffman, and their children were seven in number, namely: Andrew; John; Solomon; Emanuel; Catherine, who became the wife of Daniel Christman; Mrs. Hettie Wieder; and Mrs. Kelchner.

John Rupp, the second son of Andrew Rupp, married Elizabeth Hartman, and they had two children: Anna, the wife of Joseph Kuhns; and Judith, who married Israel Benner. After the death of his first wife, John Rupp married Catherine Wieand, and they had one son, Daniel.

Solomon Rupp, the third son of Andrew Rupp, Sr., lived in Weisenberg township and was

a carpenter by trade. He never married, and made his home with George Barner, by whom he was found one morning lying on the threshing floor at the point of death. A few bundles of straw lying close to him which had slipped from the loft above suggested the idea that he had fallen, but on examination it was discovered that his watch and pocketbook were missing, an indication that he had been robbed.

Emanuel Rupp, the youngest son of Andrew Rupp, Sr., lived in Lynn township, Lehigh county. He married Maria Danner, of Weisenberg Pennsylvania, and had four children: Solomon, John, Catherine and Maria.

Andrew Rupp, Jr., the eldest son of Andrew Rupp, Sr., and grandfather of Professor Rupp, was born in Upper Macungie township, April 4, 1784, and also followed the carpenter's trade. He was married to Magdalena Muthard, and their children were three in number, Catherine, Solomon and Maria.

Solomon Rupp, son of Andrew Rupp, Jr., was born in Lowhill township, Lehigh county, February 15, 1813, and resided in Weisenberg township for many years. In his youth he learned and followed the carpenter's trade, but subsequently turned his attention to farming. His death resulted from an accident which occurred when he was loading coal at Allentown, February 5, 1854. He married Maria Frey, a daughter of Peter and Maria Barbara (Moser) Frey. Solomon and Maria (Frey) Rupp had eight children: William, John, Benjamin, Louisa E., Solomon F., Sallie Anna, Henry F. and Alvin.

William Rupp, the eldest son of Solomon Rupp after his graduation at Franklin and Marshall College, took up the study of theology in the Mercersburg Theological Seminary, and was ordained as a minister of the Reformed church. He married Emma E. Hambright, and they had ten children: Lillie, deceased; Mary; Emma, who married Rev. Barnhardt, and has two children: William; Viola, who married Rev. D. E. Master; Fred, who is a practicing physician; Harry, who is a minister of the gospel; Charles, Theodore and Paul, all graduates of Franklin and Marshall College. William Rupp died April 3, 1904.



John Rupp, second son of Solomon Rupp, was a student in Franklin and Marshall College, and afterward entered the Allentown Seminary. Later he studied law in the office of Hon. Adam Woolever, of Allentown, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. He married Ellen Zellner.

Benjamin Rupp, the third son of Solomon Rupp, was a student in Allentown Seminary, and pursued academic courses at Quakertown and Carversville, Pennsylvania. He then took up the study of law, but died of typhoid fever soon after his admission to the bar.

Louisa E. Rupp, a daughter of Solomon Rupp, became the wife of Benjamin Fries, and lives in Weisenberg township. Their children are as follows: Katie, who married Charles Sechler, and has five children: Ada L.; Lillie, who became the wife of Irving M. Herring; Minnie; and Charles.

Sallie Anna, a daughter of Solomon Rupp, died in infancy.

Solomon F. Rupp, a son of Solomon Rupp, was a farmer and school teacher, and is now a justice of the peace in Weisenberg township. He married Jane Rauch; they have three children: William, Ada J. and Ellen.

Henry F. Rupp, son of Solomon Rupp, was a student in Kulpville Academy, has followed farming and school teaching in Weisenberg, Pennsylvania; he married Alice Sell, and they have four children: Lillie; Mary, who married; Althema; and Robert.

Alvin Rupp, the youngest son of Solomon Rupp, pursued his early education in the public schools and afterward took an academic course at the Palatinate College. On putting aside his text books he went to Lowhill township, where he engaged in teaching for five terms. He was afterward a teacher in Weisenberg township for one term, and for three terms in Lynn township, and on the expiration of that period he removed to the borough of Macungie, where for two terms he was principal of the high school. He next accepted the principalship of the high school at Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, remaining in charge there for nine terms, and in 1893 he was elected superintendent of schools of Lehigh county, and

has occupied the position continuously since, having at the present writing three hundred and twenty-seven schools under his supervision. He is one of the prominent representatives of the system of public education in Pennsylvania, and under his guidance the standard of the schools of Lehigh county has been greatly raised. He has also been elected a trustee of the Kutztown Normal School. He is a member of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, and belongs to the Reformed church, while his political allegiance is given to the Democracy.

Prof. Rupp married Miss Ellen M. Miller, a daughter of Nathan and Maria (Sittler) Miller, and a granddaughter of Jonas Miller, and a great-granddaughter of Peter Miller. Her maternal grandfather was George Sittler. The children of Nathan and Maria (Sittler) Miller were as follows: Caroline, who married Alfred S. Peters, and has two children, Lewis and George; Rev. Joseph Miller, who married Emma Deibert, by whom he has three children; Mrs. Rupp; Thomas E., who married Isabella Keck, and has one child, Roy; Mentana died in 1894, was the wife of Frank Fehr, and had one child, Adam; George, who has won the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and is professor of mathematics in Stanford University, of California; and Sarah, who became the wife of L. K. Grim, and with their three children lives at Sylvan Grove, Kansas.

To Prof. and Mrs. Rupp have been born two children: John and Lawrence, the latter a law student. The former married Florence Ott, and has two children, George and Pauline R.

HENRY AUGUSTUS KLINE, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who holds a high and prominent position in the musical circles of that city and throughout the entire county, and who is held in high esteem on account of the success he has attained as a result of diligence, ability and enterprise, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1844, a son of Joseph and Anna (Wetherhold) Kline, a grandson of Jacob and Susanna (Gross) Kline, the former named being a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and a miller by occupation, and a great-grandson of

Peter Kline, the first of the family to settle in Lehigh county.

Joseph Kline (father) was born in Lowhill township, Lehigh county, attended the public schools adjacent to his home, and completed his education at a private school in New Jersey. He learned the trade of miller with his father, and devoted his energies to that line of business for a number of years. He was an inventor of some note, and various articles patented by him are in use today, such as a machine for cleaning grain and a washing machine. He built and planned the first threshing machine made in Lehigh county, and he was also an adept at wood carving, several pieces of his work being still in existence. During the latter years of his life he removed to Allentown, and in that city his death occurred. His wife was Anna (Wetherhold) Kline, a daughter of Joseph Wetherhold, who was of French-German stock, a native of Lehigh county, a tanner by trade, and whose death occurred in 1859; she bore him three children, as follows: Emeline, wife of John Bowen; Maria, wife of Henry Faust; and Henry A. Kline mentioned hereinafter.

Henry A. Kline pursued his preliminary studies at the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, and completed his education by a course at Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The knowledge thus acquired thoroughly qualified him for the position of teacher, in which capacity he served in the public schools of Lehigh, Carbon and Luzerne counties for the long period of twenty-two years, and since his resignation from that position he has been a teacher of music. From 1881 to 1898 he was a resident of Wilkes-Barre, and from the latter year to the present time (1904) he has made his home in Allentown. Politically, he is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally, he is affiliated with the following named orders: Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Knights of Pythias, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Knights of Malta, serving in 1891 as deputy supreme com-

mander for the latter in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, the Royal Arcanum and others.

Mr. Kline was married December 2, 1869, to Amanda Isabella Kuntz, who was born December 3, 1849, daughter of Henry and Violetta (Kern) Kuntz, of Slatington, Pennsylvania, mentioned hereinafter. Mr. and Mrs. Kline are the parents of six children; three of whom are deceased: Herbert Spencer, William Clayton, and Bessie Kuntz. Those living are: Henry J., a graduate from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1892; he married Margaret Eloise Berdan, of Paterson, New Jersey, and one child, Margaret Eloise, has been born to them. Mabel, who married Walter J. Groves, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Margaret Isabella and Eleanor Kline. Anna Violet. Mr. Kline and his family are attendants at the Episcopal church.

Henry Kuntz, a forementioned as the father of Mrs. Henry A. Kline, was born in South Whitehall, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1830, a son of Jacob D. Kuntz, a native of Northampton county, who in turn was a son of Jacob Kuntz, also a native of Northampton county, and a descendant of ancestors who originally came from Leipsic, Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania in 1723. When Henry Kuntz was two years of age his father moved to Heidelberg township, now Washington, where he was reared on a farm. His education was very limited, but being of a naturally studious disposition he applied his spare time to private study until he was seventeen years of age, when his father died, and he hired out at farm labor, receiving therefor six dollars per month and board. Subsequently, he hired out as clerk in a general store, his remuneration therefor being five dollars per month and board, and by careful attention to the details of the business he gained the confidence of his employer, who promoted him to the position of manager in 1849, he being then only nineteen years of age. Shortly afterward he made a journey to the city of Philadelphia, this being his first visit to any city, and while there he purchased a full line of goods for a general store. Upon his return

from Philadelphia he embarked in business on his own account at Odenwelder's, Northampton county, but this did not prove successful, owing to the undesirability of the location. In 1850, after disposing of his stock at a sacrifice, he removed to Slatington, where he conducted a hotel for two years, and at the expiration of this period of time he started out prospecting and opened the first slate quarry. Two other quarries were soon opened and a company organized, consisting of five members under the firm name of Kuntz, Kern & Co., Mr. Kern being a brother-in-law of Mr. Kuntz. Owing to the failure of two of these quarries, and just prior to the panic of 1854, Mr. Kuntz urged a dissolution of partnership, and after this was carried out Mr. Kuntz kept the remaining quarry and assumed a part of the liabilities. The affairs of the company were speedily straightened out, and in a few years business was resumed. After these quarries were exhausted, the lease of another quarry was purchased near Slatington, on land owned by Peter Wert. This was operated until 1864, when the slate business became very extensive, and in that year Mr. Kuntz became connected with Philip Wotring in opening up a quarry called the "Eagle." In 1865 he disposed of the Slatedale quarry for the large sum of eleven thousand dollars, and eight years later he purchased his partner's interest for ten thousand dollars. In the year 1880 he effected a lease of the Big Franklin Quarry for twenty-five years, and successfully operated it for ten years. Four years later he took another lease, the American No. 5, and there developed a successful quarry, and three years later he purchased the old Washington Quarry. In 1889 he effected a lease of an extensive quarry from Joseph Scheffler, and a year later a lease was made of the property of Isaac Brobst, where there is a promising quarry, with a slate factory fully equipped. His business, which has been transacted since 1884 under the title of the Slatington Slate Company, is one of the leading industries of that section of the state, and this has been brought about through the excellent management and able financiering of Mr. Kuntz, who is a

thorough business man. For twenty-six successive years he served as justice of the peace and then declined re-election; in 1892 was elected burgess of the borough of Slatington; and also served in several other minor offices. He was a Republican until the election of General Grant for a second term of office, and since then he has supported the principles of the Democratic party. He is a charter member of the Knights of Honor; and a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, having served in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday school of that body for fifteen years.

Mr. Kuntz was united in marriage, in 1849, to Violetta Kern, daughter of Jonas Kern, who passed away in 1892. About three miles from the Lehigh "Gap," at a point where the famous Warrior's "Path" crossed the stream, and where is now the thriving town of Slatington, Nicholas Kern, as early as 1737, took up about five hundred acres of land; he died in 1748, leaving six sons and one daughter. One of the sons, William, bought a considerable portion of this land, whereon he reared a large family of children, among them being John Kern, who was born in 1777 and lived to the good old age of seventy-three years. His eldest son, Jonas Kern, settled at the old homestead and conducted the mill, the property being located in what is now the town of Slatington; he was the father of two children, namely: Benjamin, and Violetta, aforementioned as the wife of Henry Kuntz. Mrs. Kuntz died July 20, 1863, in the thirty-first year of her age, leaving six daughters: 1. Amanda Isabella, aforementioned as the wife of Henry A. Kline; 2. Cenia F., wife of W. W. Bowman; 3. Damiatta, wife of the Rev. William H. Kuntz; 4. Catherine, wife of Walter B. Grosh; 5. Caroline V., wife of Thomas H. Drake; and after his death, she married the Rev. Charles Sandt; 6. Martha, wife of the Rev. George W. Sandt. In 1865 Henry Kuntz chose for his second wife Elizabeth Boyer, and they became the parents of two daughters: Irene A., the wife of Dr. F. O. Ritter; and Lilly M., the wife of S. Benjamin Kostenbader.



WILLIAM HENRY BALLIET. The pioneer ancestor of the Balliet family, which is so worthily represented in the present generation by William H. Balliet, a prominent business man of Allentown, Pennsylvania, was John Balliet, born in the year 1704, a native of Alsace, who emigrated to America in the year 1738, settling in the vicinity of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, accompanied by his wife, whose maiden name was Maria M. Wotring, a native of Lorraine. One of the nine children born to John and Maria M. Balliet was a son, John Balliet, grandfather of William H. Balliet, and his son, Bartholomew Balliet, became the father of William H. Balliet.

Bartholomew Balliet (father) was united in marriage to Anna Leonard Weiss, daughter of Leonard and Barbara (Miller) Weiss, and their children were as follows: 1. Maria, who became the wife of Stephen Berger, and their children are: Anna, wife of John Schadt, and mother of six children—Minnie, Harvey, Alice, Hattie, Edwin and Robert Schadt; Samuel B., who married Sarah Eckert, and they are the parents of one child—Stephen Eckert; and Jerusha, wife of James B. Medlar, no issue. 2. Edwin J., who married Caroline Danner, and their children are: Myra, wife of George Metzger, and mother of three children—Anna, Edwin and Carrie Metzger; Edwin J., who married Flora Schweyer, and their children are: Emily, and Caroline Balliet; and Eliza, wife of William Huntzberger, and mother of two children—Edwin, and Carrie Huntzberger. 3. Allen, who married Sarah Hoffman, and one child was the issue of this union, Clara, who became the wife of Calvin Steckel, and their family consists of two children—Alma and Clara Steckel. 4. William Henry, mentioned hereinafter. 5. Henrietta, who became the wife of Francis Sanders, and mother of five children—George, Henry, and Ellen, who died in childhood; David, who married Emma Rau, and their family consisted of three children—George, who married Evelyn Moyer and has three children—Miriam, Evelyn, and Howard—Charles, and Erward Sanders; for his second wife David Sanders married Elizabeth Gilbert. Frank Sanders, the younger son, married Sallie Wor-

man, and their children are Mabel, Frank, Francis, and Esther Sanders. 6. Joseph E., mentioned hereinafter. Bartholomew Balliet, father of these children, was one of the leading contractors and builders of the city of Allentown, and during his business career built many handsome residences and a number of the churches. His death occurred in the year 1858; he was survived by his wife, who passed away in the year 1882.

William H. Balliet was born at No. 104 North Sixth street, Allentown, Pennsylvania, this having been the second brick house on that street, and it was erected by his father more than seventy years ago. He attended the public schools, where he obtained an excellent preparatory education, and this was supplemented by attendance at a private school conducted by Professor Stralley. After completing his studies he learned the trade of carpenter and builder with his father, who was then conducting business in a small shop located at the corner of Sixth and Linden streets; the building is standing at the present time (1904). At the age of twenty-three years he started in business for himself, confining his operations to the building of houses, and he generally had all the work he could attend to. In 1866 he established the first planing mill in Allentown, on the present site of the furniture factory of Johnston & Schwartz, and here for many years Mr. Balliet and his partners conducted business under the style of Pretz, Balliet, Gossler & Co. Finally, he disposed of his interest in this business, and from that time until the year 1886, when he was appointed tax collector, which position he held for ten consecutive years, he devoted his entire time and attention to contracting, which proved a remunerative source of income. Mr. Balliet is a consistent member of the Lutheran church, an active member of the Knights of Pythias, an ardent supporter of the principles of Republicanism, and a strong advocate of the cause of temperance. He was the first man to carry a banner of the Temperance Association through the streets of Allentown, and upon that occasion he was assailed with a volley of stones which he had to dodge in order to escape unscathed. He has been active and energetic in





SEVENTH AND HAMILTON STREETS, ALLENTOWN, IN 1862 (FROM A  
PHOTOGRAPH NOW IN POSSESSION OF DR. GEORGE T. ETTINGER)  
SHOWING THE OLD ZION'S REFORMED CHURCH, SINCE  
REPLACED WITH A NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP, AND  
THE CORNER NOW OCCUPIED BY SHANKWEILER  
AND LEHR, CLOTHIERS.



promoting all enterprises which have had for their object the betterment and uplifting of humanity, and he is an excellent type of American citizenship.

Mr. Balliet married Louisa Geiss, daughter of Christian and Hannah (Uberroth) Geiss, and granddaughter of John Geiss. Christian and Hannah Geiss were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are living at the present time (1904), namely: 1. James, who married Caroline Stuber, and their children are—Charles, who married Amanda Leinberger, and their family consists of three children—George, unmarried; Anna, wife of William Heller, and mother of two children; and Mary, wife of Edwin Lentz, and mother of four children. 2. Amos, who married Sarah Keiser, and their children are Robert, unmarried; and Ida, wife of Mr. Heberling, and mother of two children. 3. William, who married Mary Bruder, and their children are Alice, wife of C. Fred Stiles, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Emma, wife of John Birkenstock, and mother of one child; Lavina, wife of A. J. Bigelow, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Blanche, unmarried; and William, unmarried. 4. Laura, wife of William Hannersly, and mother of the following named children: Alice, wife of Frank Freed, and mother of one child, Ralph Freed; Mable, wife of Armon Heermann, no issue; Charles, who married Gertrude Wilson, and they are the parents of one child, Charles Hannersley; and Lewis, who married Miss Miller, no issue. Mr. and Mrs. Balliet are the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Emma, wife of Frank J. Newhard, no issue; 2. Alice, wife of Alvin B. Knauss, and mother of one child, Edgar Knauss; 3. Henry William, who married Eliza Weiler, no issue; 4. Chistiana J., unmarried; 5. Ella L., also unmarried.

Joseph E. Balliet, deceased, brother of William H. Balliet, was born in a brick house erected by his father on Sixth street, Allentown, this having been the second brick house on that street, September 18, 1837. The rudiments of his education were acquired in the public schools of his native city, and later he was a student in the Allentown Academy and Seminary. He then se-

cured a position as telegraph operator, and was stationed at Mauch Chunk and other points in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, continuing in that capacity for fourteen years. He was also for a number of years in charge of the express office at Mauch Chunk. On March 11, 1857, he entered the employ of the Allentown National Bank as a clerk, and by the faithful performance of his duties was advanced to the position of second teller on November 28, 1859. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of emergency men for the defense of the state during the invasion of General Lee, and under the command of Captain William S. Marx. On his return from service, Mr. Balliet re-entered the bank, and on May 2, 1864, was appointed teller to succeed the late William J. Hoxworth. He continued in that position until January 26, 1897, when the duties of the position became too heavy for his impaired health, and he felt it incumbent upon him to resign. As a mark of honor and in recognition of his long and valuable services in the bank, he was promoted to the responsible position of vice-president in January, 1896, which he filled up to the time of his death, this office having been especially created for him.

For many years Mr. Balliet was secretary of the Allentown Passenger Railway Company, was connected with the management of several building associations which have since gone out of business, and was the first treasurer of the Security Association, of which he was one of the organizers. He was secretary and treasurer of the Music Hall Association, and was instrumental in the erection of that building. He took a great interest in the development of the cement industry of the county, and was an extensive stockholder in the Coplay Cement Works. He was elected treasurer of that company in 1885, served until 1888 and in October of that year he succeeded the late Eli J. Saeger as president, filling that position up to the time of his death. He was the owner of two valuable farms, one at Cedarville, and the other in Salisbury. For thirty years he served as deputy county treasurer, and

also filled at one time the office of city auditor. Mr. Balliet was a past master of Barger Masonic Lodge, a Knight Templar, a member of Allen Chapter and Allen Commandery; a past grand of Lehigh Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a member of the Livingston Club, and an honorary member of the Euterpean Club. He was a member of Grace Episcopal church, and succeeded the late Dr. A. J. Martin as senior warden. He was a public-spirited citizen, a generous contributor to philanthropic movements, and a kind and devoted friend. Although many millions of dollars passed through his hands as bank teller and as treasurer of various organizations, there was not the slightest taint of dishonesty ever attached to his name. He was a skilled accountant, a deft counter, and knew good from bad money with almost intuitive knowledge. Mr. Balliet was unmarried. His death occurred at his home, No. 104 North Sixth street, June 12, 1897, and the funeral services were conducted in Grace Episcopal church by the rector, the Rev. R. H. Kline. The regular choir was augmented by Dr. A. L. Kistler, A. B. Lewis, Charles Rau, and William Murphins, of the Euterpean Club. Barber Lodge, F. and A. M., and Lehigh Lodge, I. O. O. F., attended in a body. At Union Cemetery, where the remains were interred, the Masonic burial ritual was recited by Chaplain A. K. Jacks, and Worshipful Master Thomas E. Gehringer. The pallbearers were members of that order. The following is the minute of action of the Allentown National Bank on the death of Joseph E. Balliet:

"It is with profound regret that we are compelled to record the sudden and untimely death of our respected vice-president, Joseph E. Balliet. It is so short a time since he was among us in the active performance of his duties, that we can scarcely realize that he is to be with us no more. In bearing tribute to his many virtues as a man and an officer of this institution, we feel that no language can be too strong to truly express our sentiments. For forty years he has served this bank, its stockholders and patrons, in positions of high responsibility—positions in which clear, intelligent business judgment and unquestioned integrity and honor were absolutely

essential to faithful service. During all this time he never failed in any of these attributes. A kindness of heart far beyond any outward manifestation of it; a keen and sensitive regret at any seeming offense against the sensibilities and feelings of others; a charity measured only by the wide field and variety of demands that were freely made upon it; a fealty to faithful friends and relatives that knew no limit; a purity of life and purpose that may be a safe example to all of us—formed a cluster of traits in his character conceded by all who knew him. As a business man and bank officer he was the soul of integrity and honor—absolutely honest and straightforward in all his business relations. He never failed in the performance of a business duty, in the fulfillment of a business obligation, nor in fidelity to any trust confided to him. After his connection of forty years with this institution, its officers and directors feel honored in entering on its records the formal declaration that he was faithful to every trust, and failed in no duty."

ARNOLD R. LEWIS. The pioneer ancestors of the Lewis family were Ralph Lewis and Mary his wife, members of the Society of Friends, who came from Glamorganshire, Wales, and settled in Haverford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1683. They were the parents of several children, one of whom was Samuel, born May 11, 1687, who married Phoebe Taylor, and they had a son Josiah, who married Martha Allen, and their eldest child was William Lewis.

William Lewis was born at Edgemont, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1751. He attended the Friends' Seminary at Willistown and Robert Proud's school in Philadelphia, and in 1770 commenced the study of law under the instruction of Nicholas Waln, Esq., of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia on September 4, 1773, and practiced his profession there until 1777, when he removed to Chester county, where he remained until the British evacuated Philadelphia, when he returned thither. He was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature in 1787-88-89, was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution of 1790; September 26, 1789, he was commissioned by President Washington United States



attorney for the district of Pennsylvania, and July 14, 1791, upon the death of Judge Hopkinson, the president, without solicitation, conferred upon Mr. Lewis the office of judge of the United States district court in and for the Pennsylvania district. This office he held only about a year, and then resigned. In 1780, the Pennsylvania Assembly passed an act for the abolition of slavery in the state "the first act or edict ever passed or issued by any legislative body or autocrat which abolished slavery." Its author was William Lewis, and the Society of Friends presented him a service of plate as a tribute of respect for his exertions in the cause of freedom. The merit of first abolishing slavery has been claimed by Massachusetts, the claim being based upon the state constitution which was adopted March 2, 1780, and which declared that all men are created free and equal. Substantially the same language is to be found in the Declaration of July 4, 1776, but it has never been supposed that either was intended to or actually did abolish slavery in the old thirteen United States.

The legislature of Pennsylvania on March 27, 1787 passed what was called the "Confirming Law," "an act for ascertaining and confirming to certain persons, called Connecticut claimants, the lands by them claimed within the county of Luzerne." On April 1, 1790, while William Lewis was a member of the assembly, this act was repealed; "its repeal was fought and resisted most strenuously by the members from Philadelphia—lawyers living in the very home of Penn—and many eminent men in and out of the assembly," says Governor Hoyt in his "Brief of Title." Fourteen members of the assembly voted against the repeal, among them being William Rawle and William Lewis, who prepared and filed elaborate and luminous dissentients from the vote. In 1859 the Hon. Horace Binney, LL. D., wrote and published his little book entitled "The Leaders of the Old Bar of Philadelphia," in which thirty-seven pages are devoted to Judge Lewis. The following paragraphs have been taken therefrom.

During the whole of the Revolution and for years afterwards, Mr. Lewis was engaged in nearly all of the important cases and especially in cases of high treason, for which he had a special vocation and capacity and of which there was a plentiful crop in our City of Brotherly Love up to the advent of peace. The prominence of the city of Philadelphia as the seat of the congress of the confederation, and her superiority in population and commerce, up to the removal of the seat of the federal government to the city of Washington in 1801, may account in some degree for the diffusion of Mr. Lewis's celebrity, which partook of the distinction awarded to the city. But it was not in criminal law alone that he was deemed by other cities to be the most able man at the bar. He was a person of great intellectual ardor and of strong grasp of mind, and both in law and politics, and other matters too, he took firm hold of whatever interested him. His great devotion was, of course, to professional studies.

In February, 1794, he was counsel for the petitioners against the election of Albert Gallatin to the senate of the United States by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and was heard before the senate; the first occasion on which the senate opened its doors to professional counsel or to the public.

He achieved a great victory at the bar, and also in the legislature of Pennsylvania in the year 1788, when a spirit of factitious jealousy, under the lead of a very ardent and determined man, aspired to deprive the supreme court of the state of one of its most ancient and necessary powers—the right of the court to punish by fine and imprisonment, without trial by jury, for a contempt of court in the columns of a newspaper.

When fully engaged in argument he saw nothing and thought of nothing but his cause; and, in that would sometimes rise to the fervor and energy of a sybil. He was about six feet in height as he stood, and would have been more if he had been bent back to a perpendicular from the curve in which he habitually inclined forward. At the same time he was very spare of flesh and destitute of almost all dimensions but length. His countenance was intellectual, but its general effect was hurt by his spectacles, and by the altitude and length of his nose, of which, nevertheless, he was immensely proud.

He abominated the Gallican invention, as he called it, of pantaloons, and stuck to knee-breeches all his life; and, under the same prejudice, he adhered to hair powder and a cue, because the French revolutionists had first rejected

them from their armies. He smoked cigars incessantly; he smoked at the fireplace in court; he smoked in the court library; in his office; in the street; in bed; and he would have smoked in church, if he had ever gone there.

Mr. Lewis's career was a manifestation of the aristocracy of mind; his powers of reasoning were of the highest order; his manner of speech was rough but most powerful; he spoke the English language with extraordinary purity; his wit was keen but rough, and in sarcasm he had no equal.

In 1820 William Primrose of Philadelphia, who had been a friend and contemporary of Judge Lewis, wrote a very interesting sketch of the latter's life. The original manuscript of Mr. Primrose was given into the possession of the Lewis family and has remained there to the present time. In April, 1896, the sketch was published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, Philadelphia, accompanied by a silhouette of Judge Lewis.

On November 25, 1771, Judge Lewis married Rosanna Lot. He died at his home near the Falls of Schuylkill, August 15, 1819, and was buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, Philadelphia.

Josiah Lewis, eldest child of William and Rosanna (Lot) Lewis, was born in Philadelphia in 1772. On March 28, 1799, he was married by Bishop White to Margaret Delaney, born in 1780, died October 31, 1852, a daughter of Colonel Sharp Delaney, of Philadelphia. In the summer of the year 1804, Josiah Lewis came with his wife and an infant son from Philadelphia to Wilkesbarre, where he resided until 1809, when he removed to Kingston, Luzerne county, where he remained until 1818, when he returned to Wilkesbarre. In 1806 he was constable of Wilkesbarre borough and township; in 1821 he was deputy surveyor of Luzerne county; and from May, 1830, to May, 1833, he was burgess of Wilkesbarre borough. In 1834 he moved from Wilkesbarre to a farm which he owned in what is now Old Forge, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. In the winter of 1838 he sustained a severe fall on the ice, and from that time until his death, which occurred at his home

in Lackawanna county, May 2, 1851, he was a cripple, almost helpless. Mr. Lewis was a good classical scholar, having received his education at the old Philadelphia Academy, and was a surveyor by profession. "He was an extraordinary man, and would have made his mark in any position in life; cordial and social in his intercourse with his friends and neighbors, his company was sought and appreciated, and he was always a welcome guest at the social or convivial board."

Sharp Delaney Lewis, the third child of Josiah and Margaret (Delaney) Lewis, was born in Philadelphia, January 2, 1804. He received his education in a private school at Kingston and in the Wilkesbarre Academy, which he attended in the years 1819-20. In 1882, at the age of seventeen, he entered the printing office of Samuel Maffet, Wilkesbarre, to learn the printer's trade. Two years later Mr. Lewis became joint publisher of *The Susquehanna Democrat* with Mr. Maffet, whom in June, 1825, he bought out, and was sole proprietor and publisher of the paper until 1830, when he was joined by his brother-in-law, Chester A. Colt. In January, 1830, Mr. Lewis was appointed by the commissioners of Luzerne county treasurer of the county. Early in the same year he published "The History of Wyoming," written in 1818 by Isaac A. Chapman, Esq., a resident of the valley. The appendix—published with the history, and a valuable and interesting portion of the book—was written by Mr. Lewis a short time prior to its publication. "For a county publication (of sixty years ago), this book exhibits a fair degree of mechanical skill in respect both to printing and binding." Mr. Lewis sold his interest in the *Democrat* to the Hon. Luther Kidder in the latter part of 1831, and shortly after removed to the village of Kingston, where he established *The Wyoming Republican* and *Farmers' Herald*, which he edited with ability and published until December, 1836. The establishment was then sold to Miner S. Blackman and A. S. Tilden, who published the paper for a while under its old name, and then changed it to *The Republican*.

On April 18, 1835, Governor Wolf appointed

Mr. Lewis justice of the peace for the second district of Luzerne county, comprising the townships of Kingston, Plymouth and Dallas, to hold office during good behavior. This term of office ended with the adoption of the new state constitution in 1838. During the remainder of his life he was generally known and familiarly spoken of as "Squire" Lewis. In 1836-37 he was secretary of the Wilkesbarre Bridge Company, and from about 1836 to 1842 he was engaged in mercantile business in Kingston, part of the time in partnership with Thomas C. Reese. "Squire" Lewis was the originator of the act known as "The Seven Years' Audit Act," passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania in July, 1842, which provides "that the court of common pleas of Luzerne county shall, on the application of one hundred taxable inhabitants of the county, appoint one or more suitable persons to re-audit, settle, and thoroughly investigate the accounts of the public officers of the said court; provided, that such investigation shall not extend to public officers that have been out of office for a period exceeding seven years." This act was of such importance as to revolutionize the politics of Luzerne county. After its passage Mr. Lewis did much through the columns of *The Wilkesbarre Advocate* to point out to the auditors what were proper matters for investigation; and to his labors in this direction he doubtless owed his subsequent election as treasurer of Luzerne county. More than once during the last fifty years have the tax-payers of this county been benefited by having the provisions of this act carried out and enforced.

In November, 1843, *The Wilkesbarre Advocate* passed into the hands of Mr. Lewis, and he again took up his residence in Wilkesbarre. This paper, which had been established in 1832 as *The Anti-Masonic Advocate*, had been published by Amos Sisty from the year 1838 to July, 1843. Mr. Lewis edited and published the paper during the next ten years, with the exception of one year when C. E. Lathrop, Esq., of Carbondale, was his partner. Having been elected treasurer

of Luzerne county as the candidate of the Democratic-Whig party, he performed the duties of the office with entire satisfaction to the people for one term, from January, 1848, to January, 1850. The *Farmer and Journal* of January 5, 1848, contained the following editorial note: "On Monday last the outgoing county treasurer (Colonel Johnson) handed over to his successor in office, Sharp D. Lewis, Esq., editor of the *Advocate*, the sum of \$2,448 of county funds with which to begin his administration of the office. There being but few county orders in circulation, the Whig printertreasurer is likely to have a light job and an easy berth. How the good man must have been astonished at that mass of money; only Pizano, when the glittering treasurers of Penn offered themselves to his attonished vision, could conceive the bewilderment of the poor printer."

In 1850 Mr. Lewis was one of the incorporators of the Wilkesbarre Water Company; and he was the first treasurer of the second Luzerne County Agricultural Society, organized in January, 1851. In April, 1853, he disposed of the *Advocate* to Messrs. William P. and J. W. Miner, who changed the name of the paper to *The Record of the Times*. From 1855 to 1866 Mr. Lewis, in partnership with Alexander and Andrew McLean, owned the Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop on North Main street, next the old canal, in Wilkesbarre, where they carried on a prosperous business. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Lewis was elected justice of the peace for the north, or first ward of the borough of Wilkesbarre. This office he held for three successive terms—until April, 1874—transacting during that time an enormous amount of business. In September, 1830, the First (or Franklin Street) Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Wilkesbarre, and Mr. Lewis was appointed one of the stewards and a trustee. Thenceforward for nearly fifty years he was an earnest and active member of the church, and during nearly all of the time filled some important office in it. For many years preceding his death he held the appointment and performed the duties of local



preacher. For the last twenty-six years of his life he was recording secretary of the Luzerne Bible Society.

"Squire" Lewis was a man of great honesty of purpose, of strict morals, and of unusual conscientiousness; he had a clear, strong and candid mind, and was a lover of truth for its own sake; he was a shrewd and able editor, and an excellent business man, careful, painstaking, and very methodical in his habits. He had some personal peculiarities, but he was respected even for these, for they were not the outgrowth of faults, but only the excesses of his virtues and strict integrity of character. During the "Dark Age" of Freemasonry he was an anti-Mason; but as the storm against Masonry abated he was one of those who "admired the institution, knocked for admission, and was received." He was made a Mason in Lodge, No. 61, April 9, 1855; in 1857 he was senior warden of the lodge; in 1858 worshipful master; from 1859 to 1862 district deputy grand master for Luzerne county; in 1867 a member of the committee on correspondence of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania; and during several years a representative from Lodge No. 61, to the grand lodge. He was a very zealous and active Mason, and particularly efficient and accurate in the "work" of the craft. One of the contemporaries in the lodge has estimated that during his connection with the fraternity—a period of almost twenty-four years—Brother Lewis conferred over five hundred degrees upon candidates in his own and other lodges. He was made an honorary member of Lodge No. 61, December 13, 1869, and on February 14, 1856, he received the Mark Master, M. E. M., and R. A. degrees in Shekinah R. A. Chapter No. 182, as a sojourner, and was admitted to membership in the chapter on March 18, 1856.

Mr. Lewis was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married at Wilkesbarre, May 7, 1825, by the Rev. George Lane, was Mary Butler Colt, born at Wilkesbarre, May 7, 1805, daughter of Arnold Colt, Esq., and she died June 30, 1850, aged forty-five years. On September 28,

1851, Mr. Lewis married Mrs. Deborah Fell (Slocum) Chahoon, daughter of Joseph Slocum, Esq., granddaughter of Judge Jesse Fell, and widow of Anning O. Chahoon, Esq., all of Wilkesbarre. She died at Wilkesbarre, January 9, 1878, in her seventy-second year. In 1874 Mr. Lewis received a sunstroke, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He died from disease of the liver at Wilkesbarre, March 25, 1879. His funeral took place on March 27th, and he was buried in the Hollenback cemetery with the ceremonies and honors of Masonry. Oscar J. Hawey, worshipful master of Lodge No. 61, conducted the services, and Brother W. W. Loomis acted as chaplain. The pallbearers were past masters James P. Dennis, Edmund L. Dana, and William L. Stewart, and Wesley Johnson, Jonathan E. Bulkeley, M. D., and Daniel Metzger, all of Lodge No. 61. Sharp D. Lewis had nine children, four sons and five daughters, all by his first wife.

Arnold Colt Lewis, his eldest child, was born in Wilkesbarre, March 2, 1826. He served through the Mexican war as second lieutenant of the Wyoming Artillerists. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, August 5, 1850, and a few years later he removed to Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, where he and his brother, Sharp D., Jr., published the *Catasauqua Herald*. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he joined the Union army, and was commissioned major of the Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was killed September 22, 1861, while in the discharge of his duties. He was married to Amanda M. Rohn, daughter of William and Sarah (Weaver) Rohn, and they were the parents of one son, Arnold R. Lewis, mentioned hereinafter. William and Sarah (Weaver) Rohn, parents of Mrs. Lewis, had a family of six children, namely: 1. Eliza, who became the wife of Francis Seyfried, and their children are: Ambrose, who married Sarah Storm, and three children were born to them; William, who married Carrie Fenstermacher, and they were the parents of two children; Annie, wife of Willis Smith;



and Preston, who married Laura Smith, and five children have been born to them. 2. Anna M., who became the wife of Robert Housman, and their children are: Boaz, Edith, and Harold. 3. Mary, who died in childhood. 4. Francis, who also died in childhood. 5. Amanda, mentioned above as the wife of Arnold Colt Lewis, and after his death she married Franklin Martin, and one child was born to them, Jennie, the wife of Dr. Morris F. Cawley. 6. Asia, who married Hannah Bartholomew, and their children are: Edwin, Eliabeth, Anna, Sadie, Harry, Herbert, Grover, Mabel, and Albert Rohn.

Charles Lewis, second child of Sharp D. Lewis, was born in 1827, and died in 1847.

Sharp D. Lewis, Jr., fifth child of Sharp D. Lewis, was born August 30, 1834, and died December 30, 1869. He was made a Mason in Lodge, No. 61, February 16, 1857, and continued a member of the lodge until his death.

Josiah L. Lewis, seventh child of Sharp D. Lewis, was born May 28, 1843, and died October 18, 1870. He was a druggist. He was made a Mason in Lodge No. 61, January 9, 1865.

Arnold R. Lewis, only child of Arnold C. and Amanda M. (Rohn) Lewis, was born March 2, 1862. He attended the public schools of his native city, and in 1880 went with the firm of F. Hersh & Sons to learn the hardware business. He remained with them about four years, when he was admitted to the firm, of which he is still a member. On March 18, 1903, the Hersh Hardware Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. A. R. Lewis was secretary until April 11, 1904, after which he became secretary and treasurer. They are the proprietors of the largest stores in that line in the Valley, and handle an extensive wholesale trade. For fifteen years Mr. Lewis served in the capacity of treasurer of the Oratorio Society, and he is one of the most popular members of the Livingston Club, the most exclusive organization in the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lewis married Clara M. Hersh, a daughter of Franklin and Matilda (Yeager) Hersh, and two children were the issue of this union—Roy

Lewis, who died at the age of eight months; and one who died in child birth. Clara M. Lewis died July 3, 1903.

AVON BARNES, secretary and treasurer of the Allentown Platform Company, is a lineal descendant of James Barnes, who when an English student was forced by a press gang to serve as an English soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner by the continental army at Stillwater. He refused to be exchanged, and adopted this country as his home. He located in Herkimer county, New York, and married a most estimable lady who bore him a family of thirteen children.

Brittania D. Barnes, grandfather of Avon Barnes, was born in New York in the year 1787. In 1820 he took up his residence in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, from whence he removed to Allentown, same state, where he resided for a few years. Being a Presbyterian in religious faith, Mr. Barnes was attracted to a Scotch-Irish settlement in the vicinity of Bath, Pennsylvania, and there he devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, continuing as a merchant up to the time of his death. He married Sarah Pardoe, who was a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and four sons and five daughters were the issue of this union, six of whom attained years of maturity.

Dr. James F. Barnes, father of Avon Barnes, was born in Bath, Northampton, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1826. He obtained his education in the public schools of his birthplace, residing there until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, securing employment as clerk in a store at a salary of fifty dollars per annum. After serving in that capacity for eighteen months he returned to Bath and enrolled as a student in the academy of that place. Later he studied dentistry under the preceptorship of Dr. J. P. Scholl, remaining two years, during which time he became proficient in all the various branches of that profession. He then became a resident of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he practiced dentistry until 1851, in which year he opened an office in Allentown,

where he successfully followed his profession for eight years. At the expiration of that period, in 1859, the death of his father, Britannia D. Barnes, required him to give his attention to the settlement of the estate. After a satisfactory arrangement of affairs he returned to Allentown and again resumed practice, continuing in the same line until 1886, or for a period of forty years, when he retired from the profession.

Dr. Barnes was an active factor in the organization of the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Allentown, (1886), becoming the secretary and treasurer, which position he efficiently filled until the death of its first president, Dr. Edwin G. Martin, in 1893, when he was unanimously elected to that office, a position he held until his death. The Trust Company has the confidence of the entire community, and acts as executor, administrator, trustee and guardian of estates, both real and personal. It also conducts a large business in making loans and receiving deposits. He was one of the original stockholders in the Allentown Bank (now the Allentown National Bank) on its organization in 1855, and at intervals during a quarter of a century was one of its directors. At the organization of the State Board of Agriculture in 1876 he became a member, having been appointed by the Agricultural Society of Lehigh County, of which organization he was treasurer for several terms. He served as treasurer of the Allentown School District for eighteen consecutive years, and was the incumbent of numerous offices of trust under both the Democratic and Republican administrations, although his affiliations were with the former party.

By profession of faith Dr. Barnes united with the First Presbyterian church, December 23, 1853. On July 17, 1872, he was elected ruling elder, and August 18th of the same year was ordained in that office for a term of six years. At each election he was chosen his own successor until 1892, when the eldership was made a life office and he was again elected. He served as treasurer of the board of trustees, also of the board of elders for the benevolent contributions for many years, and during his entire connec-

tion with the church was active and prominent in the work connected therewith. His place was rarely vacant in the weekly prayer-meeting and Sabbath services, and for five and a half years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. He was among the first to advocate the erection of the present Sunday school building, contributed liberally to the funds, and was a member of the committee on building.

In 1848 Dr. Barnes married Miss Mary Shimer, daughter of Jacob and Fiette (Keck) Shimer, who bore him five children, as follows: Ellen, who died in infancy; Avon, mentioned hereinafter; Grace, who became the wife of John T. Shimer, of Allentown, and they are the parents of one daughter, Margaret; Jacob, secretary and manager of the Allentown Bobbin Works, a sketch of whom appears in this work; and Lena Barnes. The death of Dr. Barnes, which occurred September 6, 1901, removed from the community in which he lived a good man, a useful citizen and a consistent Christian. He was seventy-five years of age. His wife passed away December 27, 1900, aged seventy-one years.

Avon Barnes, eldest son of Dr. James P. and Mary (Shimer) Barnes, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He pursued his preliminary education in the public schools and supplemented it by study in a private school in which he prepared for college. He then pursued a thorough course in Lafayette College, from which institution he was graduated. Being thus well qualified by broad mental training for a successful business career, he entered the service of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company and learned the trade of machinist, which he followed for about ten years. He then engaged in business for himself in the manufacture of wagon platforms, and has since continued in this line under the name of the Allentown Platform Company. The plant is large and the output extensive, therefore he realizes a goodly income from the investment. The enterprise and business discernment of Mr. Barnes have also been essential factors in the successful control of the Allentown Bobbin Company and the Penn-Allan Portland Cement Company, of both of which he is president.





*Tho' Daugherty*



Mr. Barnes married Anna Washburn, a daughter of David and Eliza (Miller) Washburn, and they are the parents of two daughters: Letitia, wife of James K. Bowen; and Marion. Mr. Barnes and the members of his family are Presbyterians in religious faith.

JACOB BARNES, as secretary and general manager of the Allentown Bobbin Works, is connected with one of the great productive industries which have contributed to the business development and prosperity of his native city. He is a son of Dr. James P. and Mary (Shimer) Barnes, a full account of whose history with that of the ancestors of the Barnes family is found in the sketch of Avon Barnes, which precedes this in this work.

In the days of his boyhood Jacob Barnes was a student in the public schools of Allentown, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by a one year's course of study in Muhlenberg College, thus preparing him for a commercial life. He afterward entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as a clerk, remaining with that corporation for about ten years, on the expiration of which decade he resigned that position in order to accept one that was more lucrative in connection with the Lehigh Valley Safe Deposit and Trust Company. His connection therewith also covered ten years. Upon his resignation he became identified with agricultural interests, superintending a farm of thirty-five acres which he owns just outside of the city limits and which is devoted to the raising of poultry. After following this pursuit for two years he became identified with manufacturing interests as a member of the H. A. Macks Manufacturing Company, the partners in this concern being H. A. Macks, Avon Barnes and J. K. Bowen. They manufacture bobbins of the highest grade exclusively for the use of silk mills. In 1902 the business was incorporated under the name of the Allentown Bobbin Works, and Jacob Barnes became the secretary and general manager at the re-organization of the business. The trade has been greatly increased and now extends throughout the country, the orders

for their product being so extensive that the factory is kept in operation throughout the entire year, and it has become one of the prominent and profitable industries of the city. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in his political views is independent, casting his vote for the candidates best suited in his opinion for office. He belongs to no clubs or secret organizations, preferring to spend his time outside of business hours in the enjoyment of his beautiful home on Hamilton street, Allentown, in association with his wife and children.

Mr. Barnes married Miss Catherine Kay Hume, a native of Dundee, Scotland, and daughter of George and Jane (Malcolm) Hume. George Hume was a member of one of the leading families in Dundee, Scotland, where he was engaged in business as a banker, and where his death occurred. In 1892 his wife and children came to the United States, locating in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Hume is living at the present time (1904). Mrs. Barnes is the eldest of five children, the names of the others being as follows: David, Evelyn, Emily and George Hume.

THOMAS DAUGHERTY, of Allentown, former president of the Lehigh Telephone Company, and now a director of the Consolidated Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and the Inter-State Telephone Company of New Jersey, was born December 20, 1836, at Beaver Meadow, then Northampton and now Carbon county, Pennsylvania. The founders of the family were the parents of William Daugherty, who settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. William Daugherty came with them and afterward removed to the west branch of the Susquehanna river, locating a few miles above Milton, where he followed farming on Muddy Run. In connection with his son-in-law, Marcus Hulings, he built and operated the first keel-bottom boat ever taken on the Susquehanna river to tidewater. He fought for a time in the French and Indian war, and became a member of the Warrior Run Presbyterian church. He married a Miss Means, a representative of one of the pioneer families of

Kentucky, and the Means house in Towanda, Pennsylvania, was founded by a representative of this family. Their sons were John, Samuel, James Abel, Robert and probably Henry. Of the daughters, one married Marcus Hulings, one William McGrady, and one John Campbell. The sons and the sons-in-law of William Daugherty were prominent in the early history of Pennsylvania, and made splendid records as patriots. John Daugherty was a warm personal friend and a compatriot of Van Campman and of the noted Brady boys, and the former in his narrative says: "No braver man than John Daugherty ever lived." Captain Samuel Daugherty, another brother, was detailed from Washington's army to protect the frontier, and was killed with Boone's company at Freeland's Fort, his scalp being recognized by a man named Robinson, who was lying in ambush behind a log. The scalp was being carried in the hand of a passing Indian, and the light-colored long curly hair attracted the attention of Robinson. Both Captain Samuel Daugherty and his elder brother, Captain John Daugherty, were members of Captain Hawkins Boone's command. Samuel Daugherty advised against the attack on Fort Freeland, and his brother taunted him with cowardice, but he replied, "No Daugherty was ever a coward. I shall fight as bravely as yourself, but we shall be defeated," and the result was as he had foretold. Both Hawkins Boone and Samuel Daugherty were killed in the attack. During the fight Captain John Daugherty was accosted by an old Tory who was suspected of having betrayed the fort to the British, and who said, "Give it to them, Daugherty." "Yes," was the reply, "and I will give it to a d—d traitor." The story goes that he loaded his gun, turned, and shot the Tory down as coolly as if shooting a squirrel. John Daugherty was a noted small swordsman, and while the patriot army was in New Jersey he fought and killed a British officer who was also noted for his skill with the sword, for speaking contemptuously of the "so-called" rebels. The seven sons of William Daugherty all fought under Washington at one time or another during the Revolutionary war. After the war Captain John Daugherty

returned to his farm on Muncy creek, and was fatally stabbed by a knife in the hand of a bond boy whom he was correcting for some negligence. His lamentation when dying was that after fighting Indians, the British and Hessians for so many years, he should be killed by a boy. James Daugherty, another brother, was taken prisoner by the British and the Indians, was sent to Canada, successfully passing the trying ordeal known as "running the gauntlet," and when peace was declared returned to Boston and made his way on foot to the west branch of the Susquehanna river. James Daugherty married Ann Hammond, whose brothers were George, James, William, Joseph, and David Hammond. Of these David Hammond was the father of General Robert H. Hammond, of the Mexican war, formerly a lieutenant of the Fifth United States Infantry. The brothers were all officers in the Revolutionary war, or members of the councils of safety. James Daugherty and Ann Hammond became the parents of the following named: George Hammond; Grace, who married Joseph Hogue; Susan, who married Henry Van Dyke; and Sarah, who married Daniel Bowman. The Bowmans and Van Dykes resided near Towanda, Bradford county, and the Hagues at Watsontown, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. After the war for independence was terminated, the daughters of William Daugherty and their husbands removed to Ohio.

George Hammond Daugherty, born April 1, 1794, near Milton, Pennsylvania, learned the saddle-making trade and followed it until the Dearborn wagon was put on the market, and he saw any shoemaker could then make harness and quit the business. After Hull surrendered in the war of 1812, he enlisted in the American army, but did not see any active service. Later he followed contracting, and was superintendent of the collieries at Beaver Meadow and Summit Hill. The last years of his life were devoted to farming on the Laird homestead in Madison township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. His presidential vote was cast for General Jackson, later he became a Whig, and at

the dissolution of that party he was known as an ardent advocate of the American party, and from the time of Lincoln's nomination for the presidency he was a stalwart Republican. A warm friend of the cause of education, he did everything in his power to promote the free school system, and it is said that he rode two horses nearly to death in the fight against the large landed proprietors who were bitterly opposed to be taxed in order to support the free school system. His electioneering was done at night, and quietly among the classes of people who were not property holders, and who outvoted their aristocratic neighbors, who had expected no opposition of any kind. Mr. Daugherty always favored progress and improvement, and his was an active, useful and honorable career. He married Miss Mary Laird, who was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1794. He died at the age of eighty years, and was laid to rest by the side of his wife in the family burying ground of the Laids at the Derry meetinghouse in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. There were seven children in the family, four sons and three daughters, but all are now deceased, with the exception of Thomas Daugherty. The eldest, James, was killed when with William Walker, the filibuster, in Nicaragua, Central America. Another son, George Hammond, lived to be seventy-five years of age, while Oscar died in young manhood. One of the sisters, Sarah Daugherty, died at the age of twenty-two years. Caroline became Mrs. Faris, and died at the age of sixty-eight years. Ada, who became Mrs. Tenbrook, died at the age of sixty years.

In the maternal line the ancestry of Thomas Daugherty can be traced back to his great-grandfather, William Laird, who was born in Ireland, October 27, 1727, and was brought to America at the age of six years, and died April 11, 1820. In early manhood he had resided near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He served as a member of the committee of correspondence in 1774 as delegate from the Fourth Battalion to the Lancaster County Association of Battalions in 1776, was captain of the Seventh Company of the Sixth Battalion in 1777, captain of the Eighth Company

of the Ninth Battalion in 1780, and thus rendered efficient service to the cause of independence. His death occurred in what is now Madison township, Columbia county, and his remains were interred in the Derry churchyard. He was married to Martha Wilson, and they became the parents of eight children, including James Laird, the grandfather, who was born May 11, 1761.

James Laird was a very prominent man in his community, served in the Revolutionary war, participated in the battle of Brandywine, and by his numerous friends and acquaintances was always accosted as Captain Laird. He was a member of the Pennsylvania state senate from 1806 until 1812, representing the district comprising Northumberland and Luzerne counties. He and his father sold their lands in what was then Lancaster county and removed to Northumberland (now Columbia) county, about 1797 or 1798. James Laird wedded Mary McFarlane, and their children were William, Mary and John. His second wife was a Miss Watson, and their children were Thomas, Samuel and Jane. When James Laird was serving as state senator his daughter Mary, the mother of Thomas Daugherty, would ride on the pillion of his saddle to Harrisburg, where she was left to attend school, while her father attended the sessions of the legislature at the state capital in Lancaster. Her death occurred when she was seventy-nine years of age and she, too, was laid to rest in Derry churchyard in Columbia county.

Thomas Daugherty, after attending the public schools until twelve years of age, entered upon his business career as a clerk in a general store at Summit Hill, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he was engaged in the location and construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad as a member of the engineer corps from 1853 until the completion of the road in 1856. During the three succeeding years he was bookkeeper for Packer Douglas, at Nesquehoning, Pennsylvania. Early in the year 1859 he went to the west, crossing the plains from Leavenworth to Denver, Colorado, with an ox team. In the latter state he was engaged in prospecting and mining until the early part of 1861, and during the win-



ter of 1859-60 he served as assistant clerk of the Colorado legislature under the provisional government, while, following the adjournment of the assembly, he taught the first school in the territory, at Golden City, Colorado. In the spring of 1860 he was with the prospecting party that discovered the California Gulch diggings at the headwaters of the Arkansas river, where twenty years later the Leadville diggings were opened. When he went west in 1859 he traveled for two hundred miles through the Buffalo range. The prairie at intervals was covered for miles with herds of buffalo, so that the district appeared to be one vast buffalo robe, thousands of the animals being on their way to the northern feeding grounds. Large numbers of them were slaughtered by the Pike's Peak emigrants, who generally only made use of the hump and tongue, the balance of the carcasses being devoured by the great packs of wolves that followed in the path of the emigrant trains.

Following the outbreak of the Civil war, Thomas Daugherty was mustered into the United States service on the 18th of April, 1861, and served for three months under the president's first call for seventy-five thousand men, as a member of Company A, First Regiment of Pennsylvania, Volunteers, commanded by Captain James L. Selfridge. He became a member of Captain William J. Palmer's independent company, the Anderson Troop, on the 12th of October, 1861, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The company was raised under an order of the secretary of war, and acted as body-guard for Major General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, then commanding in Kentucky, and Mr. Daugherty became a fourth sergeant of the company. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, Perryville, Murfreesboro, or Stone River, and was at Fort Donelson the day after the surrender, where he saw General Grant for the first time. He was also in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, and in numerous smaller engagements. For a time he was on duty in the Gault House in Louisville, Kentucky, and witnessed the shooting of General Nelson by Jefferson C. Davis. On the 26th of March, 1863,

Mr. Daugherty was mustered out of service with the entire company.

In the following year Mr. Daugherty became bookkeeper at the Yorktown Colliery in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and continued in that position for thirty years, during the last eight years of which time he was also a member of the firm, the business being conducted under the name of George H. Myers & Company. In November, 1894, he removed from Yorktown Colliery to Allentown, and became interested in the independent telephone business. He was one of the organizers and the president of the Lehigh Telephone Company, and remained at its head until the business was merged into that of the Consolidated Companies of Pennsylvania, of which he is now a director. He is also a member of the directorate of the Inter-State Telephone Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Daugherty cast his first presidential vote for Bell in 1860, but since that time has been a stalwart Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Allentown, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Daugherty was married January 15, 1859, to Miss Jane Hewitt. She was a school girl of Brooklyn Center, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, until twelve years of age, at which time the family removed to Nesquehoning, Carbon county, and there she afterward gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Daugherty. She is a descendant of Jedidiah Hewitt, who removed about 1800 from Rhode Island to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and there her father, Abel Hewitt, was born in 1804. He was a man of much ability, was an uncompromising Democrat through his entire life, and for many years served as a justice of the peace in his native county, and also for a term in Carbon county. He was school director for many years, and took an active and helpful interest in all matters pertaining to the public schools and their substantial development. He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, and was buried in Fairview cemetery, Allentown, Pennsylvania. He married Julia Fish, a daugh-



ter of Anthony Fish, who was born at Mystic, Connecticut, whence he emigrated to Brooklyn, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. The Fish family is a large and influential one in this state, and has furnished many soldiers and statesmen to Pennsylvania.

The children of Thomas and Jane (Hewitt) Daugherty are as follows: Oscar Hammond, born in 1860, died at the age of nine years; William Hewitt, born in 1862, died at the age of twenty-two years; Mary Laird, born in 1865, died at the age of twenty years; George Hammond, born in 1868, is living in Allentown; Nellie Andrews, born in 1872, is the wife of Charles F. Huber, superintendent of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Abel Hewitt, born in 1869, is married and lives in Bethlehem; Lillian Jane, born in 1874, is at home; and Julia Estelle, born in 1877, married W. A. Pollock, son of the Rev. Dr. J. F. Pollock, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Allentown.

George Hammond Daugherty, son of Thomas Daugherty, was born in Audenried, Pennsylvania, attended the public schools, and afterward became a student in the Bloomsburg State Normal School, but because of ill health he put aside his text books before graduation. He then went to Colorado, and after his health was improved he returned to Pennsylvania and attended the Shortledge Academy at Media. When his course of study there was completed, he entered Pierce's Business College in Philadelphia, where he pursued a complete commercial course and was graduated with the class of 1887. Thus well equipped for business life he entered the office of George H. Myers & Company, coal operators, his father being interested in the business. Later he went to Birmingham, Alabama, where he established a foundry for the casting of hardware specialties. He conducted that enterprise for eight years, but misfortune overtook him, his entire plant being destroyed by fire. After this disaster he returned to Allentown, where he started the Daugherty Iron Foundry for the manufacture of general castings made to order. He also makes a specialty of grate bars. This busi-

ness was founded in December, 1900, and is now in a profitable condition.

Mr. Daugherty is a staunch Republican in his political views, and in religious belief is a Presbyterian. While in the south he was married to Elouise Brooks, of Tuskegee, Alabama, a daughter of Hon. A. L. Brooks, and a niece of Hon. C. W. Thompson, one of the leading politicians of the south. She has one brother, Lothair Brooks, of Ensley, Alabama, who married Minnie Woods, and they have three children, Edith, Lothair, and George, the younger son being named for George H. Daugherty. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty have one child, a daughter, Jean Brooks Daugherty.

EDWARD RUHE, notary public and real-estate operator of Allentown, belongs to that class of American citizens who, while promoting individual success, also add to the general prosperity of their respective communities through the establishment of enterprises or progressive business measures which promote general growth and business activity. Such has been the character of the life work of Edward Ruhe.

He was born in Allentown, November 11, 1831, a son of John Frederick and Elizabeth (Kramer) Ruhe, and his father was a son of John Frederick and Catherine Maria Harriet Mackenroth. His father was twice married, his first wife having been Catherine Keiper, by whom he had nine children, as follows: John, Frederick, Augustus L., William, Louisa, who became the wife of Obadiah Weaver, who died in Princeton, Illinois; Matilda, who became the wife of Jacob Heckman; and Henrietta, who became the wife of Henry Ritter, and two children of the first wife died in infancy. After the death of his first wife John Frederick Ruhe, Jr., married Elizabeth Kramer, a daughter of Nicholas Kramer, and their children were also nine in number: Eliza, who became the wife of Owen Sarger, and has seven children; Clarissa Louisa, who died at the age of thirty years; Amelia, who died at eighteen years of age; Mary, who is the wife of Samuel Seem, and had one child, deceased; Rebecca S., who became the wife of William H. Ettinger, and after his death became

the wife of Dr. David Engleman, of Easton, Pennsylvania; Henry E., who married Mary Miller, and has six children; George L., who married Mary Stem, and has four children, two sons and two daughters; Edward; and Thomas W., who married a Miss Buck, and has four children.

In his early boyhood days Edward Ruhe was a student in the public schools of Allentown, and afterward attended the Allentown Academy, which was taught by Professor Chandler, assisted by Collis H. Sampson. At the close of his school days he entered the employ of Owen and Joseph Sarger to learn the hardware business, and remained with that firm for eleven years, his efficiency continually increasing and winning him promotion from time to time, so that he became familiar with the trade in both principle and detail. His next business connection was with Thomas B. Wilson, a dry goods merchant located at No. 707 Hamilton street. In April, 1861, Mr. Wilson retired after thirty-five years connection with the business interests of Allentown, and Mr. Ruhe became his successor. He conducted the store until 1865, when he sold out to John S. Dillinger, and for a year thereafter lived a retired life, having no business connection. He was then again engaged in merchandising as dealer in dry goods for a year, when he sold out to E. S. Shimer & Company and associated himself with Colonel Tilghman H. Good in the real estate and insurance business. This partnership was maintained for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Ruhe was appointed internal revenue assessor for the sixth congressional district of Pennsylvania, comprising Lehigh and Montgomery counties. He served in that capacity from May 6, 1869, until May 20, 1873, when the law regarding such offices was changed, but he was retained in the public service as collector of the district until the 1st of January, 1876, when the sixth district was merged into the fifth district of Pennsylvania. During a portion of that time Mr. Ruhe was a director of the Allentown National Bank, and in January, 1876, he was appointed notary public by that bank, and has since acted in that

capacity. In 1892 he was also appointed notary public to the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

Aside from his official service Mr. Ruhe has been an active factor in Allentown, contributing in large degree to the maternal improvement and substantial upbuilding of the city through his real estate operations. In 1880, in connection with Samuel A. Butz, Reuben J. Butz, and Alfred G. Saeger, he purchased considerable property in both the east and western sections of what was then Allentown, and began building houses in order to meet the demand for modern dwellings. They built altogether one hundred and one houses, fully equipped with modern conveniences, and these dwellings were sold at a reasonable figure. As this undertaking proved so successful, Mr. Ruhe continued his operations in real estate. In company with Elmer E. Ritter, Thomas E. Ritter and Andrew Smith he built between sixty and seventy more houses, and during the same period he erected fully twenty as an individual enterprise, all of which have proven desirable property, and the demand is now greater than Mr. Ruhe and his associates in business can meet. They erect comfortable, modern homes which they sell at reasonable figures and on easy terms, and through their extensive building operations they have contributed largely to the improvement and substantial growth of the city. In 1884 Mr. Ruhe was instrumental in forming the Elliger Real Estate Association, the object of which was to purchase the Elliger farm of seventy acres, improve it and place the land in marketable condition. He has certainly made very judicious investments in realty, and while he has never taken advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transactions, but has made his sales at terms fair alike to the owner and the purchaser, he has nevertheless by the extent and scope of his labors realized a handsome income from his real estate operations. Mr. Ruhe is also the vice-president of the Allen Insurance Company.

Mr. Ruhe was united in marriage to Miss Anna Wilson, a daughter of Thomas B. and Eliza Jane (Martin) Wilson, and a granddaugh-

ter of James W. and —— (Fogle) Wilson. Her parents had a family of nine children: Ellen Jane, who became the wife of Adame Eckert, by whom she had a son, John T. Eckert, and who since the death of her first husband has married Edward Deshler; Mrs. Anna Ruhe; Laura, who died in childhood; Emma C., the wife of Dr. Theodore L. Yeager, who was mayor of Allentown and also professor in the college there, and by whom she had four children; Mary L., the wife of Professor Joseph H. Dubbs, of Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by whom she has four children; Clara M., who married Daniel H. Miller; Henry J.; Edward F., who married Emma Nonemacher and has two children; and Thomas Bird, who married Emma Horne and has two children.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ruhe have been born five children. Thomas W. Wilson, the eldest, is connected with the Bay State Cut Sole Company of Boston, Massachusetts; Edward Henry died at the age of five years; Elizabeth Jane is the third of the family; Hattie A., is the wife of Frederick W. Herbst, and they had four children: Edward Frederick, who died at the age of four years; Marguerite H., Alma E. and Frederic W.; and William Franklin, who married Annie J. Crader and is connected with Lewis P. Hecker in the insurance business in Allentown. Mr. Ruhe and his family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a man of strong domestic tastes, his interest centering in his home and family, and because of this he has affiliated with no fraternal or social organizations, being a member of only the Livingston Club. In political views, he is a stanch Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office. Although he has attained the Psalmist's span for three score years and ten, in spirit and interests he seems yet in his prime, being still an active factor in the business life of the city, while its welfare and substantial advancement along material, intellectual and moral lines are causes dear to his heart. Allentown has been his home throughout his entire career, and his honorable record is well known to his fellow citizens, who entertain for him the highest respect and most cordial good will.

ABRAHAM S. GRIM, actively identified with the business interests of the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he ranks among its public-spirited and influential citizens, is a lineal descendant of Gideon Grim, who came to America in 1728, and who was the great-grandfather of Jacob Grim. Jacob Grim had a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. The names of the children were: Jacob, Jesse, Levi, Daniel, Henry and Mrs. John Bailey.

Jacob Grim, Jr., eldest son of Jacob Grim, Sr., married Mary Shimer, and three children were the issue of this union: 1. Nathan, who married Susanna Shimer and their children are: Jacob L., who married Ellen Fogel, and they are the parents of three children—Annie, who became the wife of Alfred Kemmerer, issue one son, Jacob; Mary, who became the wife of Harry J. Smith, and the issue of this union was four children—Merriitt, Stuart, Alice and Robert; and Lillie, unmarried; Catherine, who became the wife of the Rev. R. C. Weever; and Abraham S., mentioned hereinafter. 2. Elizabeth, who was united in marriage to General Robert S. Brown, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and their children are: Dr. Albert, who married Clara Erdman; and Florence, who became the wife of Harry J. Brown. 3. Maria, who became the wife of the Rev. Joshua Yeager, and their family consists of four children—Amanda, wife of J. B. Reeme, and mother of one child, Effie Reeme; Robert, who married Miss Diely, and they are the parents of one child, Andrew Yeager; Dr. Theodore, who married Emma Wilson, and their children are Minnie, and Dr. Norton J. Yeager; and Maria, who became the wife of J. B. Reeme, and one child has been the issue of this union.

Abraham S. Grim was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. In early life he attended the public schools adjacent to his home, and then became a student of the college at Selins grove, Snyder county, after which he pursued a course at a business college in Poughkeepsie, New York. He then returned to the parental homestead and assisted his father in the work of the farm and the mill which he operated at that time. He re-



mained at home for a period of about ten years, and then located in Bethlehem, where he served in the capacity of clerk in a store for some years, and then was appointed assignee of a large estate which required all his attention to bring about an amicable settlement to all concerned. After this was finally accomplished he engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account, which he disposed of in 1897, and from then to the present time (1903) he has successfully conducted a brokerage business. Although Mr. Grim has never held any city or town office, preferring to devote his entire time and energy to the management of his business affairs, yet he is not unmindful of his duties as a citizen, and takes a keen interest in all political questions which affect his city, state and nation. He holds membership in the Livingston Club, the leading social organization in the city. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Mr. Grim married Belle D. Schnurman, the daughter of Henry and Clementine (Fenrose) Schnurman, the latter named having been a daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Hillman) Penrose. Henry and Clementine Schnurman were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Araminta, wife of Joseph Schnurman and their children are: Harry, who married Mary Loudon Slager, and their two children are Harold and Joseph; William, who married and had two children; Clementine, who became the wife of Gerhardt Myer, and they are the parents of one child, Adolph; Edith, unmarried; and Carl, unmarried. 2. Rachel P., who became the wife of Bartholomew Mustange, and their family now consists of two children, Mark and Thomas M. Mustange. 3. Anna Matilda, wife of Simon A. Feldman, and mother of two children; Abraham, unmarried; and Henry, who married Gertrude Hess, and they have one daughter, Anna; 4. Belle D., aforementioned as the wife of Abraham S. Grim. 5. Henry T., who married Tillie Colver and their children are: Henry and Bessie Schnurman. Mr. and Mrs. Grim are the parents of one son, Henry S. Grim. The family are members and regular attendants of the Lutheran church.

CHARLES A. BLAKSLEE, a coal dealer of Mauch Chunk, engaged in business as a member of the firm of W. H. Arndt & Company, was born in Mauch Chunk July 4, 1859.

His paternal grandfather, Zopher Blakslee, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in the eighteenth century, and was provided with excellent educational advantages for that time, attending some of the best schools of the day. He chose agriculture as a means of livelihood, and was identified with farming interests in this state throughout his entire life. He married, and among the children born of that union was James I. Blakslee, the father of Charles A. Blakslee. His birth occurred on the old family homestead in 1805, and he departed this life in 1901. He was educated in the common schools, after which he returned to the home farm and assumed its management, carrying on farming for a number of years. Later he operated a boat on the canal. About 1833 he removed to Mauch Chunk, and became associated with Judge Packer as a contractor and builder. The growth of the town and county are attributable in considerable measure to his efforts, and with the substantial improvement of the community he was actively and prominently identified. He subsequently entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and rose to the office of superintendent of the road. His business judgment was sound, his advice always carefully given, and because of his reliability and his fidelity to every trust reposed in him he won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. His wife, Caroline Ashley, now deceased, was a daughter of Charles Ashley, of New Hampshire, and their children were Eugene H., Alonzo P., Asa P., and Charles A., and one that died in childhood.

Charles A. Blakslee was a public school student in his early boyhood days, and afterward entered a preparatory school in New York. When he had completed his education he obtained employment in the general office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and later became superintendent of the Locust Mountain Wood Company. He next entered the retail coal business, with



which he is now identified in Mauch Chunk as a member of the firm of W. H. Arndt & Company. In politics, he is independent, and in Masonry, he is quite prominent, his membership being with Carbon Lodge, No. 242, F. & A. M.; Lilly Chapter, No. 181, R. A. M.; Packer Commandery, No. 33, K. T.; and with the Mystic Shrine, belonging to Irene Temple. He is also connected with the Mohegan Club, and he attends the Episcopal church. He is likewise a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and he was one of the organizers of the Fire Company, with which he is still connected.

Mr. Blakslee was married, in 1885, to Jean S. Broadhead, a daughter of Andrew J. and Ophelia (Easton) Broadhead. Her father is now living retired in Flemington, New Jersey. The children of this marriage are Gertrude Easton, and Ophelia Easton, at home.

JACOB MILLER, whose wide acquaintance and honorable life has made him one of the leading and respected citizens of Weatherly, was born in Nescopeec township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of October, 1843. He is a son of George and Catherine (Nuss) Miller, the former a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Columbia county, this state. The father followed agricultural pursuits throughout his business career and made his home in Luzerne county, where he reared his family, numbering ten children, six of whom are yet living, namely: Sallie A., Adam, William, John, Jacob and Maria.

Jacob Miller spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native township, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When not engaged in the work of the fields he attended the public schools of the neighborhood, and in 1860, when a youth of seventeen years, removed to Weatherly, where he entered the employ of the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company, and continued with its successor after the business was merged into that of the Lehigh Valley Company. His connection with the two companies covers forty-two years. His first work was with

the repair crew, and he continued in the active service of the road until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, feeling that his first duty was to his country, he enlisted among the boys in blue as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. He joined the command October 18, 1862, and was in active service for nine months, being honorably discharged in August, 1863. After his return from the war Mr. Miller resumed his position in connection with the railroad company, and was acting as brakeman when, on the 16th of February, 1865, he again responded to his country's call for aid, being enrolled at that time as a member of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. With his command he was engaged in a number of the leading battles up to the close of the war, his heaviest fighting being around Petersburg, Virginia. After the cessation of hostilities he was honorably discharged, and once more resumed active connection with the railroad company in the capacity of a brakeman. In 1866 he was made fireman, and served in that way until October, 1870, when he was promoted to the position of engineer, thus running upon the road until 1893. Throughout that entire period he never met with an accident attributable to negligence on his part. In the year mentioned he withdrew from the company's service and spent several years in merchandising, but in 1899 again entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and is acting as watchman at the present time. Forty-two years connection with the same railroad line is proof indisputable of his fidelity to the interests of the company, and his capability in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Miller has long been numbered among the progressive and public spirited citizens of the borough of Weatherly, and has held the offices there of school director and judge of elections, but has never been active in seeking political preferment, desiring rather to give his attention to his business duties. Socially, he is a member of Lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F., in which he has twice served as noble grand. He is also connected with James Miller Post, No. 273, G. A. R.,

and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church, in which body he has served as elder for a number of years, that being his present official connection with the denomination.

In 1868 Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Annie Cooper, daughter of James and Martha Cooper, of Weatherly, Pennsylvania. For his second wife he wedded Miss Mary Gehring, who was born at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, in 1855, and gave him her hand in marriage July 4, 1874. She is a daughter of William and Sophia Gehring, who emigrated from Germany in 1850 and were married in this country. They became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are yet living, namely: Mary, Caroline, Emma, Catherine, Matilda, Elizabeth and Sarah. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born two children: Iola May, born May 7, 1877; and William O., on the 11th of June, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Miller occupy a very pleasant home which he erected in 1876.

ROBERT STECKEL, now deceased, but for many years well known as a representative of mercantile and agricultural interests in Lehigh county, ranks among those citizens who uphold the public stability and moral, material and intellectual progress of their respective communities.

He was born in Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1823. His father, Peter Steckel, was a son of John Steckel, who married a Miss Newhardt. Peter Steckel was married twice; his first wife being a Miss Hartman, by whom he had a daughter Sally, who became the wife of Sanford Stevens, and had six children: John, who married a Miss Walter, and had one daughter, Salley, who married Mr. Jordan, and had one child, Charles, who married Annie Haas, and has one child; Winfield, who married Sallie Snyder, and had one daughter, Sallie, who became the wife of Mr. Dubbs, and has two children; Sanford, who married and removed to Philadelphia, had no children; Solomon, who married Alice Appel, and had one son, John, who married Miss Snyder and had one child,

who died; and Sarah who married James Geisinger and has one son. After the death of his first wife, Peter Steckel married Esther Burkhalter, a daughter of Henry and Barbara (Biery) Burkhalter. By the second marriage there were four children, of whom Robert is the eldest. The others are Amanda, Annie, and Reuben. The first named is the wife of Peter Mohr, and has two children: Sarah, who married Allan Bankard, and has four children, namely: Robert, Cora, Katie, and one dead; and Annie, wife of Lewis Deifenderfer, and has four children, Hattie, Jennie, Harvey, and Esther. Reuben Steckel married Maria Deifenderfer, and they have one child, Annie.

Robert Steckel, having attended the public schools in his youth, concluded his education in the Allentown Academy, and subsequently went to New York city, where he entered a wholesale grocery house of which his uncle was the owner. He continued there for some years and then returned home, assisting his father in the operation of his farms for a time, and then taking entire charge. On the death of his father he became the owner of two of the finest farms in the Lehigh Valley, and continued to engage in their operation for twenty-five years, his efforts attended with signal success. He then removed with his family to Allentown, where he had built a beautiful home on North Sixth street. At that time he gave up active farm work, and resumed merchandising as a member of the hardware firm of M. S. Young & Co., remaining in active connection with the trade interests of the borough until his death, August 30, 1886.

Robert Steckel was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Frederick. Her paternal grandparents were Charles and Magdeline (Ebert) Frederick, and her maternal grandparents were Conrad and Hannah (Kratzer) Haas. Her parents, George and Hannah (Haas) Frederick, had seven children: Mary Magdalene, who married Solomon Biery and had one child; George, who married Elizabeth Richard and has six children; Nathan, who married Lavina Keichel and has four children; Thomas, who married Catherine Biery and had three children; Owen, who married



*Wm. A. Stead*





Ann Jeanette Bogardus and has four children; Mrs. Steckel; and Pauline. The last named became the wife of Owen Diefenderfer, and they had five children: John married Eliza Luchenbach and has two children, Pauline and Edna; James wedded Mary Bough and has two children, Edwin and Minnie; Thomas married Alice Cole and has a daughter, Miriam C.; Maria married Reuben P. Steckel, and has one child, Annie; and Hannah married Walter Schaadt, and has nine children—Helen, Marguerite, Robert, James, Carrie, Samuel, Frederick, Thomas and Lillian.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Steckel had but one child, Robert Peter, who married Rebecca Henninger and has one daughter, Esther A. Steckel. Since her husband's death Mrs. Steckel has continued to occupy the beautiful home which he provided for her in Allentown, and she and her son belong to the Reformed church, of which Mr. Steckel was also a loyal member for many years. His interest in political affairs was that of a public spirited citizen who recognizes that it is a duty as well as a privilege to exercise his right of franchise and support those measures which he deems will promote the greatest good for the greatest number. He voted with the Democracy, and was called to local office, serving as a member of the board of school directors for a number of years. Still greater distinction, however, was conferred upon him, for he was twice chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, where his course reflected honor upon the community that had honored him. While Mr. Steckel was recognized as a most capable business man and a most trustworthy official, it was not alone his success in agricultural and mercantile pursuits nor his prominence in political circles that won him the respect and love of his fellow men, but his kindly, benevolent spirit, which prompted his generous assistance to the poor and needy, and his fidelity to his friends.

REV. J. WILLIAM KNAPPENBERGER, who for more than a quarter of a century has been identified with the educational and moral progress of Pennsylvania, and who since 1892 has been president of the Allentown College for

Women, was born in Delmont, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1848.

His primary education was acquired in the public schools and was supplemented by preparatory training in Delmont Academy and in the academy in Harrison City, Pennsylvania. His collegiate course was pursued in Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the second honors of his class. He determined then to devote his life to the ministry, and to this end matriculated in the theological seminary at Lancaster, completing his course with the class of 1876. His first pastorate was in the Reformed church at Delmont, and he later labored with churches of that denomination at Pittsburg and Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, his service in this direction covering a period of thirteen consecutive years. It was during that time that Rev. Mr. Knappenberger was married, Miss Ellen L. Smith, of Meriden, Connecticut, becoming his wife on the 11th of June, 1879. She has since been an able assistant to him in all of his work, and is closely associated with him in his educational labors in connection with Allentown College for Women. In the year 1888 Rev. Knappenberger met with an accident in Mercersburg, which resulted in the loss of his left limb.

It is a widely acknowledged fact that the most important work to which a man can direct his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the pulpit, from the lecture platform, or from the schoolroom. Its primary object is ever the same, the development of ones latent powers that the duties of life might be bravely met and well performed. The intellectual and moral nature are so closely allied that it is difficult to instruct one without in a measure influencing the other, and certainly the best results are accomplished when the work goes hand in hand. Christian instruction is having an influence for the world that few can estimate, for it is in youth that the life of the individual is marked out, his future career decided, and his choice as to the good or evil made. It is to this work of instructing the young that Rev. Knappenberger has devoted his

time, energies and thought since 1890. He taught for one year in Greensburg Seminary, where he was also vice principal of the institution during the year. In the succeeding summer he made a trip to Europe, visiting England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and France. After his return to his native land he entered the ministry and continued to preach till he met with his accident in 1888 at Mercersburg. He became well known as a pulpit orator, clear and logical in his reasoning, and presenting his cause with the earnestness that arises from a deep conviction. Into the field of literature he also extended his efforts as a writer for church periodicals, and his labors have been continued along the various lines of authorship, pastoral ministrations and educational work. He taught in Mercersburg College from 1890 to 1892. In 1892 he was chosen president of Allentown College, and has put forth strong and effective effort toward the upbuilding of this institution, which under his guidance has made continued and satisfactory progress, becoming a potent element in the intellectual and moral development of the Lehigh Valley.

Allentown College for Women was established in 1867. The founding of the institution grew out of a desire on the part of certain broad-minded and prominent citizens, including Judge Laubach, Aaron Reninger, Hon. Robert E. Wright, Sr., and others, to provide better facilities for the education of young women of Pennsylvania and adjacent states. The college is situated on one of the most attractive streets in Allentown, and surrounded by an ample campus affording abundant room for exercise and outdoor games. The building is a structure of brick, four stories in height, is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and provided with both hot and cold water. Due attention is paid to the lighting and sanitary conditions, and in all such particulars the school is a model one. In connection with the institution is a library for reference and general reading purposes, while the studio is one of the attractive rooms of the building. A commodious chapel not only furnishes a

place for public devotions, but is also well adapted and equipped for lectures and entertainments. The college gymnasium is one of the best in the state, and an excellent museum has also been inaugurated. All of these departments are in addition to the excellent courses of study which throughout the existence of the college have been maintained. In the course of its scholastic years Allentown College for Women has had five presidents, the first being Rev. Lucian Court, A. M., who continued in office for less than a year, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. R. Hofford, D. D., who remained with the institution until 1883. His successor was Rev. Walter E. Krebs, D. D., who ere a year had passed was succeeded by Rev. W. M. Rily, Ph. D., who remained in charge until 1892, when Rev. J. W. Knappenberger, A. M., was elected to the presidency. The history of the school as viewed from a financial standpoint has been like that of most institutions. There have been years of prosperity and adversity, but throughout the entire time the school has made steady progress in its methods of teaching and has maintained a continuous growth in its influence and effectual work. In recent years it has received assistance through prospective endowments. It has been the distinctive aim of the college to develop character as well as intellect, to cultivate the Christian graces, to prepare young women for usefulness and efficiency in whatever sphere of life they may be placed. The college now has an able and efficient faculty, each teacher being selected on account of exceptional qualifications and because of a special fitness for giving instruction in the branches assigned. Literary, classical and scientific courses may be pursued, and instruction in all of the arts may be received in this institution. The board of trustees constitutes eighteen members, including some of the most prominent, successful, professional and business men of Allentown. When Rev. Knappenberger was called to take charge he made a thorough study of the conditions of the school, its advantages and its possibilities, and throughout his administration has maintained a high standard for intellectual

and moral culture. He has promoted progress along practical lines, has extended the curriculum of the school, and has increased its efficiency until it is a strongly recognized power for good in the Lehigh Valley and in the various communities to which its alumni have gone, carrying with them the influences of its educational and religious training.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS RAUCH BALDWIN, for more than forty years an active and prominent member of the Lehigh county bar, practicing his profession in the city of Allentown, was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey, February 7, 1842. He traces his ancestry to Richard Baldwin, who was the father of a son, Richard Baldwin, who in turn was the father of a son, Richard Baldwin, whose will, dated December 23, 1630, and proven in the Ecclesiastical Court of Bucks County, England, May 16, 1633, names three sons—Timothy, Nathaniel, and Joseph—the last named being under age when the will was executed.

Joseph Baldwin, youngest son of Richard Baldwin (3), and founder of the Baldwin family in America, was born in Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, England. His name appears as a free planter in Milford, Connecticut, November 20, 1639, and later he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a weaver by occupation, and was among the pioneer settlers of the two towns in which he resided. He was married three times, and was the father of four sons and five daughters. His first wife was Hannah ———, who joined the church at Milford in June, 1644, and at the same time her four children were baptized; his second wife was Isabel, widow of James Northam, and her death occurred December 8, 1676; his third wife was Elizabeth Hitchcock, widow of William Warriner, of Springfield. Joseph Baldwin died November 2, 1684, survived by his third wife, who passed away April 25, 1696. He left his property in Milford, Connecticut, to his three eldest sons, to whom he had formerly given it.

Benjamin Baldwin (1), second son of Joseph Baldwin, was born in Milford, Connecticut, about 1642. He married Hannah Sargeant, daughter of John Sargeant, of Branford, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin went with a large colony from Branford and Guilford to found the city of Newark, New Jersey, and their names appear on the records there in 1668. His homestead contained six acres in the heart of the city, and in addition to his occupation as farmer he followed that of weaver. He was a just and upright man, and his half-bushel measure, it is said, was made the standard in Newark. His will was dated 1726, and he was survived by three sons and one daughter.

Benjamin Baldwin (2), youngest son of Benjamin Baldwin (1), was born in Newark, New Jersey. There is very little authentic information about him, but by a partition deed it appears that with his brother Joseph he owned in common a large tract of land on Third river, in what is now the town of Bloomfield, five miles north of Newark, and covering the mill sites, which were in the possession of the family for several generations. At his death he was survived by three sons and one daughter.

David Baldwin (3), son of Benjamin Baldwin (2), was born in 1715. He was united in marriage to his cousin, Eunice Dodd, who bore him eight sons and two daughters. With several of his sons and one of his daughters he united with the First Presbyterian church of Bloomfield, New Jersey, having been one of the original members. He died July 3, 1803, survived by his widow.

Ichabod Baldwin (4), youngest son of David Baldwin (3), was born January 25, 1757. He was a tanner and currier by trade, which occupations he followed in the town of Bloomfield, and he also conducted a paper mill there in partnership with his brother, Jesse Baldwin. He participated as a private in the Revolutionary war, aiding to the best of his ability in the struggle for independence. He was particularly fond of theological study, and he was the owner of quite an extensive library, for that early period,



on such subjects. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and served as elder for thirty-five years. His wife, Hannah (Dodd) Baldwin, born March 19, 1762, bore him four sons and four daughters. Mr. Baldwin died August 30, 1839, survived by his wife, who passed away January 9, 1848.

Caleb Dodd Baldwin, third son of Ichabod Baldwin, was born June 15, 1795. He was prepared for college in the village academy, and intended entering an advanced class at Princeton, but delicate health caused him to abandon the purpose. Subsequently, in association with his cousin, Ira Dodd, he began engineering and public contract work, which they conducted for several years, during which time they built locks, viaducts and bridges on the Schuylkill and Morris canals, and portions of the Morris & Essex and Boston & Providence railroads. After the financial panic of 1837 he became conservative, settled down in his native village, where he followed agricultural pursuits, and for more than thirty years, in association with his brother, conducted a paper mill. He took a prominent part in the establishment of private schools for both sexes, for which Bloomfield was noted previous to the organization of the common school system. On May 4, 1831, at Morristown, New Jersey, Mr. Baldwin was married to Susan M. Moore, daughter of Loammi and Huldah (Byram) Moore. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom now survive. Mr. Baldwin died February 4, 1868, and his wife, who through her mother was a lineal descendant of John Alden, of the "Mayflower," died August 31, 1892. Both were members of the First Presbyterian church at Bloomfield.

Frederic A. R. Baldwin, son of Caleb Dodd Baldwin, received his early education in the excellent private academies of Bloomfield, New Jersey. In September, 1858, he entered the sophomore class of Lafayette College, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1861. He began the study of law with William S. Marx, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, in September, 1861, but his studies were inter-

rupted the following September, when he went out with the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment of Militia to repel the rebel invasion of the state, serving until his discharge. He was admitted to the Lehigh county bar on August 8, 1863, and the following year he attended a course of law lectures at Harvard, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1864, and that of Master of Arts from Lafayette College the same year. He was the first city solicitor when Allentown became a city, serving from 1867 to 1869, and from that date to the present time (1904) his attention has been given exclusively to the profession of law—mostly office practice, with handling of real estate. Mr. Baldwin has been earnest in his endeavor to cultivate public spirit in all directions, and he has contributed materially to the building up and improvement of the city of Allentown. He adheres to the principles of Republicanism, but has never sought or held public office. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and for several years has served on the board of trustees. In 1892 he became a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of Revolution; in 1896 became a charter member of the New York Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; in 1897 became a charter member of the Pennsylvania Society of the same order, and served as states' attorney of the latter during the years 1897-98.

On October 16, 1873, at Orange, New Jersey, Mr. Baldwin was married to Frances Hallock Hutchings, daughter of the Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth C. (Lathrop) Hutchings, who were missionaries of the American Board of Congregational Foreign Missions in India for ten years, 1833-43. The latter named was a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster, of the "Mayflower." Five children were born of this union, namely: 1. Henry Moore, born August 12, 1874, at Allentown, Pennsylvania, was a student at the public and private schools of his native city, and from 1890 to 1894 pursued his studies at Lafayette College; he is now in the employ of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of New York. 2. Lathrop Hutchings, born June 21, 1877, at



Allentown, Pennsylvania, was educated in public schools and Lehigh University, attending the latter institution from 1893 to 1897, and receiving the degree of Mechanical Engineer; he is now employed by the Vermont Marble Company, Proctor, Vermont. 3. Traill Green, born June 26, 1879, at Allentown, died March 8, 1880. 4. Howard Leffingwell, born January 17, 1883, at Allentown, Pennsylvania, attended the public schools and Lehigh University, in the latter institution pursuing a civil engineering course from 1899 to 1903. 5. Alden Welling, born July 2, 1887, at Allentown, Pennsylvania, attended the public schools and the Bordentown Military Institute, where he graduated in June, 1904.

HARRISON BORTZ, superintendent of the Lehigh Iron Company, with which organization he has been actively identified for the long period of thirty-one years, is one of the influential and public-spirited citizens of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and a representative of a family of German origin who were among the pioneer settlers of Berks county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Owen and Hannah (Wenner) Bortz, and grandson of Solomon and Mary (Hoffman) Bortz, who were the parents of nine children: Gideon, Owen, Jonas, William, Nathan, Benneville, Edwin, Fianna, and Caroline. Solomon Bortz (grandfather) was a native of Rockland township, and later a resident of Long Swamp township, where he engaged in the occupation of farmer and miller.

Owen Bortz (father) was also a native of Rockland township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and in this vicinity he was reared to manhood and obtained a practical education in its common schools. He learned the trade of miller, and subsequently removed to Lehigh county, where for seven years he was successful in the operation of a mill. He then turned his attention to farming, which line of work he conducted for many years, achieving a fair degree of success through perseverance and industry, and during the latter years of his life he gained a lucrative livelihood by engaging in the coal business at

Allentown. He was a straightforward, honorable man, and numbered among the valued and substantial citizens of the community in which he made his home. By his marriage to Hannah Wenner, a native of South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, the following named children were born: Harrison, mentioned hereinafter; Lewis F., William, deceased; and Mary, who became the wife of Emerson Shock.

Harrison Bortz was born November 15, 1844, in South Whitehall, now Whitehall township. In early life he removed to Macungie, and, as was the custom with boys brought up on a farm, he spent the summer months in assisting with the labor thereon, and during the winter months attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his home. At the age of fifteen he entered the classical school at Quakertown, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by a course at the Excelsior Normal School at Carversville, Pennsylvania. For a period of time subsequent to his graduation from the latter named institution he was engaged in teaching school, and with the money thus obtained he entered Muhlenberg College. In the meantime he joined a corps of engineers and for a year practiced surveying, after which, in 1869, he entered the employ of the Lehigh Iron Company as outside superintendent. By his thorough knowledge of the craft of an ironmaster, and the efficiency and faithfulness he displayed in the performance of his duties, he was successively promoted until he became manager and secretary of the works, and after serving in that capacity for a number of years he was appointed to the honorable position he now holds, that of superintendent. He has been in close connection with the company from 1869 to the present time (1904) with the exception of ten years from 1892 to 1902. He was at one time a director of the Coopersburg Turnpike Company and the Emaus Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county commissioner of Lehigh county, and was the incumbent for three years. He was a member of the school board for twenty-one

years, serving in a district which was largely Democratic. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1880, and was active in the nomination of James A. Garfield. In 1872 he was a delegate to the state convention, and in 1878 he again filled the same office, and for four years he was chairman of the county executive committee. He is a member of the Lutheran church at Salisbury, in which he has been an officer. He is actively identified with Greenleaf Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Allen Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Greenleaf Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Bortz was married August 24, 1867, to Emma H. Sanders, daughter of George H. and Rebecca Sanders, of South Whitehall township. Their children are: Cassius U., Ida L., Oliver F., and Harrison O. G. Bortz.

JAMES M. SEAGREAVES, one of Allentown's promoters actively identified with its development through the improvement of property and the building of houses in the borough, was here born in 1857.

The ancestry of the family can be traced back to George Seagreaves, who came from England to America, establishing his home in Harlem. He took an active part in the Revolutionary war as a defender of the interests of the colonies. The paternal grandparents of James M. Seagreaves were James and Elizabeth (Schade) Seagreaves, the latter a daughter of Captain Henry and Marguerite (Fogle) Schade. Captain Schade won his title as a commander of a company of continental troops in the war for independence.

Charles Seagreaves, father of James M. Seagreaves, was the eldest of a family of ten children. His father accumulated considerable property, but Charles always told him that when he was ready to dispose of it to give it to the other members of the family, as he was able to care for himself. In his early days he attended the public schools and afterward learned the saddler's trade, which he followed for some years. Subsequently he purchased a farm, and continued

its cultivation in addition to conducting his saddlery business. Through his industry and careful management he accumulated some money, and purchased the house that was built by Judge Allen and Judge Henry Livingston, now standing on the southeast corner of Fifth and Hamilton streets, and made this the Seagreaves home. Later he purchased the American Hotel, which he conducted for a number of years, the enterprise proving quite profitable. He also owned and conducted the stage line from Philadelphia to Allentown and Pottsville, Pennsylvania, continuing in that business until the building of the railroads in 1856-57. He afterward devoted his attention exclusively to the hotel business, in which he continued up to the time of his death. He also owned two farms, which he leased on shares, and from his agricultural and hotel interests he annually derived a handsome income. He was a man of great liberality and generosity, and many unfortunate people were the recipients of his bounty. He took an active interest in politics, and gave his ballot in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. Socially he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was also a Mason, having been made a member in 1825 at Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

Charles Seagreaves was married twice, his first wife being Martha Engle and his second wife was Lydia Louise Weaver. His family numbered five children: James M.; Elizabeth, deceased; George W. (see sketch in this work), who married Mamie L. Cooper and has one child, Kathryn; and Katie and Charles, both deceased.

James M. Seagreaves, the eldest, began his education in the public schools of Allentown, and later attended a private school and business college, subsequent to which time he became a student in Muhlenberg College, but was not graduated in that institution. He entered upon his business career in the office of L. S. Jacoby, with whom he studied civil engineering, remaining with him for about four years, at the end of which time he abandoned the profession. He has since devoted his energies to the improvement of property and the building of houses in Allentown.



James M. Seagraves





and has thus contributed in large and substantial measure to the growth of his borough. He occupies the old Seagreaves homestead, which was built in 1826, and which was his birthplace. In his political views Mr. Seagreaves is a staunch Republican, and he and his family are connected with the Episcopal church. He married Miss Ida C. Wolf, the only child of Charles H. and Emma (Knauss) Wolf. Her paternal grandparents were William Henry and Louise Eleanora (Most) Wolf. In the maternal line her ancestry can be traced back to Sebastian Knauss. His son, Jacob Knauss, married Nancy Eleanora Earnhard, a daughter of Jacob Earnhard. Henry Jacob Knauss, son of Jacob and Nancy Eleanora Knauss, married Caroline Acker, a daughter of Benjamin and Christiana (Derr) Knauss, and Henry Jacob and Caroline (Acker) Knauss were the parents of Emma Knauss, who became the wife of Charles H. Wolf, and the mother of Mrs. Seagreaves. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Seagreaves were born two children, Evelyn and Pearl, both of whom died in childhood.

GEORGE O. ALBRIGHT, whose name figures prominently in connection with industrial interests in Allentown, was the seventh child of Phaon Albright, and a great-great-grandson of John Albright, the founder of the family in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. In the family of John Albright were three children, John, Susan and Mary. Of these John Albright, the grandfather, married Susanna Eisenhard, and they had eight children, the eldest of whom was Phaon Albright. Samuel, the second, married Kate Mosser and had six children. Moses married Eliza Schall. John married Ellen Dotterer, and had six children. Stephen married Maria Steckle, and had two children, Amanda and Elizabeth. The former married Alfred Snyder, and had six children: Edwin, who married Greta Reinsmith, and has one child; Carrie, the wife of Mr. Horne; Cora, deceased; Mabel; Robert; and Mildred. Elizabeth Steckle became the wife of Lewis Pebble, and her children are Raymond Pebble, who married (first) Flossie Trexler, and

(second) Stelle Ginkinger; Minnie; and Warren. Mary was the next member of the family of John Albright. Julia Anne is the wife of George Boyer, and has one child. Theresa is the wife of Daniel Schmoyer, and has six children.

Phaon Albright, the eldest son of John Albright, married Lucinda Guth, and had eight children: Joseph married Miss Everhard, and had one child; Ellen is the wife of John P. Dillinger, and has four children; Griffith married Hannah Cleaver, and has five children; Myra married Samuel A. Butz, and has two children; Jennie married Winslow Wood, and has two children; George Oscar married Sallie I. Brobst; and Lewis is deceased.

George Oscar Albright pursued his early education in the public schools of Allentown, and afterward attended Muhlenberg College. On putting aside his text books he joined his father, who was one of the leading manufacturers of Allentown. George O. Albright entered his service in 1874 to learn the trade of pipe making, which he has followed to the present time. Thoroughly mastering the business in every department he has gradually assumed greater and greater responsibility in connection with the management of the business, until he is now at the head of the firm of Albright Sons & Company. He is also the president of the Allentown Foundry and Machine Company, and is a director in the Allentown National Bank. His business connections are thus important and varied in character, and the extent of his investments insures to him a very desirable annual income.

Mr. Albright has been the promoter of movements for the general welfare, and a cooperant factor in many enterprises of material value to the community. He is now serving on the board of trustees of the Allentown College for Women, belongs to the Livingston Club, and is a member of the Reformed church. He is a Democrat in his political affiliation.

Mr. Albright married Miss Sallie I. Brobst, and they have five children: Louis R., who married M. Cena Bittner; Arthur, who married Katie

Ehlich; George O., Marguerite, and Miriam.

Louis Robert Albright, eldest son of George O. and Sallie (Brobst) Albright, and the junior partner of the firm of Albright, Sons & Company, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, was born in that city. He attended the public schools there, and then entered Muhlenberg College. He also pursued a preparatory course in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently matriculated in Princeton College of New Jersey in 1896. There he devoted his time to the mastery of a course in civil engineering, spending two years in that institution. In 1898 he accepted a position with the Allentown Foundry and Machine Company as assistant superintendent, and was actively connected with that enterprise until 1899, when he joined his father as junior partner in the firm of Albright, Sons & Company. Mr. Albright belongs to the Livingston Club and to the Elks Lodge, No. 130. His political support is given to the Democratic party, and he has membership relations with the Reformed church.

Mr. Albright married Miss M. Cena Bittner, a daughter of Frank Bittner. Of this marriage was born a daughter, Dorothy.

WILSON F. KISTLER, M. D., AND EUGENE M. KISTLER, M. D. The early ancestors of the Kistler family emigrated to this country from Germany many years ago, and shortly after their arrival several members located in Berks county, Pennsylvania, while others took up their abode in Lehigh county, same state. They were active, intelligent and enterprising people, and soon became prominently identified with the religious and educational interests of the community. John Kistler (grandfather) was a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared, and during his business career he amassed a considerable fortune, being the owner of a large establishment for the manufacture of hats in Kistler's Valley. Benjamin Kistler (father) was also a native of Lehigh county, and in that section of the state he spent his entire lifetime, passing away in the year 1892 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a sad-

dlar by occupation, was prosperous in all his undertakings, and at the time of his decease was the owner of a number of farms and other real estate. He was likewise in the hotel business from 1855 to 1860, at West Penn, eight miles from Tamaqua in Schuylkill county, where he prospered greatly. His wife, Rebecca (Peters) Kistler, was a daughter of John Peters, who died in 1827 and whose paternal ancestors were among the early settlers in that section, coming from Switzerland.

Wilson P. Kistler was born in Kistler's Valley, Lynn township, Lehigh county, two miles from Lynnville, October 12, 1843. His early boyhood days were spent in assisting with the work on the home farm and obtaining an education in the common schools. At the age of thirteen years he began learning the trade of harness-maker and saddler, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of this branch of business, he accepted a position as teacher in a select school in Kepnersville, Schuylkill county, remaining one term. He then became a student at Schnecks-ville Academy (under Prof. A. A. Campbell, deceased), in Lehigh county, where he continued his studies for eleven weeks and then left to go to Quakerstown, where he became a student in the Bucks County Normal and Classical School, where he spent several years, and at the expiration of the first year was appointed an assistant instructor in the institution. He also attended for a session each the Allentown Seminary and the Allentown Academy. Prior to his matriculation at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city, in the fall of 1864, he taught school in Schuylkill county, also in Lynnville, Mechanicsville, Weaver's school near New Tripoli, in numerous places in Lehigh county, and for a time in the Steinsville Odd Fellow's Hall, where he taught a select school during an entire winter, composed mostly of grown young men and women in that section of Lehigh and Berks counties.

After receiving his medical diploma in the spring of 1867, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, Dr. Kistler at once located

at Germansville, Lehigh county, assuming the practice of Dr. G. H. Scholl, who retired at the time. On account of failing eyesight from disease of the eyes, from a traumatic source contracted in the United States army, he was forced for a brief time to abandon his profession after practicing three years, and he entered as a patient the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, receiving treatment under the care of the famous Professor H. D. Noyes. After his complete recovery he located at Schnecksville, Lehigh county, and for a period of twelve years successfully conducted a general practice there. In 1882 he located in Allentown, and from that year to the present time (1904) has attended to the wants of an extensive and constantly increasing patronage. The practice of father and son extends over a large area, and in order to attend to their numerous patients they require the services of nine horses. Dr. Kistler has contributed a number of valuable articles to medical journals and periodicals, and is also the author of a book, entitled: "Medical and Surgical Family Guide in Emergencies," which is intended for use in the home, and for the teacher in instructing pupils. This work had a very large sale. In addition to his professional labors, Dr. Kistler is extensively interested in real estate in the city, owning more than one hundred dwellings in his own and adjoining counties. He also has an interest in a large general merchandise establishment, and in May, 1891, he purchased the Laurel Hill Slate Company's property, consisting of a farm of about sixty acres, on which is located a large slate quarry, well developed and improved, with a mantel factory. He at once began working the quarry, to which he has since added many improvements, and it is now one of the most valuable pieces of property in the Lehigh Valley.

Politically, Dr. Kistler is a Republican, and he has always taken an active part in local and national affairs. He served in the capacity of councilman of the Fifth Ward of Allentown for two years, having been elected to that office in 1888, as a Republican by a very large majority, when

his ward usually gave from three hundred to four hundred Democratic majority. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, commanded by Colonel Nagle, in 1863. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and Dr. Kistler was placed as clerk in the office of Brigadier-General H. H. Lockwood, at Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Kistler is an active member of E. B. Young Post, No. 87, Grand Army of the Republic; the Knights of the Golden Eagle; the Order of Red Men; the United Order American Mechanics; the Knights of the Mystic Chain; and the Daughters of Liberty.

On March 8, 1868, Dr. Kistler married Jane A. Clauss, daughter of Nathan Clauss, a wealthy retired farmer, and three children were born to them: Eugene M., mentioned in the following paragraph; Emma E., who died in the seventeenth year of her age; and Clara Elmyra, who died in infancy. Dr. Kistler and his wife are communicant members of St. Michael's Lutheran church.

Eugene M. Kistler was born at Schnecksville, Lehigh county, April 12, 1873. He graduated from the Allentown high school in the year 1890, then took the short summer course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in the fall of the same year entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated after attending three courses of lectures in the spring of 1893, being awarded the highest honors in a class of one hundred and fifty-seven students. He then entered a competitive examination with twenty-four others for appointment to a position in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York city, and was equally successful in this instance. He spent eighteen months in that institution, serving in the capacity of house surgeon during the last six months, and he was then graduated as a practical surgeon. He was offered an appointment at the New York Lying-in Hospital, but refused this in order to accept the position of resident physician at Hackensack General Hospital, Hackensack, New Jersey, in which capacity he served six months. He devoted his afternoons to attendance at clinics held in the Manhattan Eye



and Ear Infirmery, New York city, and later served as assistant to Professor Payne, an eminent oculist of that institution. He is now engaged in practice with his father at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and it is a well known fact that their practice is one of the largest and most lucrative in Eastern Pennsylvania. They devote most of their time to surgical work, and the junior member of the firm makes the diseases of the eye, nose and throat a specialty.

Eugene M. Kistler was united in marriage to Lina S. Neuweiler, a daughter of Lewis Neuweiler, the well known brewer.

**LOTTE BROTHERS.** Edward F. L. Lotte, Charles E. Lotte and Walter C. Lotte, constituting the firm of Lotte Bros. Co., are conducting a profitable business as skein silk dyers in Allentown.

Their father, Edward A. Lotte, came to America from Paris, France, at the age of fourteen years, in company with his father, who was also named Edward Lotte, and he settled in Reading Pennsylvania. Edward Lotte, the grandfather, had been in his native country in the leather business, but not finding suitable employment in that line in Reading he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he entered the stamping and embroidery business. His son, Edward A. Lotte, was subsequently apprenticed to learn the trade of skein silk dyeing. The latter followed this pursuit for a number of years, being in the employ of others until 1879, when he began business on his own accord, entering into partnership with Mr. Philip Mazeres under the firm name of Lotte & Mazeres Co. This relation was maintained until Mr. Edward A. Lotte's death in 1885, when he was succeeding in business by his sons. In 1866 Edward A. Lotte was married to Miss Pauline Gerbron, an English lady who was brought to the United States in her early childhood days. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five are now living: Edward F. L. Lotte, Charles E. Lotte, Lucie C. Lotte, Walter C. Lotte and Blanche M. Lotte. The eldest son, Edward F. L. Lotte, was married to Mary Viola Collom, of Philadelphia, and

has two children, Charles Walter and Marguerite. The youngest son, Walter C. Lotte, was married to Mary Catherine Hertz, of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

As the sons completed their education and attained a suitable age, Edward A. Lotte, the father, associated them with him in business and instructed them in the arts and secrets of skein silk dyeing, so that upon his death they were able to take up the business where he dropped it and continue it along modern and progressive lines. The business was conducted under the old name until 1899, when the present company was organized and the firm name became Lotte Bros. Co., skein silk dyers, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Edward F. L. Lotte is the president; Walter C. Lotte, vice-president; and Charles E. Lotte, secretary and treasurer. In 1899, wishing to be nearer the center of their trade, the brothers sold their Philadelphia plant and removed to Allentown and established the present plant in East Allentown. At that time they were employing about one hundred operatives in their establishment, and in five years they have more than tripled their output and are now employing over three hundred hands. They do a great deal of work for local mills and throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland and the New England States. The plant is equipped in modern style and is conducted along progressive methods, and an extensive business has been developed. They are thorough masters in the art of dyeing silk, and have no superior in the country when judged by the excellence of their work and the reliability of the firm so well known in the trade circles. The brothers are all practical silk dyers, having an intimate knowledge of the business, and they are thus able to intelligently conduct the efforts of their large force of employees.

Charles E. Lotte has attained the Knight Templar degree, also the thirty-second in Masonry. Both he and Walter C. Lotte are members of the Livingston Club, and all of the brothers are staunch Republicans in politics, and hold membership in the Baptist church. In all matters of citizenship they have an expressive



and public spirited interest, and they co-operate in many measures of general and progressive interest.

EDWIN H. BLANK, who at one time was a factor in commercial circles in Allentown, was born in Saucon Valley of Pennsylvania, and was a son of John and Esther (Klemmer) Blank, now a grandson of George Blank. In his father's family were five children, of whom he is the eldest. Charles, the second, married Sarah Egner and has two children: Eliza, the wife of Henry Fabian, by whom she had one son, Raymond, and then married Mr. Knetchel; and Franklin, who married Matilda Keck, and has one child. George Blank, the third son, married Martha Stahr, and they had nine children: William; Preston; James; Cyrus, deceased; John; George; Sylvia; Jane, and Lillie. Benjamin F. married Emma R. Stahr, and they have five children: Oscar, Eugene, Raymond, Annie, who became the wife of F. T. L. Keiter, and they have one daughter, Magdeline; Emma, the wife of Dr. E. H. Heimbach, by whom she has two children, Eugene and Ellen. Eliza Blank became the wife of William Weidner, and has one son, the Rev. Revere Weidner, who is married, and is a minister of a Lutheran church in Chicago, president of a Lutheran seminary in that city and an author.

Edwin H. Blank was educated in the public schools, and when sixteen years of age began teaching, but not finding that profession entirely congenial he turned his attention to the carriage business, buying and selling carriages and wagons. He followed this for four or five years and later became a clothing merchant of Allentown. Subsequently, he dealt in stationery, conducting business along that line for some time, after which his wife opened a millinery store and he assisted her in its conduct up to the time of her death. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and held membership in the Lutheran church. In his political allegiance, he was a Democrat. He died June 20, 1902. His wife died July 4, 1892.

Edwin H. Blank married Eliza George, a daughter of Daniel and Esther (Beidler) George.

Two children were born unto Edwin H. and Eliza Blank: Gilmore G., and Jennie E., the wife of Harry B. Schall.

Dr. Gilmore G. Blank was born in Allentown and pursued his literary education in the public schools. During his younger days he manifested such an interest in horses and cattle that he was sent when a youth of sixteen years to Toronto, Canada, to enter the Ontario Veterinary College, in order to prepare for the practice of veterinary surgery. He studied there for two years, and was graduated on the 16th of April, 1884. He then returned to Allentown, immediately opened an office, and entered upon the general practice of his profession. He has been very successful in his chosen calling, and his practice now makes constant demands upon his time and energies; in fact, he has more calls than he can attend to. In 1903, he was appointed assistant for this district to the state veterinarian for the inspection of cattle.

Dr. Blank is prominent in Masonic circles in Allentown. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Clover Club. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Reformed church, and to the Republican party he gives a stalwart support, believing firmly in its principles. Dr. Blank was married to Miss Clara J. Richards, and they have two children, Helen Esther and Charlotte Jeanette. Mrs. Blank is a daughter of Milton Henry Richards, who was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, a son of Samuel and Marie (Wieand) Richards. After acquiring his elementary education in the public schools he attended Perkiomen Seminary, in which he was graduated. Subsequently, he was appointed one of the teachers of that institution, and occupied the position for five years, on the expiration of which period he resigned. He then entered upon a business connection with his father, who was engaged extensively in the manufacture and sale of cigars and tobacco. Finally, however, he abandoned that business and became a dry goods merchant, opening a store on Hamilton street in Allentown. He followed that business continuously for thirty-five years, or until 1900, when

he retired. He was one of the best known merchants of this city, conducted a leading enterprise and enjoyed a profitable patronage. In religious faith he was a Lutheran, and in political belief a Republican. He died in November, 1901. Milton H. Richards married Charlotte Fryer, and they became the parents of six children: Clayton F. married Miriam Jacoby, by whom he has seven children: Ralph, Arthur, Charlotte, Ursula, Louise, Marie and Amy; Emma Mary became the wife of Preston Kern, but the latter is now deceased; Clara J.; Ursula, who married Augustus Rimm, and has three children: Ursula, Louise and Edward; Annie M., who married Frank Neitz, and has two children, Helen Esther and Frances Louise; and Charles H., who wedded Martha Mertz, by whom he has three children: Charles H., Jr., Milton Richards and an infant.

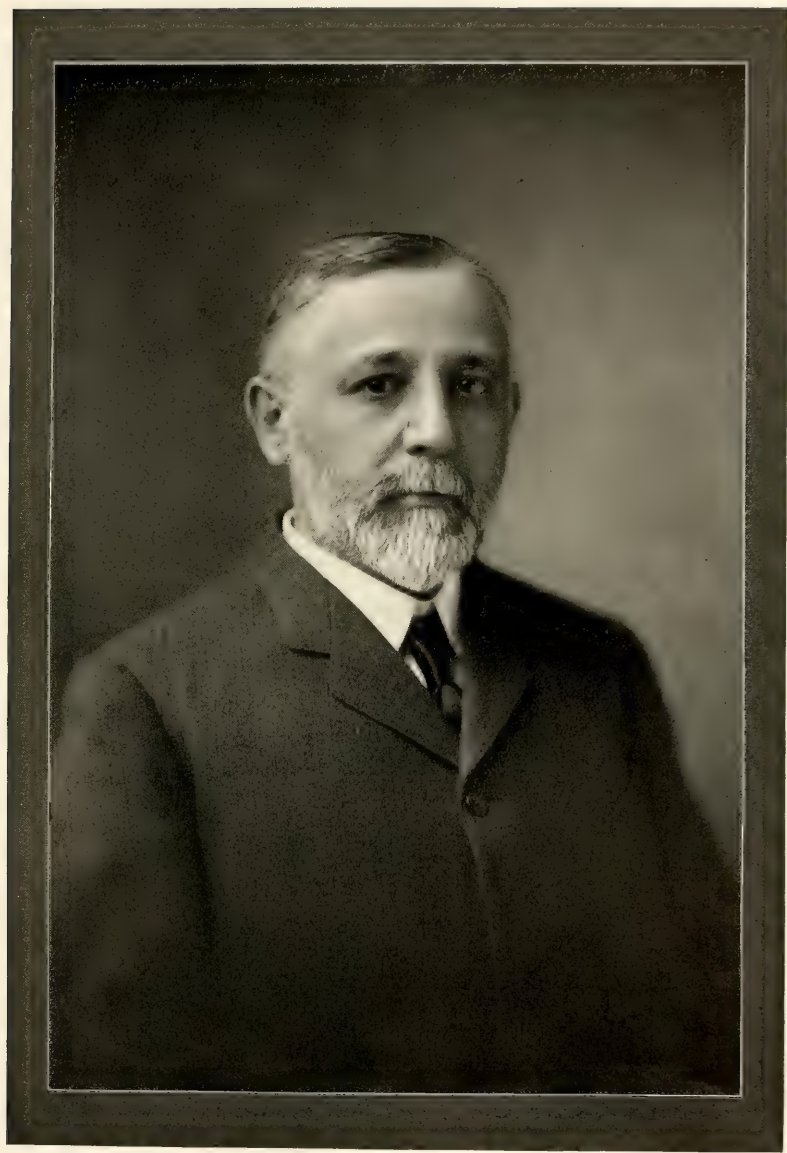
CHARLES OSCAR SCHANTZ cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of Allentown, was born in Balliettsville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania May 31, 1853, the fourth child in the family of John and Elizabeth (Meyer) Schantz.

The founder of the family in America was John Schantz whose name is upon a record in Harrisburg, Pa., upon the arrival of emigrants from Germany, October 1, 1770. He was the father of four sons: Jacob, Philip, John and Henry. Of this family Jacob Schantz was born in 1761, and he became the father of three sons and six daughters: Jacob, Peter, John, Mrs. Mohr, Mrs. Henninger, Mrs. Helfriet, Mrs. Fisher and two sisters who married a man by the name of Shimer. Philip Schantz, the second son of the founder of the family, had a number of children, including Philip, Henry John, Mrs. Snyder, two Mrs. Kecks, Sarah, and one child whose name is not recorded. John and Henry Schantz, the other two sons of the founder of the family, settled at the Trappe, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and their descendants were found there in recent years.

John Schantz, son of Philip Schantz, was the grandfather of Charles Oscar Schantz, and his son John became the father of Charles Oscar Schantz. John Schantz (father) married Eliza-

beth Meyer, a daughter of Peter Meyer, whose wife bore the maiden name of Miss Gungawere. John and Elizabeth (Meyer) Schantz became the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters. 1. Mary, the wife of William Moyer, by whom she had two children, now deceased. 2. John Benjamin Franklin, who married Cornelia Pearson, and their children were: William, who died in childhood; Frank; Mattie; Howard; Fred; Lee; Mary; Harry, who died in infancy; Lillian, and Evalyn, who died at the age of nine years. 3. Paul, deceased, who married Esther Searle, also deceased and they were the parents of two children: George and Paul. 4. Charles Oscar, mentioned at length hereinafter. 5. Martha, who resides at the home of her brother, Milton P. Schantz. 6. Catherine, wife of Lewis Seifert and their children are: Mary, Sarah, John, Charles, Helen and Anna. 7. Sarah, wife of George Eberhardt, and their children are: Raymond, Ralph, Augustus, Mamie, Martha and Harold. 8. Milton Peter, who married Catherine Dotts, and their children are: Harold, Catherine, Milton Philip, who died in infancy; Earle, Lewis, and Marcus Perry, who died in infancy.

Charles Oscar Schantz is indebted to the public school system of Pennsylvania for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. After the removal of his parents to Allentown he attended the military academy of that city. When his education was completed he entered upon his business career as a clerk in a mercantile house, but remained there for only a brief period. He then entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as a messenger, and by close application and energy worked his way upward to the position of head clerk, his connection with the road continuing between seven and eight years. On February 3, 1874, he entered the Allentown National Bank as an individual ledger book-keeper, later was made assistant teller, and subsequently chief clerk, acting in the latter capacity until 1903, when the Merchants' National Bank was organized and he was chosen cashier. He is thus connected at the present time (1904) and is proving a popular official, as well as one who enjoys the entire confidence of the officers of the



*Chas. O. Schantz*





bank owing to his thorough understanding of the business and his prompt and faithful discharge of the duties intrusted to him. His connection with banking interests in Allentown covers a period of over thirty years.

In 1872 Mr. Schantz married Miss Amanda Kline, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Dornblaser) Kline. Their children are: John Thomas, who married Gertrude Koehler; Alice E., Charles O., Jr., William D., who married Helen Laury; Hattie A., Edgar J., Robert K., and Dorothy, who died at the age of two years. Mrs. Schantz has one brother, Dr. John J. Kline, who married Rosa Kunkle.

A. H. BALLIET. The sundry industrial interests which have contributed to the business development of Allentown find a representative in A. H. Balliet, who is engaged in the manufacture of cigar boxes, controlling what is one of the important productive concerns of the city.

He was born in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county. His paternal great-grandfather, Stephen Balliet, was a colonel of the Revolutionary war and a personal friend of George Washington. He married Miss Magdalena Burkholder, and their son Stephen Balliet married Miss Susan Ehrie, and among their children was Aaron Balliet, the father of A. H. Balliet. Aaron Balliet, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, acquired his early education in the public schools of North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, and afterward continued his studies in Easton. Later he interested himself in the iron business, operating a furnace with his brother-in-law, B. F. Levan, and others. Subsequently, he joined his brothers John and Paul, and purchased the furnace on the side of the mountain near Lehigh. This they operated for some time, while later John Balliet became owner of the furnace on the opposite side of the mountain, continuing its conduct until his death. Aaron Balliet aided in the organization of the Second National Bank, and was one of its directors for many years. His political allegiance was given with the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican

party, with which he continued to affiliate until his death, which occurred November 1, 1895. For many years he served as justice of the peace in his township, and in all matters of citizenship was loyal and progressive. He was twice married. He first wedded Sarah Dengler, a daughter of John Dengler and they had eight children. Francis, the oldest, married Mary E. Samuels, and has three children: George S., who married Lizzie Hefner; Robert, who married Irene Frederick and has six children, Miriam, Lee, Emma, Grace, Raymond and Francis; and Marcus, who is single. Julia, the second child of Aaron Balliet, became the wife of Augustus Holterhoff, and is now deceased. Ella afterward married Augustus Holterhoff, and has five children: Robert, Julia, Albert, Augustus and Elsie. Annie is the wife of O. E. Holman and has five children: Helen, Edith, Miriam, Dorothy and Edward. Emma married O. P. Lampher and has three children: Marion, Adelle, and Richard. Ida S. is single, and Susan and Stephen are deceased. After the death of his first wife Aaron Balliet married Catherine Hausman, a daughter of David and Catherine (Scheirer) Hausman, and they had two children, A. H. and Ada M.

A. H. Balliet, spending his early days in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, mastered the elementary branches of learning in the public schools, and also attended Wyoming Seminary in Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated. He afterward went to Toronto, Canada, where he pursued a complete course in veterinary surgery, and was graduated with the honors of his class. Returning to his native place, he opened an office and continued in practice for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he went to Allentown, where he remained in the practice of veterinary surgery for two years, and at that time retired from the calling, directing his energies in other channels. He became associated with Walter Biery in the purchase and operation of the Eagle Cigar Box Factory, but after a period of about six months Mr. Balliet purchased his partner's interest and continued in the business alone. He now gives employment to about ninety operatives, and the output is about

seven thousand complete cigar boxes a day. He has a modern factory which has been but recently erected, is well lighted and ventilated, and is equipped with the latest improved machinery for facilitating the work. His business has become extensive and important, and there is an excellent demand for the product. A. H. Balliet was united in marriage to Miss Annie Morgan, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Romich) Morgan, in whose family were five children, these being: John, who married Sarah Geiger; James, who married Miss Minnie Couch, who have one daughter, Mary; Edward, who married Alice Smith and has five children, Annie, Howard, Blanche, Miriam and Clarence; Charles, who married Ruth Taylor, who have three children, Willard, Harold and Beatrice.

HENRY W. HUNSICKER, for many years a representative of commercial life in Allentown, and now manager of the carpet and drapery department of W. R. Lamfer & Company, was born at Pleasant Corner, in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and is the eldest son of Owen and Sarah (Bittner) Hunsicker. His paternal grandfather was Daniel Hunsicker, who married a Miss Peters, and the maternal grandfather was Jacob Bittner, of one of the old families of the Lehigh valley. In the family of Owen and Sarah Hunsicker were five children. James Franklin, the second, now a wholesale merchant and manufacturer of Allentown, married Miss Mary Schrader, and their children are: George W., who married Minnie Keck; Charles O.; and Herbert J., who married Ruth Robbins and has one child, Marion Hunsicker. Francis P. Hunsicker, the third brother, married Ellen J. Clauser, and they have three children: Katie, the wife of George Knaus; Florence C. and Mame. Alice, the only daughter of Owen and Sarah Hunsicker, married George Koch, and they have five children: Harry, who married Carrie E. Miller, and has two children, George H. and J. Walter; Lula, who married Frank Kunkle and has one child, Mazie; Sallie and Sadie, at home. Owen S. Hunsicker married Ella White, and has three children, Harry, Frank and Esther.

Henry W. Hunsicker, reared in his native county, attended the public schools in his youth, and afterward completed his education in Troy, New York. Upon his return to Pennsylvania he became connected with the dry goods trade in Allentown as an employe, and in 1870 he joined his brother, James Franklin Hunsicker, in the establishment of a mercantile enterprise. They purchased the stock of Joseph Kressly, and under the firm name of Hunsicker Brothers continued the business. Two years later Elias Bittner was admitted to a partnership, and the firm name was changed to Bittner & Hunsicker Brothers. No further change occurred until 1880, when Frank D. Bittner, a son of Elias Bittner, joined the firm, and the business was then conducted under the style of Bittner, Hunsicker & Company until 1886, when the partnership was dissolved. In the meantime the firm had conducted a wholesale and retail dry goods trade, and had also engaged in the manufacture of hosiery, for which they had especially equipped a factory. On the dissolution of the partnership the Bittners, father and son, and James F. Hunsicker took the wholesale business and the factory, while Henry W. Hunsicker remained proprietor of the retail department. He continued in this line alone until 1900, when he sold out and then joined the firm of W. R. Laufer & Company as manager of the carpet and drapery department and of the ladies' cloak department, and this has been his business relation down to the present time.

Henry W. Hunsicker is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Knights of Malta and the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. He also belongs to the Reformed church and gives his political allegiance to the Democracy.

Mr. Hunsicker was united in marriage to Ida M. Grim, a daughter of Walter Jesse and Eliza (Dresher) Grim. Her ancestry in the paternal line is traced back to Jacob and Elizabeth (Hottenstein) Grim, her great-grandparents. Their son Jesse Grim wedded Mary Knapp, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Herbein) Knapp, and they had six children. 1. Ephraim married Mary Eckert, by whom he had two children, William

and Sarah, and his second wife was Sarah Mowry, by whom he had one child, Mary, wife of William Mosser. 2. Deborah became the wife of William Eadelman and had six children: Celie; Anna, wife of George Diefer; Emma; Tillie, who married in the west; Sarah, wife of Frank Stemmer; and Jacob, who married Mary Siegfreds. 3. Jacob married Mary Siegfreds, and had two children, Celia and an infant. 4. William married Eliza Luttrech and had one son, Alfred, who was twice married, first to Miss Madden, and afterward to Miss Schumaker, by whom he had a son, Henry J. Allen. 5. Is deceased.

Walter Jesse Grim, the youngest child of Jesse and Mary (Knapp) Grim, and father of Mrs. Hunsicker, was born in Weisenberg township, Lehigh county, May 15, 1835. He was educated in the public schools and assisted his father between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. He then learned the trade of tanning and finishing leather with his brother William, and in 1857, at the age of twenty-two, started in business for himself, continuing in that line until 1892, when he retired to private life. He has been prominent and influential in community affairs, being councilman for three years, school director for nine years, and a member of the board of control. He is a Lutheran in religious faith, and a Republican in political belief. He married Eliza Dresher, daughter of John and Diana (Grim) Dresher and granddaughter of John Dresher, Sr., who married Miss Fegley. Eliza (Dresher) Grim was one of five children—Samuel, John, Eliza, Nathan and Charles. The eldest married Sarah Loudensberger, and had one son, Alfred, who married Amanda Culver and had two children. Nathan Dresher married Katie Trexler and had five children: John, Edward, Nathan, Mary and Ellen. Charles Dresher married Mary Butz and had six children, of whom four are living.

Walter J. and Eliza (Dresher) Grim, parents of Mrs. Hunsicker, had four children: Ida, George, John Jesse and Charles Dresher. Of these George married Emma Kressley and has two children, George and Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunsicker have five children, as follows: Walter Owen, born April 15, 1882;

Hesser Grim, born August 25, 1884; Jesse Grim, born June 18, 1886; Rhoda Elizabeth, born January 16, 1890; and George Washington, born February 22, 1892.

MILTON STEPHEN GABRIEL. Among the enterprising and prominent business men of Allentown, Pennsylvania, may be mentioned the name of Milton S. Gabriel, a native of the city in which he now resides, and son of Henry and Sophia (Christman) Gabriel.

Henry Gabriel (father) was married twice. His first wife, whose maiden name was Cornelia Eckert, bore him two children, namely: William H., unmarried; and Ella, also unmarried, who is a teacher in the public schools. His second wife, Sophia (Christman) Gabriel, bore him eight children, as follows: George, unmarried. Sarah, wife of Charles V. Lodge, and mother of two children, Harry and Benjamin Lodge. Annie, wife of E. O. Helwig, and mother of five children—Henry, deceased; Mary, deceased; John, George, and Harold Helwig. Milton Stephen, mentioned hereinafter. Alice, deceased, who was the wife of George W. Deeths, no issue. Henrietta, unmarried. Emma, unmarried. John, who married Kathryn Guiley, no issue. Henry Gabriel (father) engaged in the textile business in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in the early days, and the plant was devoted to the manufacture of blankets, flannels, yarns and bed-spreads.

Mr. Gabriel's mill, about the middle of the last century, was a custom mill, and the farmers and country folk brought their wool to the mill to have it either carded, spun or woven into cloth, or simple corded and made into rolls, which were afterwards spun into yarns, by the women folks, and the yarn generally brought back so that coverlets might be made out of their own productions.

Milton S. Gabriel attended the public schools of Allentown, after which he was a student at the Military Academy and the Kutztown Normal School, and completed his educational training at the Excelsior Normal Institute in Bucks county, from which institution he was graduated with honors. After his return to Allentown he



was employed by his father to learn the textile business. He commenced at the lowest point, and by laborious and unceasing effort he advanced through the various departments, and in 1875 was admitted as a partner with his brothers William, George and John. The business was then conducted under the name of Henry Gabriel & Sons, and this was continued until the death of the father in 1887. In 1890, George and John withdrew, and his brother-in-law, H. W. Goundie, came into the firm, and the business was then conducted under the style of Henry Gabriel's Sons until 1902, when Milton S. Gabriel purchased the interest of his brother and brother-in-law, and is now conducting business under the name of Henry Gabriel's Sons, or "The Allentown Hosiery Company." The old firm, back in 1860, was the pioneer in the United States in the manufacture of a seamless stockings, which found a universal sale throughout the various states of the Union. One hundred hands are employed and the business is so arranged that they are furnished with steady employment. They handle the same trade year after year, and of late years they have added dyeing and bleaching of underwear and knit goods to the original dyeing plant. The plant is finely equipped and the ground on which the mill stands was originally the property of the Allen family, for whom the town was named. It passed from them to a Mr. Frey, then to Mr. Fink, from whom it was purchased about the year 1850 by Henry Gabriel, the father of Milton S. Gabriel. It has one of the two water powers on the Little Lehigh in the city. In 1873 the original mill, which was built about 1805, was partially destroyed by fire, and when it was rebuilt a steam plant was added to help them over freshet periods, as the Little Lehigh never becomes dry but occasionally is smaller. This is one of the leading enterprises of the city, and has greatly conduced to the growth and development of the section in which it is located.

Mr. Milton S. Gabriel has also installed a knitting mill at Coopersburg, Lehigh county. This mill was started in September, 1903, with the very latest improved machinery. It employs

about fifty knitters, and has splendid prospects for the future.

Mr. Gabriel is a member of the Reformed church, an Independent in politics, and is affiliated with various fraternal organizations, namely: the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the Thirtieth degree, Scottish rite; the Knights of Malta; Knights of the Golden Eagle; and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Milton S. Gabriel married Anna A. Goundie, daughter of George H. and Matilda (Kleckner) Goundie, the former named being a son of John and Hannah (Apple) Goundie, and the latter a daughter of John and Emma (Diebert) Kleckner. George H. Goundie and his wife were the parents of the following named children: Anna A., aforementioned as the wife of Milton S. Gabriel; Eliza, wife of Allen Lichtenwalner, and mother of one child, Stanley Walner, now deceased; Margaret, unmarried; Emma, unmarried; Harry W., who married Emma Kalbach, and they are the parents of two children, Joseph and Kathryn; Matilda, deceased; Ella, deceased; Paul, who was married twice, no issue; his first wife was Ella Litzenberger, and his second wife Elizabeth Mitchell; Jacob, unmarried; and Benjamin, also unmarried. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel, as follows: Evelyn, unmarried; Matilda, who married Raymond A. Young, no issue; Henry, deceased; Marguerite, unmarried; Miriam, deceased; Sarah, unmarried; and John, deceased.

DAVID ALVIN BUTZ AND THOMAS AMBROSE BUTZ. The firm of Butz & Company, one of the leading mercantile enterprises of the city of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, is composed of David A. and Thomas A. Butz. It was originally established by David A. Butz, his brother, Oscar Butz and Nicholas P. Redinger. After a period of two years the latter named partner retired and Thomas A. Butz was admitted to partnership. This connection continued until the year 1901, when Oscar Butz also retired, and from that year to the present time the business has been conducted by the aforementioned partners. They conduct a whole-



sale produce and fruit business, and owing to the superior quality of their goods they have the most extensive trade in their line in the city. They require the constant services of eight men to handle their goods, and nine horses for their delivery wagons. In addition to the products of this country they handle a large line of imported goods from the West Indies, Cuba, Spain, Jamaica, and other parts of the world. At the present time (1904) they are building a four-story structure on Turner street, Allentown, and on its completion will occupy the two lower floors and basement and rent the two upper stories for manufacturing purposes. The building will be equipped with all modern improvements necessary for the successful conduct of their business, and owing to the attractiveness of its architecture will be an ornament to that section of the city.

Daniel A. and Thomas A. Butz were born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, the place of their birth being between Shamrock and Breinigsville. They are sons of Thomas and Christie Ann (Kern) Butz, and grandsons of Jonathan Butz. Thomas and Christie Ann (Kern) Butz were the parents of eleven children, as follows: 1. James Milton, who married Sallie Plotz, no issue. 2. Hannah Louisa, who became the wife of Granville Gernard, and their family consists of four children living—Ida, Sallie, George Gernard, and Annie, wife of Preston B. Schadt. 3. Sallie, who became the wife of Benjamin Schmoyer, no issue. 4. Jane, who became the wife of John Foelker. 5. Annie, who became the wife of William Bachman, and their children are Pauline and Dorothy Bachman. 6. Albert K., who married Catherine Mohr, and their children are: Victor R., Laura M., Ella V., Mamie M., and Grace C. Butz. 7. William, deceased, who married Maria Butterweck, and they were the parents of two children, Harvey and Horace Butz. 8. David Alvin, mentioned hereinafter. 9. Oscar Eugene, who married Ella Miller, and their children are Lloyd and Neva Butz. 10. Thomas Ambrose, mentioned hereinafter. 11. Harvey Elsworth, who married Alice Rice; no issue.

David A. Butz was not of a very robust constitution during the early days of his life, and in

consequence did not attend school until he was fourteen years of age. After completing the course of instruction given in the public schools of Lower Macungie, he went to work for his father on the farm and remained at home until he was twenty-eight years old. He then came to the city of Allentown and was employed by Levi Fenstermacher for two years, after which he entered into partnership with his brother, Oscar E. Butz, and Nicholas P. Redinger, in the wholesale produce and fruit business under the firm name of Butz & Company, as before mentioned. He is an active and earnest member of the Reformed church, and a strong advocate of the principles of Republicanism.

David A. Butz was united in marriage to Mame Ross, one of a family of six children, as follows, born to Jacob and Sabilla (Cole) Ross: Emma, wife of Horace Strunk, and mother of two children, Ross, and Bella Strunk; Delia, wife of Millard Cuder, and mother of two children, Albert, and Edwin Cuder; Mame, aforementioned as the wife of David A. Butz; Laura, unmarried; Edna, wife of Harvey Reinsmith, and mother of four children—Arthur, Carrie, Marguerite and Laura Reinsmith; and Lillie, wife of John Williams, and mother of one child, Robert Williams. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Butz, namely: Florence Edna, and Harold Jacob Butz.

Thomas A. Butz received a good English education in the public schools adjacent to his home, and then for a number of years assisted his father in the work on the farm. Shortly after taking up his residence in the city of Allentown he went with Ruhe Brothers to learn the trade of cigar making, and this line of business he followed up to the year 1886, when he entered into partnership with his brothers in the produce business. Like his brother, he holds membership in the Reformed church, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. The brothers, both of whom are energetic and capable business men, have always avoided political life, preferring to devote their entire time and energy to business pursuits.

Thomas A. Butz was united in marriage to

Ida Fried, one of five children, as follows, born to Henry and Susan (Abbott) Fried: Edward, who married Ida Schaffer, no issue; Allen, unmarried; Henry, unmarried; Ida, aforementioned as the wife of Thomas A. Butz; and Gertrude, wife of George Snyder, and mother of two children, Earnest, and Roland Snyder. Mr. and Mrs. Butz are the parents of two children: Charles and Ursula Butz.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS D. RAUB, superintendent of the city schools of Allentown, Pennsylvania, was born in Raubsville, Northampton county, September 10, 1850, and his ancestral history in America is one of close connection with Pennsylvania from the earliest epoch in its colonization down to the present time, 1903.

His ancestors emigrated from the Palatinate about the middle of the eighteenth century. Three brothers of the name landed in Philadelphia, and ascending the Delaware river, two of them settled in what is now known as Raubsville, Northampton county, while the third, leaving the eastern district of the state, made his way into the interior and located on the Juniata. The two who settled at Raubsville purchased a tract of land from John Penn, and the deed, bearing date of 1740, is now in possession of Martin L. Raub, who resides on a portion of the original tract, which on the death of the first owner was inherited by Michael Raub, the great-grandfather of Professor Raub. This in time became the property of Jacob and William Raub. The former sold his portion, but the latter retained possession of his and left to his son Samuel thirty-eight acres which are now owned and occupied by Martin L. Raub, the brother of Francis D. Raub. It was upon the old homestead that William Raub, the grandfather, and Samuel Raub, the father, were born and reared, and there they followed the occupation of farming throughout their entire lives. The latter married Miss Mary Ann Dimmick, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of David and Anna (Huber) Dimmick, also natives of that county. Unto Samuel and Mrs. Raub were born three sons

and two daughters: Martin L., who is operating the old homestead; Anna, the wife of Charles Walters, of Northampton county; Sallie O., the wife of Jacob Hoffman, of the same county; and Benjamin F., of Allentown.

Professor Francis D. Raub, the other member of the family, acquired his early education in the village school, afterward attended the Easton high school, and entered the preparatory department of Muhlenberg College in 1869. In that institution he continued his studies until he had completed the regular college course, and was graduated with the class of 1873. His entire life has been devoted to educational work. After his graduation he was principal of a school in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, for two years, and for one term in Holland, New Jersey. In 1876 he returned to Allentown, where he was employed as a teacher in the grades for two years. In 1878 he was elected principal of the high school, and acted in that capacity for fifteen years, when in 1893 he was chosen superintendent of schools and has since filled this responsible position. The present excellent condition of the school system of Allentown is largely due to his efforts, his zeal and interest in his work and his superior scholarship.

Socially, Mr. Raub is a member of the Lehigh Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., in which he is greatly interested. In religious affairs he worships with the Lutheran church. He was married June 27, 1876, to Miss Susanna Heil, of Rocksbury, New Jersey, a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Odenwelder) Heil, in whose family were three children, the sons being Philip, who resides at Belvidere, Pennsylvania, and Samuel at Rocksbury, New Jersey. Prof. and Mrs. Raub have a son, Samuel H., born in 1884, in Allentown. He is a clerk.

GEORGE B. ROTHERMEL, manager of one of the departments of Hotel Allen, Allentown, was born December 24, 1873, in Allentown, representing a family whose connection with the Lehigh Valley covers almost two centuries. In the early part of July, 1738, the ship "Thistle" left Zweibrucken, on the river Rhine, Captain

John Wilson, of Rotterdam, commanding, with three hundred German emigrants on board, bound for the new world, and after a pleasant but long voyage of about fifty days anchor was dropped in the harbor of Philadelphia in September, 1738. Part of the voyagers went to what is now North Carolina, but subsequently returned to Pennsylvania. The others at once established homes for themselves in the north part of this state, and among these was Lorendze Guth and wife.

In his native land Lorendze Guth had been a commissioner of forestry, and on one of his scouting trips discovered what he supposed to be a bear, but upon firing he discovered that he had shot a man. He immediately gave himself up, and after a hearing was exonerated and discharged, but so keen was his regret over the accident that the familiar haunts had lost their charm for him, and he determined to emigrate to the new world. Previous to this he had taken up three hundred and fifty acres of land along the Jordan river, in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, and he increased his realty possessions by purchase made from Nicholas Kern, Richard Kohler and Thomas and Richard Penn until he was the owner of one thousand acres. He built thereon a stone house which is still owned and occupied by Eli J. Guth, having never been out of possession of a member of the family.

Lorendze Guth, the founder of the family in America, had six children: Lorendze, Jr., who married and had nine children; Adam, who married Barbara Strickler and had eleven children; Peter, who married and had two children; Julia Ann, who became the wife of Peter Kohler; Eva Barbara, wife of George Henry Mertz; and Margaret, wife of Adam Dorney.

Lorendze Guth, Jr., married Margaret Xander and had a large family, one of whom, Daniel Guth, married Margaret Weider. They became the parents of Edward Guth, who married Polly Troxell, and they had two sons, Clinton Guth and Albert Jacob Daniel Guth. The former married Ida Hoffman and had three children, Jennie, Hannah and Mable, and of these Jennie married Elmer Newhardt and has one child, Ida; while Hannah became the wife of Clinton Kuhns and has a

daughter Florence. Albert John Daniel Guth married Sarah Kresley and they have two children: Elmer Alvin, who married Barbara Guth; and George E. K.

Adam Guth, the second son of Lorendze Guth (first) married Barbara Strickler and had eleven children: Henry, George, Daniel, Peter, Susanna, wife of Jacob Boetz; Maria, wife of Nicholas Robinold; Sallie, wife of Thomas Kern; Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Haas; Hannah, wife of Solomon Gross; Adam and John, who died in childhood.

Daniel Guth, third son of Adam and Barbara (Strickler) Guth, and the grandfather of Dr. N. C. E. Guth, had a family of eight children: Benjamin; Lavina, who became the wife of Nathan Sieger and had four children; Manasser, who married Sabina George and had four children; Lucinda, wife of Elias Troxell, by whom she had three children; Owen, who married and had three children; Ephraim, father of Dr. N. C. E. Guth; Uriah, who married Maria Ludwig and had three children; and Tillara, wife of Moses Haas, by whom she had seven children. Jennie is the eldest and the wife of Silas Rothermel. Agnes (second) is the wife of Peter P. Adams and has two daughters, Mamie and Jessie. George (third) married Sarah Arner. John M. (fourth) wedded Mary Wiser and has a daughter, Irene. Irving (fifth) married Beulah ———, and has two sons, Robert and Clarence. Edgar (sixth) married Alice ——— and has three children, their home being in Richmond, Indiana. Frederic E. (seventh) married Minnie Reiff, and has three children, Helen and two others. Monroe Guth, second child of Ephraim Guth, married Ellen Erdman, and had one son, Irving, now deceased. Milton J., the third child of Ephraim Guth, married Amanda Woodring, and has two children: Ella, now the wife of Charles O. Neal, by whom she has a son, Rex; and George, who is married. Amanda, the fourth child of Ephraim Guth, is the wife of Simon Heninger, and they have two children, Annie and Nettie. The former is the wife of William Eberhardt, and has four children: Charles, Fred, Minnie and Edna. The latter is the wife of



George F. Schneck, and has a daughter Helen. Jennie, the eldest child of Moses and Tillara (Guth) Haas, became the wife of Silas Rothermel and has three children: George B.; Robert Roland, who married Cora Strauss and has a son Roland; and Nellie E., who is the wife of Arthur Rupert and has two daughters, Pauline and Evelyn.

George B. Rothermel, the elder son of Silas and Jennie Rothermel, having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, took up the study of electrical engineering in the Scranton Corresponding School and prepared himself for an expert in electrical work. When he had completed his course he became connected with Hotel Allen in order to familiarize himself in the business and in its various departments. He has since been employed by the company operating this hotel, and is now manager of one of the departments, to which he has steadily worked his way upward from a humble position. His social relations are with Franklin Chapter, No. 9, K. F., and with Lehigh Consistory, No. 4. He is a member of the Reformed church, and in his political affiliations is a Republican.

George B. Rothermel was married to Alice M. Stauffer, a daughter of John and Charlotte (Zimmerman) Stauffer, in whose family were seven children: Mary, the wife of Oscar Schaffer; John, who married Ida Robinault; Henry; Sarah; Lillian; Alice, the wife of George Benz Rothermel; and William. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rothermel have been born four children: Harry, George, Wallace and Helen Rothermel.

MABERRY SIETLE WEIDNER, organizer and secretary of the board of trade of Allentown, was born in Rohrsville, Washington county, Maryland, July 2, 1842, and is one of the three children of Jonathan and Mary (Sietle) Weidner. His paternal grandparents were Jonathan and Barbara (Gambler) Weidner. Jonathan Weidner, Jr., the father, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, but in early life removed to Maryland, where he formed the acquaintance of a Miss Mary Sietle, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Miller) Sietle. She, too, was born in Berks

county, Pennsylvania, but had gone to Maryland to engage in teaching school. After their marriage they remained for some time in that state, but in 1842 returned to Berks county, Pennsylvania. They had three children: Maberry S.; Augustus, who married Marie Diehl and has six children; and Sarah E., who is the wife of Elias Becker and has seven children.

Maberry S. Weidner was a youth of six years when he accompanied his parents on their return to Berks county, Pennsylvania. He had already begun his education under his mother's instruction, and with her teaching he mastered reading, spelling, grammar and arithmetic. In his early youth he assisted in the work of the home farm as far as his age and strength permitted, and when a youth of fifteen years began teaching, following that profession for four terms. The time which was not occupied with the duties of the school room was devoted to the painter's trade, which he followed until 1861. In April of that year, in response to President Lincoln's call for troops to serve for three months, he was one of the first to enlist as a member of the Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the expiration of his term he received an honorable discharge, but re-enlisted in Company K. of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Infantry for three years. This regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in some of the most hotly contested and sanguinary engagements of the Civil war. At Malvern Hill, and again at Antietam, Mr. Weidner was wounded, and because of the injuries sustained at the latter place was discharged in December, 1862.

Mr. Weidner returned to Pricetown, Pennsylvania, and the day after his arrival was selected to become the teacher of a school in Muhlenberg township. Accepting the proffered position, he taught until the spring of 1863, when he came to Allentown and began business on his own account as a painter, being thus engaged until 1877, when he turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, to which he has since devoted his time and energies. He has two offices in Allentown, a fact which indicates the growth of his clientage and the extent and importance of



his business operations. In 1871, in connection with Morris L. Kaufman and E. G. Martin, he formed the Allentown board of trade, which had a precarious existence until 1889 and was then disbanded. In that year, however, as the result of much earnest and indefatigable effort, Mr. Weidner reorganized the board and was elected its secretary, since which time he has acted in that capacity. He was one of the committee which went to Washington to secure the appropriation for the public building at this place, and in all matters of citizenship he takes an active and helpful interest. Mr. Weidner formerly belonged to a number of secret societies, but has demitted from all save the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he retains an active interest. He is a staunch Republican, and he and his family belong to the Reformed church.

He married Miss Sarah Acker, a daughter of Michael and Maria Liepie Acker, and they have three children: William Alfred, who is married; Charles H., who married Jennie Weibert, and has two children, Raymond and Edward; and Emma M., who is at home.

FLOYD SMITH BIXLER, one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Easton, Pennsylvania, who, in addition to the successful management of one of the most extensive dry goods and notion establishments in northern Pennsylvania, is a director of the First National Bank of Easton, a director of the Northampton Trust Company, and is actively and prominently identified with various other business enterprises. He was born in Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1843, a son of Daniel Lewis and Eloisa (Douglass) Bixler, a grandson of Christian and Catherine (Opp) Bixler, and great-grandson of Christian Bixler, Sr., who was a prominent resident and large land owner of Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he achieved financial success in the conduct of a grist and saw mill.

Christian Bixler, Jr., (grandfather) was born in Breakneck township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1765, and after obtaining the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of

that day served an apprenticeship at the trade of silversmith and clock maker. In 1785, he removed to Easton, Northampton county, and established a business there which he conducted successfully during the active years of his long and useful life, the same being conducted in the city of Easton at the present time (1903) by his descendants. In his day, knives, spoons and other wares were manufactured from the raw material, and now after more than a century has passed away, in nearly every old home is to be seen a tall wall sweep clock with the name of Christian Bixler on it, signifying that he was the manufacturer. He became the owner of a large tract of land and in 1834, in connection with his other business, he engaged extensively in milling, erecting one of the first mills in this section of the State, it being located at the present site of Kuebler's brewery, on the Delaware river. Mr. Bixler was united in marriage to Catherine Opp, daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria (Hoffman) Opp, and among the children born of this union was a son, Daniel Lewis Bixler. Jacob Opp was born in 1740 in Germany, in early life came to this country and located in Easton, Pennsylvania, where he became widely known as an inn keeper, was an extensive landowner, and a man of great influence in the community. His house was located where the Central Hotel now stands, at the corner of Fourth and Northampton streets, Easton, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Lewis Bixler (father) was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1810. After completing a common school education he learned the trade of silversmith and jeweler with his father, and after the death of the latter named he succeeded to the business, which he conducted on an extensive scale, and which proved a remunerative source of income throughout his entire lifetime. He was, however, engaged in various other important enterprises, the principal ones being the hardware business and the operation of a saw mill. Mr. Bixler was an active member of the Lutheran church, in which body his wife also held membership, and his political affiliations were with the Democratic party. Mr. Bixler married Eloisa Douglass, daughter of Ben-

jamin and Deborah (Post) Douglass, and the following named children were born to them: Adelia, widow of Jacob Shimer Butz; Alonzo, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Rush Heintzleman, who learned the jewelry trade with his father and is now residing in the western section of the United States; Caroline Amelia, wife of Lorenzo Wilson; Floyd Smith, mentioned at length hereinafter; Christian Willis; Lewis Edward; and Georgianna, wife of Milton J. Shimer, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Daniel L. Bixler and his wife both died in Easton, Pennsylvania, the former in 1891, and the latter in 1890.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Floyd S. Bixler, third son of Daniel L. and Eloisa Bixler, were obtained in the public schools of Easton, Pennsylvania. In 1858 he entered the employ of Jacob Hay, a wholesale dry goods merchant, and this connection continued until 1874, when he was admitted into partnership with his employer, and the business was then conducted under the firm name of J. Hay & Company. In 1879, Mr. Bixler established a wholesale dry goods and notion business on his own account in the city of Easton, and during the years that have intervened between that date and the present time (1903), almost a quarter of a century, has succeeded in building up one of the largest trades in that particular line in northern Pennsylvania. In the commercial circles of Easton the name of Mr. Bixler is synonymous with integrity and honor. He is a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church, and his political views are in accord with those advocated by the Republican party.

Mr. Bixler was united in marriage, May 11, 1871, to Emily Evans, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Evan and Abigail (Myers) Evans, the former named being a son of Lewis and Margaret (Davis) Evans, both natives of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: 1. Evan Stanley, acquired his education in the schools of Easton, began his business career as a clerk in his father's store, and in 1896 was admitted into partnership in the business; he married Sarah Fordham, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. 2. Douglas Evans, attended

the schools of Easton, and is now engaged in business with his father. 3. Lewis Clyde, obtained his early education in the schools in Easton, in 1898 graduated from Lafayette College and in 1903 from the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University, taking the honors of his class and receiving an appointment in the hospital of the University. 4. Esther Douglas graduated from the Woman's College of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1903. 5. Margaret Bixler.

In 1890, Emily, the wife of Floyd S. Bixler, died. In 1894, F. S. Bixler married Julia Merry, of Newark, New Jersey. With this marriage there are two sons, Kenneth M., and Donald F.

NATHAN E. WORMAN, whose deep interest in the welfare and substantial upbuilding of Allentown is manifest in his zealous cooperation in many community interests, has also contributed to the business development of the borough along lines which have direct and important bearing upon its stable prosperity and progress. He was formerly a representative of journalistic circles here, is now manager of the Lyric Theatre, and is also president of the Allentown Bill Posting Company.

A native son of Allentown, born November 20, 1850, his entire life has been passed here. His paternal grandfather and his father both bore the name of Abraham Worman, and the latter married Esther Kemmerer, a daughter of Henry Kemmerer. Fourteen children were born to Abraham and Esther Worman, as follows: Abraham married Emma Kanuss; George married Lucy Nice, and has two children, George and Warren; Lewis is married, but has no children; Nathan E. wedded Mary Person, by whom he had one child, Gertrude E., and his second wife was Sarah B. Snyder, by whom he had one child that died in early life; Emma is the wife of Dr. S. S. Bachman, and has three children, Morton, Edgar and Annie; Maria married Jeremiah Oswald and has four children; Mary is the wife of Lewis H. Wolf, and has three children, Milton R., George L. and Ella, the last named now deceased; Loraine is the wife of W. W. Anewalt and has two children, Charles and John, the lat-



*N. E. Worman*





ter now deceased; Leana married William Hendricks, and both are deceased, as is their only child; Henry married Ida Fatzinger, and had one child, now deceased; William married Folly Butz, by whom he had four children, and after the death of his first wife married Miss Hannah Mullen, by whom he had one son, Raymond; Rebecca, Walter and James Worman complete the family.

Nathan E. Worman is indebted to the public school system of Allentown for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth, and when his school days were over he entered the employ of the firm of Trexler, Harlocher & Wiener in order to learn the printing business, remaining with that company from 1862 until 1868. He then went to Carbon county, where he worked at the printer's trade for a time, and afterward located in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was employed by various firms in different parts of the state, thus gaining a thorough knowledge of the best methods of conducting the printing business, and in 1884 returned to his native city, where he started in business for himself. The art of printing claimed his attention and energies until 1900, when he closed out his interests in that line, and has since devoted his time to the management of other business enterprises in which he had become engaged. In 1872 he was one of the founders of the *Daily Morning Herald*, and continued as one of its proprietors until 1877, when the paper passed out of existence. The following year, in company with Cyrus Kuntz, he began the publication of the *Daily Item*, which is now the leading paper of the city, and with which he was connected for a short time, developing it into an attractive journal and making the enterprise a profitable one.

In 1892 Mr. Worman assumed the management of the Academy of Music of Allentown, and continued in charge until it was destroyed by fire. In 1899 he became the manager of the Lyric Theatre, and as such has done much to raise the standard of amusements of the city and present to the public a most delightful series of entertainments. He has been the means of securing many of the leading theatrical companies

of the country to produce their plays in Allentown, and thus the residents of this borough enjoy theatrical attraction usually seen only in the largest cities. When he assumed control of the Lyric he sold his printing business in order to devote his entire time to the amusement enterprise, which his able management has made a successful one. Mr. Worman was also the organizer and is the president of the Allentown Bill Posting Company, which has between four and five thousand feet of boards which are well located and are now all in use.

While his business affairs have been of a character to benefit Allentown, in matters which result in no pecuniary advantage to himself he has also taken a deep interest, and his cooperation has been a valued factor in the promotion of many enterprises which have resulted beneficially to the borough. He is likewise a local leader in political circles, gives his allegiance and support to the Democracy and upon its ticket was elected in 1887 to the office of alderman from the fourth ward. He served for three years, and then resigned in order to accept the position of clerk of the court of quarter sessions, to which he was elected in 1890, and in which capacity he served for three years. Fraternally, he is connected with the Order of Eagles, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church.

Mr. Worman has been twice married. His first wife, Mary Person, was a daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Keck) Person, the latter a daughter of Mrs. Magdalene Keck. Mr. and Mrs. Person have seven children. Sarah became the wife of Charles Runyon, and had three children—Martha, wife of Dr. A. J. Bittner; Robert; and ———. Mary was the second of the family. Emma is the wife of F. D. Bitner. Warren and Paul are unmarried. Milton J. married Miss Carter, by whom he had a daughter, Helen, and his second wife was Miss Shimer. William married Annie Snyder, a daughter of John Snyder and their children are John and Frank Person. Mr. and Mrs. Worman had but one child, Gertrude E. For his second wife Mr. Worman chose Sarah B. Snyder, daughter of Nathan and Sarah

(Horn) Snyder, the latter a daughter of Samuel Horn. There were four children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder; Mrs. Sarah B. Worman; Dallas, Jacob, and George, deceased.

**DOUGLASS AND POST GENEALOGY—** Benjamin Douglass was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1770, a son of Benjamin Douglass, who came to America in 1772. Benjamin Douglass, the first beforenamed, married Deborah Post. The Post family traces its descent from Dutch ancestors of great prominence. In 980, A. D., Herren Van Post took an active part in an attack upon Nettleberg, a city of Germany. Adolph Post was in 1030 a member of the Reichstag of Minden, and Heinrich Post named in a deed in 1275. From the last named was descended Goosen Post, who in 1376 held an honorable position in Gelderland, in the Netherlands. His wife was Jantje Van Zul, a daughter of Peter Van Zul and Jane Rapelje. Peter, one of their two sons, was a landholder at Elsfat in 1399. By his marriage with Annatie, daughter of George Suydam and Else Meyers, he had three sons, of whom the eldest, Peter Arnold, married Marragridje, daughter of Jan Bogart, and their son Panwel married Sarah, daughter of Abraham Van Gelder, an iron founder of Owdenarde. Arthur, son of the last named pair, born August 26, 1580, went to Maidstone, Kent, England, where he married, February 2, 1614, Bennet, daughter of Richard Lambe, and the first-born of this marriage was Richard, born February 4, 1617. In his will, June 19, 1644, Arthur Post devises to his wife Margaret, all his lands and tenements in Eastling, "formerly in possession of my eldest son, Richard, being now of England or some parts beyond the sea."

The Richard Post last named is undoubtedly the same person who came to Norwich, Connecticut, whence he removed to Southampton, Long Island, where he received a grant of land in 1643. He is very frequently mentioned as Lieutenant Richard Post, and he held the office of constable, which was then one of great importance. In 1659 he was one of a committee "To regulate the town papers and writings, and also to revise the town

laws." He held a £100 proprietor right under which he owned a large amount of land, and he and his son John owned a full share in the purchase of the western part of the town. Richard Post's home lot was in the center of the village of Southampton. He married Dorothy (maiden name supposed to have been Johnson), and their children were John, Thomas, Joseph, and Martha. Lieutenant Richard Post died about 1689.

Lieutenant Richard Post's eldest son, Captain John Post, was the lineal ancestor of John Post, born in 1740, in New York city, who lived in Bowling Green, and died in Pearl street. During the Revolutionary war he was a beef and pork packer. Others of the family and of his descendants were prominent in public and commercial affairs. His children were Peter, John, Deborah, and Catherine, both of whom are further named below.

Deborah Post became the wife of Benjamin Douglass and their daughter Eliosa, by her marriage with Daniel L. Bixler, became the mother of Floyd S. Bixler.

Catherine Post became the wife of Peter Ritter, and their daughter Catherine became the wife of Floyd Smith. Floyd Smith was one of the most prominent vestrymen of St. George's (Protestant Episcopal) church, in New York city, and nearly all the Smith, Post and Ritter burials were made in the grounds of that church. A daughter of Floyd Smith became the wife of George Shea, Marine Court Judge. The Post and Ritter families were among the most widely and favorably known of their day. Washington Ritter, son of Peter Ritter, was an accomplished physician. His granddaughter became the wife of William Appleton, of Fordham Heights.

**HOWARD F. HOFFMEIER**, M. D., an eminent and skillful medical practitioner of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, is a native son of that state, born in Easton, December 1, 1874.

Dr. Hoffmeier is a descendant of a German lineage. He traces his ancestry to the Rev. John H. Hoffmeier, the only son of Jacob Lebrecht Hoffmeier and Joanna Elizabeth Kopp, who was born

at Aurbalt Cathen, Germany, March 17, 1760. Prior to his sailing for America he was united in marriage to Gertrude Von-Asen, who was born at Bremen, Germany, and after their arrival in the city of Philadelphia in 1793 they proceeded to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Upper Saucon. Afterward they removed to Hellertown, same county, and in 1806 they located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he became pastor of the German Reformed church, and for upward of a quarter of a century he preached the gospel and labored faithfully in that field. His death occurred in the year 1838. Eight children were born of this marriage, as follows: Elizabeth, born August, 1794, died November 26, 1796; Maria, born in March, 1796; Susanna, born December 18, 1797, died July 28, 1801; Magdalena, born April 13, 1799; Charles F., born September, 1803; Jacob L., born November 4, 1805; Henrietta, born June 20, 1807; and John W., born February 7, 1808.

Jacob L. Hoffmeier, grandfather of Dr. Howard F. Hoffmeier, was born in Hellertown, North Northampton county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1805. During his early life he learned the trade of saddle maker, and pursued this occupation with a fair degree of success throughout his entire business career. For the long period of forty years he served in the capacity of clerk in the Lancaster county prison, discharging the duties in a highly creditable manner. His political connections were with the Whig and Republican parties, and he held membership in St. Paul's Reformed church, in which body he served as elder for almost forty years. He married Eliza Miller, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, born in 1804, and their children were: George; Catherine, who became the wife of the Rev. J. J. Hamilton, Blair county, Pennsylvania; Amos K., who was a coach trimmer by trade, but for many years prior to his death in 1902 was a furniture merchant in the city of Lancaster; William M., a resident of Lancaster, also in the furniture business; Samuel B., mentioned hereinafter; and Elizabeth, who was the wife of the late John I. Hartman, of Lancaster, who was a wholesale grocer, and served as president of the Lancaster

Trust Company. Jacob L. Hoffmeier, father of these children, died in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1890, survived by his wife, who passed away in 1891.

Samuel B. Hoffmeier, father of Dr. Howard F. Hoffmeier, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1842. He was reared in his native town and obtained a practical education in its common schools. At the age of sixteen he began to study the (then new) art of photography, and in 1862 he went to Philadelphia and engaged in the photograph business, which he followed successfully until 1895, twenty-nine years of which period were spent in the city of Easton in the same line of trade. On June 18, 1863, during the progress of the Civil war, he displayed his patriotism by enlisting in Independent Battery I, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served until January 7, 1864. Mr. Hoffmeier is a charter member of St. Mark's Reformed church, having served as a member of the building committee of the same. He is affiliated with the following named orders: Columbia Council, No. 13, Order of United American Mechanics; Leighton Lodge, No. 244, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Valley Encampment, No. 138, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lafayette Post, No. 217, Grand Army of the Republic; and Star Council, No. 155, Royal Arcanum.

Samuel B. Hoffmeier was married March 14, 1869, to Sue Schlough, who was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Jacob C. and Sarah (Shull) Schlough, both of whom were natives of Easton, Pennsylvania. Jacob C. Schlough is of German parentage, and for thirty-five years was a member of the firm of the Eagle Foundry and Machine Company. Their children are: William J., who is employed as an accountant in Easton, Pennsylvania, and also serves as assistant treasurer of a wholesale grocery company; Howard F., mentioned hereinafter; Sadie B., unmarried, and M. Kate, also unmarried.

Dr. Howard F. Hoffmeier obtained an excellent English education in the public schools of his native city, Easton, from which he was graduated. He then engaged in the wholesale mercantile business, first in Easton and later in New



York city. He then took up the drug business in Easton, becoming a skillful and expert pharmacist, and subsequently, after a preliminary course with Dr. Isaac Ott of Easton, taking up the study of medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903. In addition to his studies at college, he took a complete course in practical work at the Charity Lying-in-Hospital, Philadelphia. Dr. Hoffmeier was one of only two physicians to receive honorable mention when examined by the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey. After graduation he spent a term as interne in the Easton Hospital, after which he located in Mauch Chunk, where he has built up a lucrative practice, making a specialty of surgical work. He is a thorough student of his profession and allows nothing to interfere with his practice. His office, which is one of the finest in the county, is thoroughly equipped with every modern appliance for surgical work and includes electrical apparatus, X-rays, etc. Dr. Hoffmeier is regarded by the older members of the medical profession as a promising young physician, and has already secured a prominent place in their midst. He attended the services of the Reformed church, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party.

WILLIAM D. SNYDER, of East Allen township, is of the third generation of a family that has contributed in an unobtrusive but substantial way to the development of agriculture in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. William D. Snyder succeeded his father on the homestead, and has held his place as a highly regarded citizen and a practical and energetic farmer.

John Snyder, grandfather of William D. Snyder, was a farmer of East Allen township, and there his son Jacob was born in 1787. Jacob learned the trade of hatter and followed it as a young man. Later he took up farm work on a farm which was on the site of the present borough of Bath. In 1847 he purchased the old Wilson homestead in the Irish settlement, where he lived until his death, and which is now the home

of his son William D. Snyder. He was well known in the township and held most of the local offices. He was also a prominent member of the Reformed church, and one of the prime movers in the erection of the church at Bath in 1835, being a member of the building committee. He was a Democrat, and followed the course of national politics with much interest. He married Susan, daughter of John Ahner, who bore him seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: Aaron, John, Henry, William D., Susan, Elizabeth, and another daughter that died in infancy. Jacob Snyder died in 1864 and his wife died in 1869.

William D., son of Jacob and Susan (Ahner) Snyder, was born in East Allen township, December 27, 1835. His education in the common schools was extended by study in the Wolf Academy. He had grown up in the life of the farm and knew it thoroughly. He recognized its advantages as an independent means of livelihood, and early determined to make farming his vocation. He has that feeling for the land tilled by his fathers which has in all times kept families on the same estate for generation after generation, and this led to his coming into possession of the homestead. Here he has passed his life and reared his own family. He has not, however, been absorbed in his own business affairs to the exclusion of other interests. He has always lent his influence and practical support to matters of local public welfare, and maintained an open mind for all new ideas. He served as school director for six years, and is a believer in the extension and improvement of popular education. His political sympathies are with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Reformed church, and was a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of the present church at Bath.

He was married December 16, 1861, to Sarah Seiple, born at Allentown, Lehigh county, August 3, 1837, a daughter of John and Susan (Bleam) Seiple. Mrs. Snyder's grandfather was Jacob Seiple of Mount Bethel, Northampton county, and her father was born in Lehigh county.



Mr. and Mrs. Snyder became the parents of the following children: Clara V., who married Fred A. Latshaw, of Ontario, Canada, and has two children, Lena Snyder, and Lizzie Irene; Lizzie A., who married Achenbach, and has one child, Annie E.; Sally H., who married Frank P. Keim, and is the mother of one child, Lizzie Snyder; Jacob D., who died at the age of twenty-nine.

OLIVER P. STECHER, who is engaged in farming and stock raising in Hanover township, Northampton county, belongs to a family that has been identified with agricultural interests in this portion of the state for an entire century.

His paternal grandfather, John Stecher, followed the occupation of farming here, and was also a cabinet maker and undertaker. He belonged to the Lutheran church, and gave his political allegiance to the Whig party. His death occurred when he had reached a very advanced age. His son, John Stecher, the father of Oliver P. Stecher, was born in Palmer township, Northampton county, on the old family homestead, in 1813, and received good educational privileges, studying in both German and English schools. He learned the tailor's trade in early life and followed that pursuit up to the time of his marriage. Afterward he engaged in general farming, and upon the old homestead reared his family. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death. He was a prominent member of the Forks church, and served in various official capacities in connection therewith. He was thrice married, and there were no children born of the first union. For his second wife he chose Sarah Lerch, and they became the parents of six children: John, Samuel, Charles, Mary, Matilda and Catherine. His third wife was Sallie Ann Miller, a daughter of Manassas Miller, of Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, and they have four children: Oliver P., James M., Susan and Ellen. The ten children were born and reared where the village of Tatamy now stands, the farm being the old Lerch homestead. The elder sons, John and Samuel, were gallant soldiers in the Union army

in the Civil war. John was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the first day's fight in the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1864. Samuel was a member of a Michigan regiment, and was wounded while aiding to check one of Morgan's raids near Louisville, Kentucky.

Oliver P. Stecher was born in Palmer township, Northampton county, July 30, 1852, and his education was obtained in the public schools at Stockertown, Pennsylvania. His training at farm labor was received from his father, whom he assisted in the cultivation and improvement of the old homestead until twenty-two years of age, after which he was engaged in huckstering for one year. He began farming on his own account on a tract of land in Forks township, where he remained for two years, and then removed to Hanover township, where he rented a large farm from Samuel Schortz. In 1901 he purchased the Dech homestead of sixty acres in Hanover township, and is now carrying on general agricultural pursuits. He has also been extensively engaged in dealing in live stock, and both branches of his business are proving profitable, returning to him a very gratifying income. He is an excellent judge of live stock, and therefore makes judicious purchases and profitable sales.

Mr. Stecher is a staunch Republican in his political views, and is recognized as one of the active local workers in behalf of the party. He has served as supervisor of Hanover township, Northampton county, for a number of years, and through a long period has been a member of the Republican central committee in his district, his opinions carrying weight and influence in the local councils of the party organization. In the work of the Lutheran church he is also active, and his labors have been very effective for its growth. He is now serving as a deacon, and also as overseer of the Sunday school.

Mr. Stecher was married July 3, 1875, to Miss Hannah Butz, a daughter of Michael and Sarah Butz, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Six children have been born unto them: Edwin E., William A., Cora E., Alice P., Laura A., and

Sarah C. The two sons are engaged in merchandising in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. William married Sallie Balliard, and has one son, Harvey. Cora is the wife of William Colver, a merchant of Bethlehem, and has five children: Clinton, Raymond, Floyd, Eva and Willie. Alice Stecher is the wife of Titus Heckman, and has a daughter Helen, and a son Arlington. Edwin married Laura Lambert.

OLIVER D. STEINMETZ, a farmer of East Allen township, Northampton county, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1846, and is descended in the maternal line from an old family of Holland. The Steinmetz family is of German lineage, and several generations have resided in Pennsylvania. George Steinmetz, the grandfather of Oliver D. Steinmetz, was a farmer by occupation, thus providing for his family. He belonged to the Lutheran church and his political allegiance was given to the Whig party until the organization of the new Republican party. He married Christiana Leight, and they had eleven children: Samuel, Solomon, George, Aaron, Joseph, William, Christiana, May, Sarah, Lydia and Sophie.

Joseph Steinmetz, the father of Oliver D. Steinmetz, was born in Moore township, Northampton county, November 29, 1821, and spent his boyhood days as a farmer lad who enjoys common school privileges and assists in the operation of the home farm. After attaining his majority he removed to Rittersville, Lehigh county, and afterward to Bethlehem, where he managed extensive landed interests belonging to the Moravian church. In 1854 he purchased the old George Snyder homestead in East Allen township, containing one hundred and thirty-six acres of land, and this he operated throughout his remaining days. He was married in 1842 to Miss Sarah A. Michel, whose grandfather, John Michel, came from Amsterdam, Holland, to America. His son David Michel, was born in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and wedded Catherine Patterson. They resided in Upper Nazareth township, Northampton county, where their daughter, Mrs. Steinmetz,

was born. She is now the mother of three children: Edwin G., a practicing physician; Oliver D.; and Montana, who died in infancy. Mr. Steinmetz died November 9, 1893, and his wife, who was born November 26, 1824, is still living on the old family homestead. He served in a number of local positions in his township and was a trustee of the Lutheran church of Bath, Pennsylvania.

Oliver D. Steinmetz was a pupil in the common schools in his early boyhood, and afterward at Weaversville Academy. His education completed, he settled on the old homestead and eventually became its owner. Since that time he has devoted his energies continually to agricultural pursuits. He has been called upon to fill a number of local offices, and for many years has been a delegate to various political conventions of the Republican party, of whose principles he is a staunch adherent. He belongs to the Lutheran church.

Mr. Steinmetz was married in December, 1870, to Ellen E. Beisel, of Lower Nazareth, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Jonas and Sarah (Haas) Beisel. They have one child, Sarah J., who is the wife of Frank E. Woodring, and had five children, three of whom are living: Minnie E., Oliver S. and Florence.

ERWIN J. DECH, a resident farmer of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, is descended from an ancestry that has long promoted the agricultural development of this portion of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Jacob Dech, was born and died in East Allen township, Northampton county. He pursued his studies in the days of his boyhood and youth in the public schools, and on putting aside his text books gave his entire attention to farm work, which he followed throughout his remaining days. On the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, believing firmly in the principles that constitute its platform. He attended the Reformed church.

Charles Dech, a son of Jacob Dech, was born in East Allen township, on the old family home-

stead, in 1810, and died in 1854 at the comparatively early age of forty-four years. In his youth he performed the duties of the schoolroom and enjoyed the pleasures of the playground, and when he had mastered the studies taught in the common schools he returned to the home farm, which he operated for some time. Later he sold that property and removed to Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, where he remained until called to his final rest. He, too, endorsed the men and measures of the Republican party and attended the Reformed church. He held no political office, however, being content to devote his energies to his business affairs. He was married twice, his first wife having been a Koehler. Their children were Owen R., who married Elizabeth Whitsell, by whom he had one child; Sarah E., the wife of George Anawalt; and Marietta, who is the wife of Jacob Overly, and has two children. Mr. Dech's second wife bore the maiden name of Jemima Kememer, and died in 1899. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Kememer, and her father was a farmer of Mount Bethel township. The children of the second marriage are Erwin J.; Lucinda, who married Theodore Lawall, and has one child; Emma, who married Andrew Frankenfield, and has one child; and Tilghman, who married Mary Radley.

Erwin J. Dech was born May 13, 1844, in Lower Nazareth township, and his early education acquired in the common schools was supplemented by study in Allentown Academy. On putting aside his text books he began working on his father's farm, and has since engaged in its operation. He believes firmly in Republican principles, and always votes the ticket of the party. He holds the offices of school director and township supervisor, and is a progressive citizen who gives loyal support to every measure for the public good. He is likewise a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and a valued member of the Knights of Malta. He attends the Reformed church, and is a director of the Hope Cemetery Association, serving as secretary of the board at this writing, 1903.

Mr. Dech was married in 1864 to Elmira Fenicle, who was born February 12, 1845, a daughter of Samuel and Fannie Fenicle, the former an agriculturist of East Allen township, Northampton county. Mr. and Mrs. Dech have the following children: Palmer, born November 15, 1864, married Mary Brown and has five children; Howard E., born March 10, 1869, married Emma Groman, and has three children; Laura E., born May 28, 1871, is the wife of Wilson Johnson, and the mother of one child; Hattie, born August 27, 1875, became the wife of William Lichtenwalner, by whom she had two children and her second husband is Charles Gustenburg, by whom she has one child; Mary J., born April 25, 1879, is the wife of Thomas Miller and the mother of two children; Clara, born January 16, 1882, is the wife of Wilson Saylor and has two children; Frank Erwin Dech, born, 1886, in Lower Nazareth township.

NATHAN DRUMBORE, a successful farmer residing in Packer township, Carbon county, was born in the Mahoning valley, in Mahoning township, Carbon county, in 1845, and is descended from German ancestry. The family was established by German emigrants in the valley during the pioneer epoch in its development, and since that time representatives of the name have been numbered among the industrious and valued citizens of that locality. Thomas Drumbore, the father, was born in Lynn township, Lehigh county, and became a wealthy farmer of Mahoning valley, owning and operating over two hundred acres of very valuable farming land. He was both practical and progressive in his agricultural pursuits, and his labors brought to him a very gratifying financial return. He married Miss Kate Fenstermacher, who was also born in Lynn township, Lehigh county, and his death occurred in 1867, while his wife survived him until 1900. In their family were seven children: Nathan, Alfred, William, Henry, Elvina, Drucilla and Lena.

Nathan Drumbore was reared under the parental roof, and acquired his education in the pub-



lic schools. His life has been devoted to the butchering business and to agricultural pursuits, and in both lines of activity he has prospered. At one time he owned a tract of land in Mahoning valley, where he resided for a number of years, or until 1888. At that time he removed to Lehighton, where he engaged in the butchering business, remaining a resident of the latter place for ten years. He enjoyed a good patronage during that period, and at the end of the decade sold his interest and removed to Weatherly, making his home there until 1903. In that year he purchased his present farm, situated in Packer township, Carbon county. This comprises one hundred acres of very rich and arable land adjoining the corporation limits of the borough of Weatherly on the west. He devotes his attention to the raising of the various cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, and in connection with his farming interests he also conducts a livery stable, which is largely patronized by the people of the borough. He keeps good horses and fine carriages, and has secured a liberal patronage in this department of his business. His farm is improved with all modern conveniences and equipments and is indeed, one of the valuable properties of the community.

In 1869 Mr. Drumbore was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Dreher, of Lehighton, Pennsylvania. She is a representative of a family of farming people who through generations have been worthy citizens of this state. Her parents were Casper and Mary (Beil) Dreher, and their family numbered thirteen children, eight of whom are now living, namely: Renerville, Mary, Ellen, Elvin, Charles, Emma, Ida, and George. To Mr. and Mrs. Drumbore have been born ten children, as follows: Elsie, Clara, Harry, Bert, Charles, Edward, Robert, William, George and Alexander.

GUSTAV THEODORE FOX, M. D., a prominent and noted physician, oculist and lecturer, who resides in Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is a descendant on the paternal side of a family who have won prominence and distinction in the field of medicine and surgery

both in the United States and Germany, his ancestors for three generations back having been representative members of that profession. Dr. Fox was born in Bath, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1843, a son of the Rev. Augustus and Charity (Shuman) Fox.

Jacob Andrew Fox (great-grandfather) was a native of Germany. He received his education in the schools and colleges of that country, and in early manhood chose the medical profession for his life work. He evinced a decided ability and aptitude for surgical work, and in due course of time became noted for his skill and proficiency in that branch of the profession. He was married three times, his second marriage taking place April 6, 1801, a month previous to the marriage of his son by a former marriage. John Conrad Fox (grandfather) son of Jacob Andrew Fox, was also a native of Germany, and resided in Steddorf, kingdom of Hanover, where he was a prominent and influential citizen. He was a physician and surgeon, and in addition to the duties of a large and select practice he served in the capacity of judge. His marriage to Anna Catharine Boecheen occurred May 26, 1801.

Augustus Fox (father) was born in Steddorf, kingdom of Hanover, Germany, May 6, 1803. He received his educational advantages in the Gymnasium at Stada and the University at Göttingen, Germany, and subsequently, he was ordained a minister of the gospel in the Lutheran church. The death of his parents occurred in the year 1831, and shortly after their demise he embarked in an English brig for the United States. After a stormy and tedious voyage of three months he landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, thence made his way on foot to Baltimore, Maryland, and while residing there was advised by the Rev. Mr. Uhlhorn, of that city, to enter the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in order to perfect himself in the English language. He already had some knowledge of the language, as was evidenced by his diary. After spending some time at the institution he received a call to become assistant pastor of a church in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and in this capacity he



served until 1835, when he received a unanimous call to the Lutheran church at Bath, Northampton county, his charge including at one time five congregations — Plainfield, Belfast, Peterville, Howertown and Bath. He was a man of broad intellectual attainments, possessed the faculty of gaining and retaining the esteem and confidence of his parishoners, and during his forty years pastorate the churches enjoyed a career of usefulness and activity.

In connection with his ministerial work Rev. Mr. Fox studied medicine with Dr. Woesselholft, and became one of the pioneer homeopathic physicians in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where for many years he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Fox was united in marriage to Sevilla Yohe, of Mifflin, and two children were born to them: Eliza, who died in childhood, and Elenora who married John Dreisbach, by whom she had two children, Allen and Sevilla Dreisbach. After the death of Mr. Dreisbach she married Samuel Schofield, who is now deceased, by whom she had three sons. Mrs. Fox died December 16, 1839, and Rev. Mr. Fox married for his second wife Charity Shuman, daughter of William Shuman, a resident of Lower Mt. Bethel township. The issue of this marriage was one son, Gustav Theodore Fox. Rev. Mr. Fox died at his residence in Bath, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1879, aged seventy-seven years, and his widow died April 15, 1902, aged seventy-five years.

Gustav T. Fox, only son of the Rev. Augustus and Charity Fox, was reared in the town of Bath, Pennsylvania, and obtained an excellent education at Freeland Seminary, Montgomery county, and the Easton Collegiate Institute. Subsequently he began a course of medical reading with Dr. George P. Kern, of Bath, and in due course of time matriculated at the University Medical College of New York City, from which institution he was graduated in April, 1865, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following ten years he was engaged in a general practice of medicine and surgery, after which he pursued a course of general medicine at Bellevue Hospital, New York

City, at the same time taking a private course on the study of the eye under Professor Noyes, the ophthalmic surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1880 he went to Philadelphia, where he pursued a special course on the eye under the competent instruction of Dr. Brewer Hall, Dr. P. D. Keyser and Dr. George Strawbridge. In 1885 he again spent the winter in Philadelphia and devoted his time to attending the clinics at the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Wills Eye Hospital. In 1900 Dr. Fox took a course at the Eppendorf Kronkenhaus, one of the most extensive and noted hospitals in Germany, and was also under the private instruction of Professor Deutchman on the eye, and under Professor Trost on the ear, nose and throat. Since 1875 Dr. Fox has confined his practice exclusively to eye, ear, nose and throat work, his patronage covering an area of thirty miles each way from his home, and this fact is sufficient evidence of his ability to successfully cope with the numerous difficulties that arise in this branch of the profession. He has served in the capacity of medical examiner for various life insurance companies.

Dr. Fox has gained considerable prominence as a traveler and lecturer, being well qualified for the latter by his keen observation of men and objects and the gift he possesses to impart this knowledge to others. His lectures on American subjects are: "Over the Range to the Golden Gate," and "The Yosemite Valley and the Yellowstone Park." His European subjects are: "Great Britain," "North and Middle Germany," "A Trip through Holland, Belgium, France and Switzerland," "Southern Germany and Austria," "Italy and its Shrines," "The Paris Exposition," "Ober Ammergau, the Place, the People and the Play." Dr. Fox has visited all the places he describes, and has collected a wealth of material for his lectures by years of travel, both in this country and in the old world. He has gathered many rare gems of thought, and secured a large collection of the greatest scenic views of the world, all of which have been selected with rare taste and discrimination. In religion, Dr. Fox is an adherent of the doctrines of the Lutheran church,

and in politics, he is an advocate of the principles of the Independent party. He is a member of the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, and of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he is a past master.

February 12, 1867, Dr. Fox married Hannah C. Seem, daughter of Samuel Seem, of Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of one daughter, Mary Charity, wife of Dr. Walter Edson Decker, of Boston, Massachusetts.

HON. ALLEN CRAIG inscribed his name high upon the roll of leading and distinguished statesman and jurists of the Lehigh Valley. He represented his district in the legislative halls of Pennsylvania both as a member of the house and senate, and for eight years was judge of his county. A man of broad legal learning he not only wisely interpreted the laws of the state but also took an active part in framing them and no history of the valley would be complete without extended mention of his life work.

Judge Allen Craig was born in Lehigh Gap, Carbon county, December 25, 1835, and died December 31, 1892. The Craig family is of Scotch Irish lineage and was established in America in 1728 by ancestors who settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. The grandfather, General Thomas Craig, served under Arnold in the French and Indian war and was also one of the heroes of the Revolution, commanding the Third Pennsylvania Regiment during the struggle for independence. When again the country became involved in war with England he was appointed general of the American forces. His time and energies when not in civil life were devoted to agricultural pursuits. He married Dorothy Brienick and they became the parents of six children, Charles, Thomas, Eliza, Mary, Harriet and William. General Craig died at the very advanced age of ninety-two years.

Captain Thomas Craig, the father of Judge Craig, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1772 and pursued his education in the home schools and at Wolfe's Academy. In 1795

he accompanied his parents on their removal to Lehigh Gap in what is now Carbon county and in his early business career he became proprietor there of the hotel known as the Lehigh Gap Inn. His business activities, however, extended to other fields of labor for he engaged in general merchandising and also conducted a lumber yard. He likewise ran a stage line, making trips between Easton and Mauch Chunk. His military title was won by service as commander of the troop of horse, a company of the Pennsylvania militia. In public affairs he became prominent and influential and was widely recognized as a leader of thought and action in Carbon county. He was called to represent his district in the state legislature and in many other ways he aided in shaping the policy of his district, leaving the impress of his individuality upon general advancement and improvement. He was united in marriage to Miss Kuntz, by whom he had two children. One of them reached years of maturity. After the death of his first wife he was married to Miss Catherine Hagenbach of Siegfrieds Bridge, Pennsylvania. The children of his second marriage were Eliza, John, Allen, William and Robert. Captain Craig passed away in 1858 and his wife died in 1871. Eliza Craig, the daughter, became the wife of General Charles Hechman. John Craig, the eldest son of the second marriage, wedded a Miss Insley of Bath, Pennsylvania, and had, Thomas B., Charles, Philip Insley, H. Lyndale, Nettie, William, who married Mattie Gish, and Robert, the youngest of the family, who married Anna Mahon.

Judge Allen Craig laid the foundation for an advanced course of study by attending the old Vandever Academy at Easton, Pennsylvania, and subsequently he matriculated in Lafayette College, in which he completed his literary course with the class of 1855. Wishing to become a member of the bar he took up the study of law in the office of the Hon. M. M. Dummick, of Mauch Chunk and was admitted to practice in Carbon county on the 4th of June, 1858. His professional career was a brilliant and successful one. Through merit and ability he gradually worked

his way upward until he occupied a place in the foremost ranks of the representatives of the legal fraternity in the Lehigh valley. He became a partner of James S. Loose, of Mauch Chunk in 1879, and the firm was unsurpassed by any practitioners of this part of the state. His preparation of cases was most thorough and exhaustive; he seemed almost intuitively to grasp the strong points of law and fact and he presented them in clear and cogent form. Possessed of an analytical mind and one that was readily receptive and retentive of the fundamental principles and intricacies of the law, he was also gifted with the spirit of devotion to wearisome details, was quick to comprehend the most subtle problems and was logical in his conclusions, fearless in defense of any case he might espouse, he was also the soul of honor and integrity and thus few men were more largely gifted for the achievement of success in the difficult profession of the law. His efforts, too, were directed to other lines of business activity and through many years he was a director of the First National Bank of Mauch Chunk. He was likewise connected with the Mauch Chunk Gas & Water Movements and the keen discernment which he manifested at the bar or on the bench was also a potent factor in the successful control of commercial enterprises.

Because of his ability both naturally and acquired and his fitness for leadership Judge Craig was frequently called upon to serve in positions of public trust and honor. In 1859 he was elected district attorney of Carbon county and, entering upon the duties of the office in the following year, filled that position in a capable manner until 1866. In that year he was elected to represent Carbon and Monroe counties in the state legislature and held the office for three successive terms of one year each. Higher political honors were accorded him in 1878 by his election to the state senate for a term of four years from the districts comprising Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties. Aply did he perform the duties of the office, proving in both houses a most capable member, working for the best interests of those whom he represented. In 1892 he was elected judge of the courts of Car-

bon and Monroe counties, serving until 1901, at which time Carbon was made a separate district called the fifty-sixth, and the Hon. Horace Heydt was appointed to the bench, while Judge Craig was transferred to the forty-third district, comprising Monroe and Pike counties. In November, 1902, he was a candidate for resident judge in Carbon county, but was defeated owing to the strong socialistic movement led by Judge Heydt. As a lawyer Judge Craig was possessed of great ability and during his connection with the Carbon county bar was well known as a corporation attorney, being the local representative of important corporate concerns. As a judge he was faithful in the discharge of the multitudinous delicate duties which devolved upon him and was known as a safe trial judge. His opinions were seldom reversed and indicated strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of law and an unbiased judgment. His salient characteristics combined to make him one of the most capable jurists that ever graced the bench of his district and the public and the profession acknowledge him the peer of any jurist of the court. In the Monroe courts he presided in the trial of many important cases, among which was the famous Pohoquohe fish suit, in which he rendered a decision, that of landing net was a proper legal device for catching trout. Another case of prominence was the suit between the Lackawanna and New York & Western Railroads, involving coal contracts of great magnitude; the Pure Food case and the Strather, on both of which the supreme court sustained his decisions, were also notable ones. During the first three years of his term on the bench he was unable to hold court in Mauch Chunk to any great extent, on account of connection with all the litigation in Carbon before his elevation to the bench but was the president judge in the sensational Lyons-Dunn judgeship election matter in Schuylkill county. In manner he was always courteous and agreeable, possessed of general humor and social qualities that made him a delightful companion. He was one of the best informed men of the state, reading broadly upon all matters of general interest and carrying his investigation



into the best of literature. He served for a short time during the Civil war, becoming a member of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry in 1862 and he has always taken a prominent part in Grand Army affairs. When it was purposed to erect a monument "to all the brave defenders of the Union from the county of Carbon," Judge Craig was chosen chairman of the building committee and labored earnestly until the completion of the monument and its dedication September 28, 1886. He was a great favorite with the boys in blue and few public meetings and camp fires were ever held in Mauch Chunk at which he was not called upon to address his old army comrades.

Judge Allen Craig was united in marriage in 1866 to A. Isabel Douglas, a daughter of Edwin A. and Harriet (Dexter) Douglas. They had four children. Douglas, the eldest, married Bertha Evelyn Steinmetz. Henry Douglas, who is a graduate of Lafayette College of Easton, Pennsylvania and now a civil engineer by profession, has charge of numerous coke ovens in Virginia. He married Luella MacAllister and lives at Dorechester. Their child is Douglas. The younger members of the Craig family are Harriet and Gay Gordon.

HENRY DRYFOOS, JR. Prominent among the young business men and influential residents of Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, is Henry Dryfoos, Jr., a native of that city, the date of his birth being May 25, 1870. He has achieved a large degree of success in the various enterprises in which he is engaged, and this has been the result of honorable business transactions, perseverance and close application to whatever calling he adopts. He is a son of Henry and Sarah J. Dryfoos.

Henry Dryfoos (father) is a native of Germany, and in 1857 or the following year he emigrated to the United States, settling in Hazleton, Pennsylvania. His first occupation in his adopted country was the wholesale and retail butcher business, in which he was successfully engaged for a number of years, and later he devoted his entire attention to the real estate business, erecting al-

most one hundred houses and being the most extensive owner of real estate in the city. He was also active and prominent in other enterprises. He was united in marriage to Mrs. D. Sloan, *nee* Sarah J. Engle, daughter of John Engle, a prominent resident of the Lehigh Valley. Their children are: Rose E., wife of W. T. Goodnow, of Sayre, Pennsylvania; Mary, wife of Alvin Markle, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Louisa A., wife of J. Elmer Jones, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania; and Henry Dryfoos, Jr.

Henry Dryfoos, Jr., acquired in the Hill School at Pottstown a practical education which prepared him for the activities of life, and his first business experiences was gained by engaging in real estate transactions with his father, which proved a profitable source of income for several years. In 1899 he established what is now known as the Hub Shoe Company, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania. He is also largely interested in the Sayre Stamping Company, one of the leading industries of Sayre, Pennsylvania, and which he is serving in the capacity of vice-president; and is a director of the Eaton & Glover Company, manufacturers of engraving machines of New York City. Mr. Dryfoos is not unmindful of his duties and obligations as a citizen of this great republic, and he also takes a keen interest in local politics, having been elected a member of the council of Hazleton in 1897. He is a staunch advocate of the principles of Republicanism.

Mr. Dryfoos was married, in June, 1900, to Miss Grace M. Fogel, daughter of L. J. Fogel, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Isabel F., born February 8, 1902; and Sarah, born October 21, 1903.

JAMES E. NAGLE, deceased, was a resident of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, where for many years he was actively engaged in farming. He belonged to a family long connected with agricultural interests in this county. His father, Christian Nagle, was born in Lower Nazareth township, and, having acquired a common school education, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed







*Amos Kiezel*

throughout his entire business career. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. He married Esther Musselman, of Lower Nazareth township, and by this marriage there were six children: Polly Ann, Rebecca, Priscilla, Fietta, John H. and James E.

James E. Nagle was born in Lower Nazareth township, on the old family home, July 5, 1843, and that farm was his playground in youth, his training school for life's practical duty, and became the field of his activity after entering upon man's estate. He was indebted to the common schools of his township for his educational privileges he enjoyed in early life, and later was a student in a private school in Easton, Pennsylvania. On putting aside his text books he turned his attention to the occupation of farming, which he followed until his death in 1888. His political allegiance was given to the Democracy, and he held the office of constable.

James E. Nagle was married in 1867 to Miss Mary L. Dech, who was born June 28, 1843, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Dewalt) Dech. Her father was a resident farmer of Upper Nazareth township for many years, but is now deceased. Mrs. Nagle resides in a nice home in Lower Nazareth township, and her mother resides with her. She had two sisters: Martha, deceased; and Elmira E. Two children left motherless by the death of her sister last named have been reared by Mrs. Nagle.

JOHAN A. RIEGEL, a representative of the farming interests of Carbon county, making his home at Lehighton, comes of a family of German origin that was established in America by five brothers who crossed the Atlantic in the early part of the seventeenth century. Four of the brothers married American women, while one brought his wife with him from the old country. They settled first in Massachusetts where two of the number continued to reside, while two others removed to New Jersey and one became a resident of Virginia. It was to one of the New Jersey settlers that Johan A. Riegel traces his ancestry. He is a descendant of Jacob Riegel, who married Miss

Nancy Hartman, by whom he had five children: Jacob, who was educated for the bar, and in 1857 removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in the practice of law; Amos, the father of Johan A. Riegel; Josiah, who died in childhood; Mary, the wife of John Hoffman; and Louise, who married a Mr. Foltz.

Amos Riegel, the second son of Jacob and Mary (Hartman) Riegel, became one of the prominent and influential business men of Carbon county. He was born in Lykens, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1815, and the days of his youth were spent upon a farm, after which he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed for a number of years, and later engaged in tanning and butchering for himself. Later, however, he gave his attention to the purchase and sale of stock, following that pursuit up to within five months prior to his death, on the 21st of June, 1898, at eighty-three years of age. He also conducted a general store from 1889 to 1892 at Lehighton. As his financial resources increased he made investment in land, becoming the owner of extensive realty interests, including one hundred acres of land, which was situated in the suburbs of Lehighton, now constituting a part of the Lehigh Valley Railroad property at Lehighton. To this place he removed November 17, 1874, where he erected a fine residence, and there resided up to the time of his death. In 1889 he built a very large barn capable of sheltering an entire carload of cattle at one time. He was widely recognized as one of the most progressive men and leading agriculturists of the Lehigh Valley, and his business operations reached extensive proportions. He frequently shipped as high as six or more carloads of live stock in a single week. His undertakings were crowned with a high degree of success, and thus he was enabled to engage in banking enterprises. He was a director of the First National Bank of Mauch Chunk from 1868 until the time of his death.

Mr. Riegel was not only prosperous in business, but was a recognized leader in public affairs, and in 1858 was elected by popular ballot to the office of sheriff of Carbon county, which position

he filled to the entire satisfaction of all law-abiding citizens. He also held the office of county commissioner for one term (1882-83-84), and in the performance of his public duties was ever reliable, trustworthy and capable. At the time of the Civil war he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union, and was enrolled as second lieutenant in Company F, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went out in response to the emergency call, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. Following the expiration of his term of service he received an honorable discharge. He had previously been a recruiting officer during the greater part of the period of the Rebellion. His fraternal relations were with the Masons.

Amos Riegel was twice married. He first wedded Miss Mary Ann Hoffman, February 16, 1842, and they became the parents of two children, but both died in childhood, and the mother died September 20, 1843. For his second wife he chose Mrs. Abigail Hunsicker, *nee* Arner, who had two children by her former marriage, namely: Louisa, wife of T. E. Sittler, of Andreas, Pennsylvania; and Emeline, wife of Thomas Musselman, a resident of New Mahoning, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Riegel became the parents of four children: Johan, Jerome, deceased; Tilghman, who has passed away; and Sallie J., who resides in Lehigh. Mrs. Riegel died February 26, 1895.

Johan A. Riegel, the eldest son of Amos and Abigail Riegel, was born in Mahoning township, Carbon county, December 30, 1852, and began his education as a student in the public schools of that locality. Later he spent two and a half years in attendance at the Millersville State Normal School, and one year in Myerstown College. On completing his education he engaged in teaching for one term, but since that time has given his attention to farming pursuits, which he followed on an extensive scale in the west, spending five years in Iowa, fifteen years in South Dakota, and two years in Missouri. While living in that section of the country he also filled several township offices in an acceptable manner. On the death of his father in 1898 he removed to Lehigh, est-

ablishing his residence on the old homestead, where he is now located as a prosperous, active and enterprising farmer.

Johan A. Riegel was married in 1877 to Miss Caroline Balliet and unto them has been born a daughter, Sarah H., whose birth occurred in 1885. They also have an adopted son, John J., who became a member of the household at the age of six years. He was born in 1875, and is therefore now twenty-nine years of age.

Miss Sallie J. Riegel, the only daughter and youngest child of Amos and Abigail Riegel, was educated at Lititz Seminary, and is a resident of the borough of Lehigh, where she is well known and has many friends.

ABRAM STOUT, M. D., of Bethlehem, well known in the Lehigh Valley because of his long connection with the medical fraternity and his skill in active practice, is a representative of a family whose ancestral history is traced back to Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. The founder of the family in America was Jacob Stout, the great-grandfather of Dr. Stout, who on crossing the Atlantic to the new world settled in Williams township, Northampton county. Isaac Stout, the grandfather, followed agricultural pursuits until within a short time of his death, which occurred when he was eighty years of age.

Hon. Isaac Stout, son of Isaac Stout, Sr., was actively connected with industrial interests in Northampton county, operating a sawmill in connection with farming. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the American army and rose to the rank of major. He was equally prominent politically, and in 1836 served as a Democratic member of the house in the state legislature. He likewise filled the position of justice of the peace, and was postmaster at Stouts, which town was named in his honor. His death occurred in 1856, at the age of seventy years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Catherine Clemens, was born in Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was of English and Scotch descent. She died in 1890 in her eighty-eighth year. Like the family she adhered to the Lutheran faith, and her husband was



of the same religious belief. In the Stout family were eight children, but only three are now living. Hon. Lewis H. Stout, brother of Isaac Stout, was an attorney of Bethlehem, and a member of the state legislature in 1868. His sisters were Mrs. Frederick Christman, of Bethlehem; Mrs. Elizabeth Steckel, of that place; and Catherine, the wife of Samuel J. Shimer, of Milton, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Stout spent his boyhood days in the town which was named in honor of the family, and his academic course of study was pursued under Dr. Vanderveer, of Easton, where he continued until 1850. He was afterward for eighteen months a student in the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and he entered upon preparation for the medical profession under the direction of his uncle, Dr. A. Stout. In 1852 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and won his degree upon graduation with the class of 1855. He was associated in his early professional career with his former preceptor, and uncle, whose successor he became on the latter's retirement in 1857. In September, 1862, Dr. Abram Stout was commissioned by Governor Curtin first assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, with the rank of first lieutenant. Leaving Bethlehem he joined the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the campaigns that included the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and when the term of his enlistment expired in July, 1863, he was mustered out with his regiment. He was afterward offered a commission as surgeon of a cavalry regiment, but his private and family affairs necessitated his remaining at home. Since his return to Bethlehem in 1863 he has engaged continuously in the practice of his profession, and has enjoyed a large patronage, being the oldest practitioner in the place. He was appointed United States pension examiner during President Cleveland's first administration, and again in Cleveland's second administration, and is yet serving in that office. He is also one of the consulting surgeons of St. Luke's hospital. He holds membership with the

Northampton County Medical Society, of which he has been president, and he was likewise president of the Association of Railroad Surgeons of the Lehigh Valley. He has been treasurer of the Lehigh Medical Association since its organization, and he belongs to the State and National Medical Associations. He has become prominent in civic societies, has taken the Knight Templar degrees in Masonry, and is a companion in the military order of Loyal Legion.

Dr. Stout was married in Bethlehem, in 1857, to Miss Mary L. Cartright, who was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and died in 1887. Her father, Ira Cartright, was at one time an extensive coal operator of Mauch Chunk. Dr. and Mrs. Stout became the parents of three children: 1. Ira, who is connected with zinc mining interests in Joplin, Missouri; he married and to him were born five children: Helen, Georgine, Lewis, Abraham, and Caroline; 2. George Clymer, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy of Annapolis, and of the University of Pennsylvania, in which last named institution he is assistant histologist; 3. Charles Edward, also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine; he subsequently took special courses, and is a throat, nose and ear specialist in Philadelphia.

HORACE DE Y. LENTZ, a member of the Carbon county bar, is a representative of a family that through many years has been connected with the progress and development of the Lehigh Valley.

He traces his descent from Conrad Lentz, his great-grandfather, who prior to the Revolutionary war settled in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was a school teacher by profession, and died early in life. Among his children was Colonel John Lentz, the grandfather, whose birth occurred in Lehigh county in 1793. He was a shoemaker by trade, but later in life engaged in hotel keeping. For a number of years he was a successful contractor, and was one of the builders of the Lehigh canal. When yet a young man he removed to that portion of Northampton

county which has since been set apart as Carbon county. He was always prominently identified with public affairs, and was elected commissioner of Northampton county, and later filled the offices of sheriff and commissioner of Carbon county. He was among the originators of the idea to subdivide Northampton county and establish the county of Carbon. Colonel Lentz was deeply interested in military affairs all his life, and when but a lad enlisted in the War of 1812. His title of Colonel was obtained in the state militia. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was one of the first to volunteer, but was rejected on account of his advanced age. At the age of seventy he organized a company of reserves at Lehigh, Pennsylvania, and as their captain led them to Harrisburg in defence of the Union. He died at Mauch Chunk in 1875. Colonel John Lentz was married three times. His first wife was Mary Lacer, his second Julia Winter Barnett, the widow of John Barnett, and his third Mrs. Elizabeth Metzgar.

LaFayette Lentz was born of the first marriage, at Lehigh Gap, Carbon county, in 1828. His start in business life was gained as a clerk in a store at Parryville, Pennsylvania. Later on he engaged in railroad contracting, and was one of the original contractors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He has completed important sections of the Morris & Essex, North Pennsylvania, and Easton & Amboy railroads, and was the builder of the Vosburg Tunnel in Wyoming county. About 1869 Mr. Lentz engaged in coal mining near Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, and has since become a successful coal operator. At present he is the senior member of the firm of Lentz & Co., an important company doing business at Park Place, Pennsylvania. Although now well advanced in years he is still active, retaining his vigor to a remarkable degree and is an ardent lover of hunting and fishing. Few younger men can take longer tramps through the woods and by the sides of the streams than can Mr. Lentz. Personally, he is very popular, and has the love, respect and good will of his community. He married Miss Mary Swartz, who died in 1879. She

was a daughter of John Swartz, a farmer and innkeeper of Northampton county. By that marriage there were born five children—John, James, and LaFayette, who died in infancy, and William O., the manager of his father's coal interests, and Horace De Y. Lentz.

Horace De Y. Lentz was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1867. He was educated in the schools of Mauch Chunk, the Preparatory School for Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and Harvard University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891. In the fall of 1893 he entered the law offices of L. H. Barber and Frederick Bertolette as a student at law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Carbon county in 1896. Mr. Lentz is a member of the examining committee of the Carbon county bar. He is also a member of the University Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and one of the vestrymen of St. Mark's Episcopal church, Mauch Chunk. In 1893 he married Miss Jennie McCreary Alsover, a daughter of the late Jabez Alsover, a prominent member of the Carbon and Luzerne bars, and Hannah Dodson Alsover.

GEORGE DAVIES, deceased, formerly the senior member of the well known foundry and machine firm of Davies & Thomas, Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, was born in the village of Merthyr-Tydvil, Glamorganshire, Wales, April 9, 1837. The firm of Davies & Thomas was formed in 1879, and rapidly built up a very large business. In the execution of some responsible contracts they established a great reputation throughout the eastern portion of the United States.

His father, Daniel Davies, also a native of Wales, and a molder by trade, left his native land in June, 1846, accompanied by his family, and arrived in New York in July of the same year. He found employment as a foundryman in the Novelty Works, New York city, afterward being employed in Jersey City, New Jersey, and Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. Later he went to Tamaqua, where he entered the employ of the



*George Davis*





late Hopkin Thomas, father of the junior partner of Davies & Thomas. In the early part of 1849 Mr. Davies left Tamaqua and went to Weatherly, and in July of 1850 came to Catasauqua, entering the foundry of the Crane Iron Company, under the late David Williams, manufacturing castings on contract. Severing his connection with the Crane Iron Company in 1865, he entered into partnership with William Thomas in the foundry business, purchasing the old planing mill in East Catasauqua; three months later his son George was admitted to partnership. After two years the firm of Davies & Thomas was dissolved, Mr. Thomas withdrawing his interest, after which the title became Davies & Son, and the business was thus conducted until the death of Daniel Davies, in April, 1876, at sixty-three years of age. He was a man of staunch integrity and honorable, upright principles, and for many years held membership in the Presbyterian church. His wife, Mary (Philips) Davies, was born in Wales, and died there in the year 1839. Their children were: John, who died in 1862; George, mentioned hereinafter; and Mary A., who became the wife of James Thomas.

George Davies spent the first nine years of his life uneventfully in the land of his birth. Coming to Catasauqua with his father in 1850, he worked at the trade of molder for two years, after which he served an apprenticeship of five years at the trade of machinist with the Crane Iron Company, under Hopkin Thomas. In 1861, in company with Thomas Jones, he entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and graduated with honors from that noted commercial school. In 1863, while at Parryville, he enlisted as first sergeant of Captain James Thomas's company, Thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Volunteers, Colonel Charles Albright commanding. He marched with his company to Gettysburg, thence to Fort Richmond, Philadelphia, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service.

Prior to the war Mr. Davies was employed as master mechanic in Belvidere, New Jersey, Camden and Amboy (New Jersey) shops, the Novelty Works, New York city, and at Parryville, Penn-

sylvania. After the close of hostilities he returned to the latter named place, and became master mechanic there for a short period of time. He then took up his residence in Catasauqua, and with the exception of about five years (1871 to 1876), when he had charge of the Carbon Iron Works at Parryville, he remained there until his death. In 1879 his brother-in-law, James Thomas, with whom he had been on terms of intimacy from childhood, purchased a one-half interest in the foundry and machine shop at Catasauqua, and this business relationship continued until the death of Mr. Davies. The two men were devoted companions, the wishes of one being law with the other. The firm manufactured castings for many important enterprises, including the underground electric railway in Washington, D. C., the Broadway cable in New York, the East River tunnel, the Hudson River tunnel, and the Traction and People's cable lines in Baltimore. They also manufactured car castings, and were the designers and original manufacturers of the Davies & Thomas engine. The works occupied at the time of Mr. Davies' death about ten acres, the foundry covering one acre, and the machine-shop being one hundred and thirty-five feet long by fifty feet wide. There were four large boilers, two blowers operated by two Davies & Thomas engines of one hundred and fifteen horse-power, and fifteen cranes, two of which, made by William R. Thomas, will lift fifteen tons each. The firm was identified with the Wahnetah Silk Company, of which Mr. Thomas was president and Mr. Davies a director. They were also the principal stockholders in the Electric Light and Power Company, which was established in 1890. Mr. Davies was also a director in the Bethlehem Electric Light and Power Company, which was established in 1882, and of which James Thomas was president. He was the owner of valuable real estate in West Bethlehem, and a stockholder in the Catasauqua National Bank.

Mr. Davies was identified with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Porter Lodge, No. 284, at Catasauqua. He was a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, but was unwilling to allow his name to be pre-

sented for official position, preferring to devote his entire time to business pursuits. As a member of the school board, upon which he was serving at the time of his death, he was instrumental in promoting the grade of scholarship in the Catsauqua schools. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which body he served in the capacity of trustee, steward and class-leader. He was a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of Grace Methodist Episcopal church and parsonage, and was one of the most liberal contributors thereto.

On August 4, 1864, in Catsauqua, Pennsylvania, Mr. Davies was united in marriage to Mary A. Evans, the daughter of Thomas R. Evans, who emigrated from Wales to America, settling in Catsauqua, where for many years he followed the trade of blacksmith. Mrs. Davies received an excellent education in Tremont Normal School, and was a successful teacher prior to her marriage. The following children were born to them: John M., who died in 1885; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Harry E. Graffin, of Catsauqua; Rowland T., mentioned hereinafter; George, who was superintendent for the Westchester Lighting Company at White Plains, New York, for a couple of years, but is now (1904) connected with the Davies & Thomas Company's works; James, who is also connected with the same company, and two infant children who died at Parryville.

Mr. Davies passed away at his late residence, Second and Race streets, Catsauqua, Monday evening, October 1, 1894, after an illness of two days. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon from his late residence, the Rev. C. M. Simpson, his pastor, preaching an eloquent discourse; the Rev. Dr. Earle, of the First Presbyterian church, offering the prayer; and a selected choir rendering appropriate music. It was one of the largest and most eloquent tributes ever paid to a deceased citizen of Catsauqua. The workmen attended in a body, and numbered about one hundred and fifty. The remains were interred in the family plot in Fairview Cemetery. Mr. Davies was a most affectionate husband, a devoted

father, a loving brother, a true and excellent citizen, a consistent Christian, a considerate employer, and on all sides is spoken words of praise for the manner in which he acted the part of a true man. His like is seldom met, and his sudden death is universally regretted. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Catsauqua School District, the president announced the death of their late fellow-member, George Davies, whereupon the following was unanimously adopted:

In view of the death of our fellow school director, Mr. George Davies, we, the remaining members of the board, desire to put on record our conviction that in the death of Mr. Davies the educational interests of Catsauqua have suffered a heavy loss. The public schools have lost a liberal-minded and liberal-handed patron; the teachers and pupils have lost a kind and considerate friend, who was ever ready to promote their interests. In the school board we have always found in him a congenial associate, a wise and prudent counselor, and an enthusiastic advocate of everything that seemed to be necessary for the improvement of our schools.

As a mark of respect for the departed, we close the schools on the day of the burial, in order that the teachers, as well as the board of directors, may attend the funeral in a body; and as a further mark of respect, we agree to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Davies by the appointment of his eldest son, Rowland T. Davies, as a member of the board until the next election.

A special meeting of the board of health was called, and convened October 3, 1894, to take action on the death of Mr. George Davies. On motion the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. George Davies the board loses an honored, esteemed and efficient member, whose wisdom and counsel will often be missed in our deliberations.

*Resolved*, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of trial and sorrow.

*Resolved*, As a last tribute of respect, we attend his funeral on Thursday, October 4, 1894, in a body.

AUSTIN A. GLICK, Secretary.

Rowland T. Davies, the second son of George and Mary A. (Evans) Davies, was born March 24, 1869, at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania. During his boyhood days he attended the public schools, from which he graduated in 1884, and later became a pupil of A. N. Ulrich, of Catasauqua, who conducted a private school for the preparation of boys for college. Subsequently he entered Lehigh University, but left this institution prior to his graduation, and at once began his business career by entering the Davies & Thomas works. After working in the shops for two years he entered the office of the works, and after the death of his father, October 1, 1894, when the company was incorporated, he was appointed vice-president of the same, and has since held that responsible position. Mr. Davies is very popular among his business associates and personal friends, owing to his many excellent characteristics. He is active and prominent in Masonic circles, being past master of Porter Lodge, No. 284, and past high priest of Catasauqua Chapter, No. 278. He is a member of the Catasauqua Club, of which he was president for two years. He is a Republican in politics, and at the death of his father he filled his unexpired terms as member of the health and school boards of Catasauqua.

JAMES THOMAS, president of the Davies & Thomas Co., Foundry and Machine Works at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1836. He is a son of Hopkin and Catharine (Richards) Thomas, who were of an old and honorable Welsh ancestry.

Hopkin Thomas (father) was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, in 1793. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the village in which he lived. When he reached the age of sixteen he became an apprentice in the Neath Abbey Works, near Neath, South Wales, learning the trade of a machinist. In 1834 he emigrated to the United States, landing in Philadelphia, and at once secured employment in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, later entering

the shops of Garrett & Eastwick. Leaving these people, he accepted a position as master mechanic of the roads and mines of the Beaver Meadow Railway Company, and while serving in this capacity he displayed remarkable inventive genius. It was through one of his inventions that anthracite coal was first used for fuel in locomotives. One type of coal breaker was also invented by him which is in use to the present day. Likewise he invented and successfully used the chilled cast-iron car-wheel, also the most improved and successful mine pumps and machinery of that day. In 1853 he became a resident of the borough of Catasauqua, and from that year until his death, May 12, 1878, he very creditably filled the position of master mechanic of the Crane Iron Works.

His wife, Catharine (Richards) Thomas, a native of Merthyr-Tydvil, South Wales, bore him the following named children: William R., Mary, who became the wife of James H. McKee; Helen, who became the wife of John Thomas; James, hereinafter mentioned; and Kate M., who became the wife of James W. Fuller.

James Thomas came to Catasauqua with his parents in 1853. In 1859 he went to Parryville to take the superintendency of the Carbon Iron Works. Leaving there in 1871 he went to Jefferson county, Alabama, and while there held the position of general manager of the Irondale and Eureka Iron Companies. He enjoys the distinction of having made the first ccke iron in Alabama. In 1879 he returned to Catasauqua and formed a partnership with George Davies, under the firm name of Davies & Thomas. This firm was the outgrowth of a small concern which was established in 1865 by Daniel Davies. Shortly after its establishment a copartnership was formed with William Thomas, and in 1867 the interest of William Thomas was purchased by George Davies, a son of Daniel Davies. They organized under the firm name of Daniel Davies & Son, this firm having been in existence until the death of Daniel Davies in 1876. In 1879 George Davies and James Thomas combined their interests under the firm name as given above, which contin-



ued in existence until the death of George Davies in 1894. The following year the heirs of George Davies and the surviving member, James Thomas, took out articles of incorporation under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania with the corporate name of Davies and Thomas Company. The authorized capital stock was two hundred thousand dollars, which was afterward increased to three hundred thousand dollars. The directors are James Thomas, Rowland T. Davies, James T. Davies, George Davies, Charles R. Horn, Rowland D. Thomas, and Hopkin Thomas. The officers are James Thomas, president; Rowland T. Davies, vice-president; Rowland D. Thomas, secretary and treasurer; Charles R. Horn, general sales agent; and George Davies, purchasing agent. Their offices are located at East Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, and 26 Cortlandt street, New York City. The plant is classed with the largest in the country conducting general foundry and machine work. The capacity of the foundry is over three hundred tons per day, and the machine shop, blacksmith shop and pattern shop are of the largest capacity in the Lehigh Valley being equipped with the most modern tools for quick and accurate work. The plant covers more than twenty-five acres. The product is sold throughout the United States, Canada, South America, West Indies and all European countries.

Mr. Thomas is prominently identified with every enterprise calculated to promote the prosperity of Catasauqua. He is president of the Wahnetah Silk Mill Company, and a director of the Catasauqua National Bank. Through his efforts the borough secured the establishment of the Electric Light and Power Company, of which he was one of the principal stockholders. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an adherent of the Republican party. Taking a keen and active interest in the cause of education, he served faithfully and efficiently for some years as a member of the school board. Among the political honors he has had thrust upon him might be mentioned his appointment as a delegate to the Republican national convention in Minneapolis in 1892.

GENERAL WILLIAM E. DOSTER, a capitalist whose career has been one of signal usefulness and honor, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1837, a son of Lewis and Pauline (Eggert) Doster. The ancestry of this branch of the Doster family is traced by church records to:

I. Martin Doster, who emigrated from Saxony to Wurtemberg, Germany, during the middle of the seventeenth century. His son,

II. John Valentine Doster, was born in 1687, at Niederhofen, near Heilbrow, in Wurtemberg, and died there in 1759. He was married to Susanna Stoll, and left a son,

III. John Philip Doster, born in 1729, and died in 1781. He served many years as mayor of the town of Niederhofeb. He married Rosina Maisenhaelder, and left a seventh son,

IV. Doctor Daniel Doster, born at Niederhofen in 1763, and died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1830. He was the founder of the family in the new world, which he reached at Philadelphia, January 11, 1817. His wife's maiden name was Marguerite Keppler, and they were parents of Lewis Doster, and grandparents of General W. E. Doster, (parallel with this branch of the Doster family in Northampton county is the Lancaster branch, descendants of John Philip Doster, (2d) brother of Dr. Daniel Doster.) The latter first located at No. 33 Coates street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later moved to Lancaster, where he practiced until his death. Besides his son Lewis, Daniel had a daughter named Elizabeth, born in 1800, died in 1843. She was the wife of Charles Oertel, of Second street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and left no children.

V. Lewis Doster (1st) was born at Niederhofen, July 26, 1796, and first settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1826, on invitation of the Moravian Society, came to Bethlehem to assist Matthew Eggert, who then carried on the Society's woolen mill in Water street, which he later bought and greatly extended under the name of the Monockisy Woolen Mills, carrying on the same until his death in 1860. This plant was then carried on by Lewis Doster's sons until 1862,



when it was destroyed by fire. Lewis Doster was also in the lumber trade and other commercial enterprises which contributed to the development of the town and his own success. In fact, in his time, he was recognized as the leading business man of Bethlehem. He was a member of the first town council of that borough. Before coming to this country he was a member of the German contingent which under General Cuistrine marched against Napoleon at Waterloo. From 1831 to 1838 he was a member of the Bethlehem Guards, attached to the Morgan Rifle battalion. He died May 27, 1860. His wife, Pauline Louise, was the daughter of Matthew Eggert and Maria, maiden name Rupert. Matthew Eggert, son of Christian Eggert, who came to Bethlehem, from Jorinam in 1746, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania in 1763 and died there in 1831. From 1792 to 1802 he was superintendent, (vorsteher), of the Single Brethren's house at Lititz, Pennsylvania. From 1808 to 1814 he taught the boy's school at Bethlehem. In 1803 he was a member of the building committee which erected the famous Moravian church. Maria, his wife, was a daughter of Adam Rupert, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who was a member of the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line commanded by Colonel Hampton and Lieutenant Colonel Hubley, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He enlisted in 1776, and served during the war of the Revolution, for which services his daughter, Mrs. Eggert, received a warrant for a tract of land in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, after her father's death.

Lewis and Pauline L. Doster had eight children living when Lewis died in 1860, viz.: Edmund, Lewis, Jr., Herman, Albert, Emile, Louise, Henry and Ellen.

(a) Charles Edmund, born in 1829 and died in 1864, was a prominent business man, assisting his father, and served as quartermaster in the Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Albright, during the Civil war.

(b) Lewis L., Jr., born in 1831, died in 1893, was married to Emma Luckenbach, daughter of Jacob Luckenbach, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and moved to Philadelphia, where he was engaged

in the lumber trade. His children are: Edgar, born in 1858, and married Margaret Fleckler; Herbert, born in 1860, died unmarried in 1883; Robert, born in 1862, married ———; Minnie, born in 1864, married in 1888 to Benjamin West. The latter has children as follows: Herbert and Gwendolin Estelle, born in 1877 married in 1903 to Dr. Morris Parker Boyle, of Glenside, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(c) Herman Augustus, born 1833, married in 1864 to Emily Detwiller, daughter of Dr. Charles Detwiller, deceased. Their children are Pauline, born 1867, married to Lewis Focht, of Trenton, New Jersey, in 1900, having one son Herman Lewis, born in 1901, and Elizabeth, born in 1869.

(d) Albert Theodore, born 1835, married in 1862 to Hannah Harris, of Summit Hill, Pennsylvania, who have the following children: Clara, born 1863; Isabel, born 1864; Ezra, born 1866; Cora, born 1868; Modesta, born in 1882.

(e) William E. is the next.

(f) Louise M. born 1842, married George L. Baum, and died 1876, leaving two children, Harry born 1867, and William, born 1871.

(g) Henry Edward, born 1844, died in 1887, served as corporal in One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Frick, and later was detached in office of his brother, General Doster, at Washington, D. C. He married Mary L. Ripple, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and left children as follows: Frederick, born 1873; Joy, born 1875; May, born 1879; Henry, born 1887.

(h) Ellen, born 1851, died 1863.

William E. Doster, seventh son of Lewis (1) was educated at the Moravian school of Bethlehem, fitted for college at Van Kirk's Academy, and entered Yale College, graduating in 1857. He began to read law with Governor Andrew Reeder, at Easton, Pennsylvania, then successively graduated at Harvard Law School, and the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He also attended law lectures on the Code Napoleon at Paris, France. In 1861 he was reading law at Philadelphia, when the Civil war broke out, and he entered the service, and was mustered in on

August 15, 1861, as captain of Company A, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. In October, 1861, he was promoted to major, and in February, 1862, was appointed to succeed General Andrew Porter, as provost-marshal of the District of Columbia with command of a brigade, and a flotilla on Chesapeake Bay. In the spring of 1863, on being promoted to lieutenant-colonel, he rejoined his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and followed its fortunes under Averill, Stoneman, Pleasanton, Kilpatrick and Gregg, being at Chancellorsville in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, of the Cavalry Corps, and on the right under Gregg at Gettysburg. In 1864, he resigned from the service, was admitted to the bar, and first practiced at Washington, D. C. While so engaged he was counsel for two of the prisoners during the celebrated conspiracy trial for the assassination of President Lincoln. Later he moved to Easton, Pennsylvania, and practiced law there until 1873, when he moved to Bethlehem, where he has continued in active practice to the present time. From 1867 to 1879 he held the office of register in bankruptcy for the eleventh congressional district. For twenty-five years he has been counsel for the Bethlehem Iron (now Steel) Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and many other corporations, and has been eminently successful in the trial of contested causes, and the management of large estates. In 1879, at the request of the faculty, he delivered a course of lectures at Lehigh University on "Practice in the County Courts of Pennsylvania." He has often been solicited to become orator of the day on occasions of popular celebrations, and in 1891 consented to deliver the Sesqui-Centennial oration at Bethlehem. In 1867, in connection with D. G. Godshalk, he founded the *Chronicle*, a weekly paper, afterwards merged in the *Bethlehem Daily Times*. In 1869, in co-operation with his brother, Herman, he organized the New Street Bridge Company, of which he is still president, while his brother is secretary and treasurer. He is to-day the most extensive proprietor of real estate situated in Bethlehem and the surrounding

towns and townships. He has traveled much both at home and abroad, and his knowledge of the world, its languages, history and progress is comprehensive and far reaching.

LEWIS DREISBACH, one of the venerable and esteemed residents of East Weissport, Pennsylvania, now leading a practically retired life, free from the anxieties and cares of an active business career, and enjoying to the full the ample competence which he acquired during his many years of toil, is a well preserved man of his age, and a descendant of one of the first settlers in the territory included in the Lehigh Valley. He was born in Franklin township, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1834.

Yost Dreisbach, who was great-grandfather of Lewis Dreisbach, was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated to this country previous to the Revolutionary war, in which fierce and discouraging conflict he took an active part, and was a true patriot in defense of his adopted country. Yost Dreisbach, great-grandfather of subject, was a farmer by occupation, came from Northampton county, and settled at what is now known as Pohopoco Creek, Franklin township, Carbon county. He was the owner of a large tract of land consisting of about four hundred acres, and at his decease at the advanced age of ninety-three years the property was divided among his sons. He married a Miss Solt, and their family consisted of seven children—John, Daniel, Peter, Mrs. Jacob Horner, Mrs. William Kern, Mrs. Samuel Hartman and Mrs. Daniel Vance.

John Dreisbach, son of Yost Dreisbach, and grandfather of Lewis Dreisbach, was a resident of Franklin township, and during the active years of his long and useful life devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, which proved both a congenial and profitable occupation. He married and reared a family of children, among whom were two sons—Daniel and Peter.

Daniel Dreisbach, son of John Dreisbach, and father of Lewis Dreisbach, was born in Franklin township, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and died in

1881, aged eighty-five years. Like his father and grandfather he was successful in all his undertakings, provided his family with all the necessities and some of the comforts of life, and also amassed a fair competence. He was extensively engaged in lumbering during the winter months and farming in the summer, conducting the latter occupation on a one hundred acre tract of land in Franklin township, of which he was the owner. He married Amelia Solt, daughter of John Solt, who bore him the following named children: Maria, Selinda, Eliza, Harry, Hannah, Lewis, Tilman, Joseph, Charles and Amelia.

Lewis Dreisbach, second son of Daniel and Amelia Dreisbach, attended the common schools of Franklin township, after which he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, which he followed for twenty-five of the best years of his manhood. He located on his present farm in East Weissport, Pennsylvania, in 1868, and since then his health has deterred him from taking an active part in the labors thereof. He served his township in the capacities of assessor, overseer of the poor and school director. In 1864 he responded to the need of his country for men who were willing to sacrifice their lives if necessary, and first offered his services as an emergency man to defend his own state. After his discharge from the militia he joined the regular United States troops as a private in Company G. Two Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for one year or during the war, and was honorably discharged in 1865, at the termination of hostilities. He is a member of Grand Army Post No. 484, of Lehigh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dreisbach was united in marriage, March 17, 1858, to Harriet Horn, a native of Weissport, and daughter of Hermon and Amelia Horn, the former named having been a commissioned officer in the mounted service during the Civil war. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dreisbach: Edwin W., a merchant; Ida, Harvey, George, Herman, deceased;

Tilman, deceased; Scott, a confectioner; and Alice, deceased. The family are members of the Evangelical church, in which body Mr. Dreisbach was class leader for a number of years.

EDWIN W. DREISBACH. Energy, industry and perseverance have been the characteristic traits in the successful career of Edwin W. Dreisbach, a promising business man of East Weissport, Pennsylvania, whose family history is given in detail in the preceding sketch of Lewis Dreisbach. Edwin W. Dreisbach was born in Franklin township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1858, a son of Lewis and Harriet (Horn) Dreisbach, the former having been born in Franklin township, Carbon county, in 1834, and the latter in Lehigh county, in 1840.

The common schools of Franklin township afforded Edwin W. Dreisbach a practical education which qualified him for the activities of life. While yet in his 'teens he learned the trade of moulder, at which he labored for twenty years, but at the expiration of this period of time his health became impaired and he was forced to engage in another line of business. The last five years of the said twenty were spent in building up a trade in the general store which he established in Weissport, which during this time was conducted by his wife, and later by himself. His store was stocked with a large and complete line of general merchandise which he replenished and added to from time to time, and, by close application to all the duties pertaining thereto, and a strictly honorable adherence to business principles, he soon acquired a large patronage and a host of friends. During the fourteen years he has devoted to mercantile pursuits he has progressed in a wonderful manner and achieved a large degree of financial success. He built his own store and dwelling house, both of which are handsome and commodious buildings, and these are equipped with all the modern conveniences. Mr. Dreisbach has held the office of school director in the independent district, and also served in a number of important capacities in the town-



ship. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Malta, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Dreisbach was married to Elizabeth Phifer, who was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1855, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Phifer, of Parryville, Carbon county, whither they removed in the year of her birth. Jacob Phifer had charge of the furnace at Parryville, and resided in the town up to the time of his decease; his widow is now living at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living, namely: Mattie, Ella, Robert, James, Beulah, Blanche and Elizabeth Phifer. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dreisbach, and the following named are the surviving members of the family: Bessie A., Hattie A., Jacob L., Walter E. and Marion B. Dreisbach.

JACOB W. GRIM, who as a member of the firm of Grim Brothers, brick manufacturers of Allentown, Pennsylvania, controls one of the leading productive industries of that city, was born in the year 1858, in the borough where he yet resides, his parents being Peter Knapp and Elizabeth (Mosser) Grim.

He is descended in the paternal line from good old Revolutionary stock, and is a representative of a colonial family that was established in Pennsylvania at an early period in the development of the state. His paternal great-grandparents were Heinrich Grim and his wife, who was a Hottenstein. Among their children was David Grim, the grandfather, whose birth occurred in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and who, joining the American forces at the time of the Revolutionary war, rose to the rank of colonel in Washington's army. He wedded Miss Hannah Knapp, and their family included Peter Knapp Grim, who was born on the 20th of January, 1829, in Lehigh county. He has for many years made his home in Allentown, and for a long period was engaged in the tanning business, but withdrew from the trade in 1881, and died March 27, 1900. He married Miss Elizabeth Mosser, who was born in Lehigh county in 1827, and who died

July 1, 1899. Her father, Jacob Mosser, who was a tanner by occupation, was called to his final rest in his seventy-ninth year. To the marriage of Peter K. and Elizabeth (Mosser) Grim were born nine children. David, the eldest, married Sarah Schaffer, and their children are as follows: Harry, who married Lizzie Otto, and has two children, Calvin and Evelyn; Peter, who married Grace J. Kern, and has two children, Anora M. and Luther D.; Frank D., who wedded Emma Fleming, and had one child, Earle; Will R., who married Sadie Miller, and has one daughter; Helen E., Luella, and Ida, all at home. Ellen, the second child of Peter K. and Elizabeth Grim, is now the wife of William J. Frederick, and has three children, Bessie, Mabel and Lillian. Kate, the third member of the family, is unmarried. Amanda is the wife of John S. Hartzell, and their children are: Elizabeth, wife of Tilden A. J. Kelchner; Florence, the wife of Lyman Clark; Ralph, Catherine, and John. Emma, the fifth child of Peter K. Grim, died in infancy. Jacob W. is the sixth in order of birth. Albert P. married Tillie Hauck, and they have one daughter, Florence. R. Tillie is the wife of Charles J. Apple, and has two children, May and Charles. Annie is the wife of L. O. Shankweiler, and has four children: Claude, Edna, Raymond, and Anna.

Jacob W. Grim was a pupil in the public school of his native city in his early boyhood days, and after acquiring a knowledge of the preliminary branches of learning became a student in the Allentown Business College. On leaving that institution he secured a position as bookkeeper in a leather store, and in the spring of 1877 he was appointed bookkeeper of the Allentown Tannery, owned by the firm of Mosser & Grim, the junior partner being his father. He acted in that capacity until 1881, when the partnership was dissolved. Not long afterward Jacob W. Grim entered into a business relation with his brother, Albert P. Grim, and they embarked in mercantile pursuits, establishing a ninety-nine cent store, which they conducted with varying success until 1887, in which year they disposed of this enterprise. In the spring of 1888 they







*Jacob W. Grim*



*Albert P. Grinn*





began to manufacture building and joining brick, which industry has proven a lucrative means of livelihood, and to its conduct they have devoted their entire attention up to the present time, 1904. They purchased property in South Allentown, Pennsylvania, and their plant, which is equipped with the best and most modern machinery, has an annual output of between three and four million bricks. A small portion of their goods is shipped away, but the greater part finds a ready sale on the home market. This is one of the leading industries of the community, and is managed in an honorable and businesslike manner. Mr. Grim is an advocate of the principles of Republicanism, but has never allowed his name to be used in connection with the candidacy for any political office, preferring to devote his leisure hours aside from his business pursuits to the enjoyments of home life and the companionship of his wife and children.

Mr. Grim has been married twice. His first wife was Mary Miller, who bore him one child, Anna, and his second wife, Aggie (Miller) Grim, is a sister of his first wife. They were the daughters of Henry and Sarah (Siebert) Miller, who in addition to the children above mentioned, were the parents of Ann, wife of James N. Rhoda, and mother of five children, viz: Ralph, who married Julia Hecker; Warren, William, Margaret and Noble Miller; and William Miller, who married Emma Bleam. Mr. Grim and his family are members of the Reformed church.

ALBERT PETER GRIM. The chief characteristics which have contributed so largely in the successful business career of Albert P. Grim, a member of the firm of Grim Brothers, who conduct an extensive brick manufactory in the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania, are energy, perseverance, integrity and tact. He was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1860, a son of Peter Knapp and Elizabeth (Mosser) Grim, who are spoken of more fully in the preceding sketch of Jacob W. Grim, a brother of Albert P. Grim.

The two brothers have been closely associated during their childhood and manhood, attended the same educational institutions, are now partners

in business, and reside opposite each other in handsome and modernly equipped houses located on Lehigh street. Since attaining his majority Albert P. Grim has cast his vote with the Republican party, and on all questions of national, state or city politics he gives an intelligent and staunch support.

Mr. Grim was united in marriage to Tillie Hauck, a daughter of Herman and Augusta (Grauser) Hauck, and the issue of this marriage was a daughter, Florence. Mrs. Grim is one of four children, one being Minnie, who became the wife of Walter Hoffman; Frank, who resides in Allentown; and Charles, who died about 1884. Mr. Grim and his family are consistent members of the Lutheran church, and contribute liberally toward the support of the work connected with that organization.

JOHN R. G. WEYSSER, brewer of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 11, 1843, a son of Charles Frederick Christian Weysser, who was a brewer of that country.

When he had completed a public school course in the fatherland he learned the brewer's trade, which he followed until 1866. In 1864 he was drafted for service in the German army, but purchased a substitute to go in his stead. Two years later he resolved to make his home in America, that he might enjoy the privileges and opportunities of a land where labor is no hampered by caste or class. He settled in New York, later removed to Philadelphia, and subsequently to Pittsville, Pennsylvania, where he owned and conducted a large brewery. On leaving that place he came to Mauch Chunk, where he opened his present brewery, and has developed a large and profitable business, manufacturing not only beer, but also ales and porter. Mr. Weysser's study of political issues and questions in America has led him to give his support to the Republican party. He belongs to both the Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity, and he and his family attend the Lutheran church.

In 1871 Mr. Weysser was married to Katharine Bott, who was born in Germany, near the

boyhood home of her husband. The children of this marriage are John F.; Louisa; Emma, who died in infancy; Charles, Annie, Kate, and Robert, who was born in 1874 and died in 1885.

OSCAR E. KEMMERER is proprietor of the Delaware Paper Box factory of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, an industry that is of marked value to the locality, because it furnishes employment to a large force of workmen and thereby promotes the prosperity and commercial activity of the community as well as advances the individual success of the owner. He was born at Farmersville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1867, and is a representative of one of the old families of this part of the state long connected with agricultural interests. His paternal great-grandfather was John Kemmerer and his grandfather was Enoch Kemmerer. The latter was a farmer, and resided in Bethlehem township throughout his entire life. He was a member of the Reformed church, and lived to be advanced age of eighty-five years. The children of his family were Alfred, Israel, Reuben, John, James and Maria.

Alfred Kemmerer, the father of Oscar E. Kemmerer, was born in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, and was employed at various occupations, residing for some time at Butztown. He married Louise Walter, a daughter of Daniel Walter and their children were Elma G. and Oscar E.

Oscar E. Kemmerer was educated in Easton, Pennsylvania, and on completing his school course engaged in the dairy business. He was afterward connected with the iron industry, and for six years operated a coach line from Broadhead to Nazareth. As time progressed he prospered in his undertakings, and was thus enabled to enlarge the scope of his labors. In 1894 he established the Delaware Paper Box Company at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, beginning business in a building forty by seventy feet. Prosperity attended the enterprise from the beginning, and as his patronage grew he was forced to enlarge his facilities in order to meet the demands of his

trade, and in 1899 added to his building until his plant is now one hundred and sixty by forty feet, and employment is furnished to forty-five people. The building is equipped with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of all styles of paper boxes, and the output is from five to six thousand per day. The industry has become a most important one in Nazareth, and through the capable control of his enterprise Mr. Kemmerer has won a place among the substantial citizens of Northampton county. He is also interested in fine horses, and owns the celebrated "Lucy Girl," with a record of 2:13 $\frac{3}{4}$ , and "M. A. M." with a record of 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Mr. Kemmerer was married in November, 1894, to Miss Susan Kresge of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and they have three children: Harold, Verga and Myrtle. Mr. Kemmerer is a member of the Lutheran church, and is independent in his political views. He belongs to that class of American citizens who owe their advancement and prosperity entirely to their own labors, and, although he started out in life empty handed, he is to-day in control of an extensive and profitable business.

FRANK MESSINGER, a representative of the commercial interests of Nazareth, where he conducted a hardware, tinsmith and plumbing business, was born in Bangor, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1871.

There is no record concerning the establishment of the family in Northampton county, but the first of the name to locate here probably arrived in colonial days, for Samuel Messinger, the grandfather of Frank Messinger, was a native of Upper Mount Bethel township. In the public schools he acquired his education, and afterward followed farming throughout his entire business career. His son, Miles Messinger, was born on the old family homestead in 1825, and he was also a student in the common schools of his township during the period of his boyhood and youth. He entered upon his business career as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, and followed that pursuit for a number of years, being

actively connected with building interests in his community. He is now, however, living a retired life in Bangor, Pennsylvania. He gives a most active and earnest support to the Republican party, strongly desiring its success and the adoption of its principles. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Zipporah Lyons, of Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, and their marriage has been blessed with the following children: John, Mary, Lucinda, Simon, George, Reuben, Albert, Frank, Rosy, Mary Ann, who died in childhood; and one that died in infancy.

Frank Messinger, on reaching the usual age for entrance into school, began his studies in Bangor, Pennsylvania, and after putting aside his text books he began learning the trade of a tinsmith there. He then went to New York, where he entered the New York Training School for Plumbing, and learned the plumber's trade. Subsequently, he located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he followed the trades of a tinsmith and plumber for a year, and on the expiration of that period returned to Bangor, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years. In 1900 he came to Nazareth, where he opened his tinsmith and plumbing establishment, and in connection secured a stock of hardware. Since that time he has conducted a growing business in these various lines, and has a trade which has now reached profitable proportions. He belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and to the Improved Order of Red Men, and he attends the Reformed church.

In 1893 Mr. Messinger was united in marriage to Alice Fulmer, a daughter of Joseph and Sophia Fulmer, her father a farmer of Lower Mount Bethel township. Mr. and Mrs. Messinger now have one son, Wilbur, born September 23, 1893.

CONRAD MILLER, who is a prominent factor in the business circles of Nazareth and this section of Pennsylvania, is of German lineage, in fact, one of the first generation of the family to come to America. His father, John Miller,

was a native of one of the Hessian provinces, where he resided until 1852, when he crossed the Atlantic to Baltimore, Maryland, where he engaged in merchandising. While in his native land he had followed farming. His death occurred in Blairstown, New Jersey, and his remains were interred in the Baltimore cemetery. He voted with the Democracy, and was connected with the Odd Fellows. In religious faith, he was a Lutheran. He wedded Mary Ashburn, also a native of Germany, and they had eight children.

Conrad Miller was born in Germany, October 20, 1838. He principally obtained his education under the instructions of private tutors in Germany. When a youth of fourteen years he accompanied his parents to the United States, and at once began earning his way by working for a brewer at two dollars per month and board. For six years he was engaged in merchandising at Baltimore, and for five years was in the government's employ as a quartermaster in Washington, D. C., during the Civil war. About 1872, he began railroad contract work, and was for two years clerk and walking boss on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He next took a contract on the Baltimore Shore Line in Ohio, and afterwards built twenty miles of the South Mountain Road near Harrisburg, continuing his work in that line to Blairstown, New Jersey. He constructed the Blairstown Railroad to Delaware Station for J. I. Blair, in 1876, and in the spring of 1878 built the Belvidere Waterworks. The same year he constructed the Bangor & Portland Railroad, a distance of eight miles, and was then elected its president and manager. About this time he became interested in opening slate quarries at Bangor and Chapman quarries. In 1880 he continued the extension of the Bangor & Portland Railroad from this point to Pen Argyl, and the following year the road was completed from the last named station to Nazareth. In 1882 five miles of the Martin's Creek branch was built. In 1884 he constructed the Wind Gap branch, a distance of two and a half miles. With J. I. Blair he invested to a large extent in the slate quarries,



and is now president of the Bangor Union Quarry, a director in the North Bangor Company; president and treasurer of the United States Slate Quarry of Pen Argyl; president and treasurer of the Albion Slate Company, of the same locality; president of the Wind Gap and Alpha Slate Companies; and receiver for Jackson Brothers' Slate Quarry, the Pen Argyl Slate Quarry, the Excelsior Slate Quarry, and the Diamond Slate Quarry. He is a director in the Nazareth National Bank. From the year 1890 to 1898 he had charge of John I. Blair's railroad and industrial interests in the west, amounting to millions of dollars. Prior to its sale to the Frisco he was president of the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railroad in Missouri, and president of the Chicago, Iowa & Dakota Railroad, running from Eldora Junction to Alden, Iowa. He is now president of the Kansas City & Westport Belt Railroad; president and owner of the Illuminating Gas Company, Slate Belt Telephone Company, Electric Light Company, Foundry and Machine Company, president of the Dexter Cement Company, and director of the Northampton Cement Company.

Conrad Miller is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and he belongs to Warren Lodge, No. 51, F. and A. M., of Baltimore. His political alliance is given to the Republican party. He was married August 31, 1869, to Anna M. Werling, a daughter of Andrew Werling, of Muncy, Pennsylvania. Their children are: John A.; Sarah Virginia, born March 25, 1884; and Margaret Ann, born June 27, 1886. Mr. Miller is among the highly respected and most influential citizens of Pennsylvania.

John Andrew Miller was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1872. In his youth he was a student in Blair Hall, and afterward in the Lawrenceville Preparatory School of New Jersey. He then pursued a course in Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, and subsequently went to Bangor, this state, where he was engaged in the railroad contracting business until 1901. He then came to Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and is now the vice

president of the Dexter Cement Company. He is also a director and manager of the Nazareth Gas Company, of the Nazareth Foundry and Machine Company, the Illuminating Gas Company and the Slate Belt Telephone Company. An enterprising young business man, he possesses laudable ambition, strong determination and unflagging industry, and with these qualities as his salient characteristics he has already won successes that many an older man might well covet. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is also a member of the Pomfret Club at Easton, Pennsylvania, and the Northampton Country Club. He attends the German Reformed church.

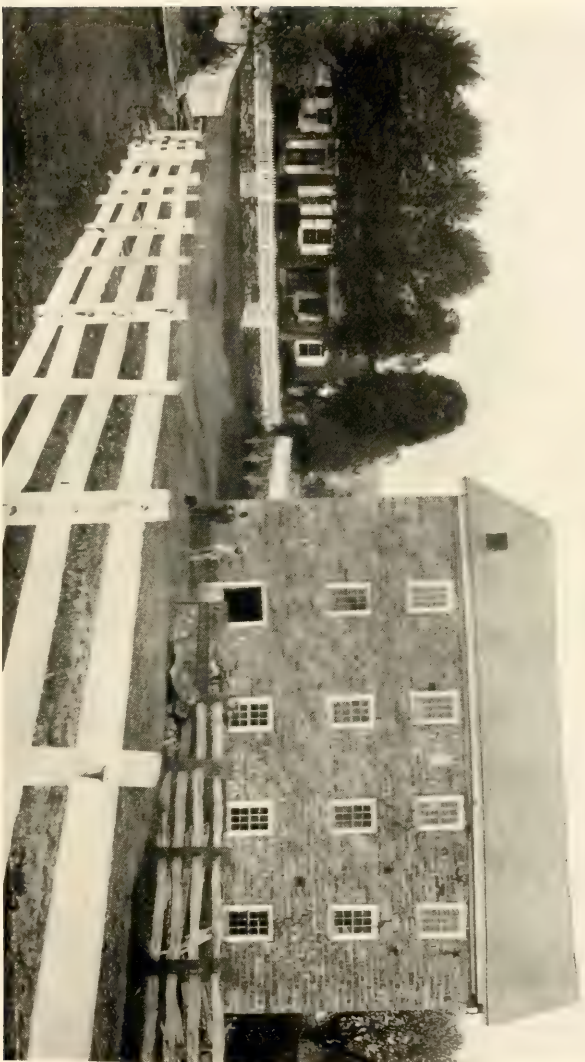
John A. Miller was married to Miss Mamie Cope, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Cope, of Nazareth. She died leaving two children: Conrad M. and Mamie.

WALLACE VICTOR SCHWEITZER, an enterprising and successful business man and worthy citizen of Butztown, Pennsylvania, traces his descent from German ancestors, one of whom emigrated to the new world at a period not stated, but probably at some time in the eighteenth century. He made a home for himself in Pennsylvania, where his descendants still reside. John Schweitzer (1) the first ancestor of whom we have any authentic record, was born August 15, 1755, and married Mary Freeman, who was born December 30, 1762. Their children were:

1. Catharine, who was born March 23, 1782, died April 22, 1861; she married John Oberly, born December 2, 1781, died August 23, 1833; they were parents of the following children: a. Charles, who married Anna Boyer, and was the father of Rebecca; John T., William Owen, Charles and Catherine Oberly; b. Owen Oberly; c. John S. Oberly; d. Polly Oberly; f. Robert Oberly.

2. Rebecca, born August 19, 1799, died January 3, 1882; married, April 19, 1818, Anthony Oberly, born March 11, 1796, died June 8, 1878. They had four children: William, Sarah Ann,





HOMESTEAD OF ROBERT T. SCHWEITZER, BUTZTOWN, PA.  
THE MILL WAS BUILT BY HIS GRANDFATHER, GEORGE BUTZ, IN 1800.



born November 12, 1821, who became the wife of Samuel Weaver, and had three children; Elizabeth, born October 19, 1824, who married William Reigle, and was the mother of one child; Mary, who was the wife of Joseph Riegle, and had one child.

3. Mary Ann who married John Shimer of Shimersville, and was the mother of the following children: Irwin, who married Miss Hoffman; Milton, who married Miss Bixler; William, James, Jacob, Robert, Sarah, and Mary.

4. (Not known) who married John Shimer, of New Jersey, and had eight children, four of whom were named respectively: Robert, John, Willia, and Lyda.

5. John, mentioned at length hereinafter.

6. Sarah, who became the wife of Joseph B. Jones, and had a son John, and a daughter Sarah, who married John Lerch (sketch elsewhere) and had one child.

7. Isaac, born July 11, 1792, married Christianna Dech; children—John Dech Schweitzer, George Henry Schweitzer, and Elizabeth, married Levi Hutcheon.

John Schweitzer, the father of the seven children whose names and descendants are recorded above and hereinafter, died November 29, 1839, at the age of eighty-four years, three months and fourteen days. His wife passed away September 12, 1843, having reached the age of eighty years, eight months, and thirteen days.

John Schweitzer (2) son of John (1) and Mary (Freeman) Schweitzer, was born April 25, 1790, and married Catherine Butz, October 8, 1815, a descendant of pioneer ancestors. Christian Butz came from Baltz, or Zwibruicken, Germany, to Philadelphia, whence he moved to Bucks county. He prospered in his new abode, becoming the owner of three farms situated respectively at Tohickon, Springfield, and Springtown. He married a Dreisbach, of the Irish settlement near Howertown, a place which lay in the midst of the Indian country in those early days, when Bristol was the county seat. Christian Butz and his wife were the parents of the following children: 1. Daniel, who settled at Bel-

videre, married, and was the father of twelve or fourteen children. 2. Abraham B., who lived on Reading turnpike near Hickory, moved to Springfield, Illinois, and died there. He married and had seven children. 3. Peter, who moved to Monroe county, married and had three children. 4. Christian, who lived at Easton, married, and was the father of four daughters, one of whom remained single, the three others marrying respectively an Odenwelden, a Heller, of Easton, and an Emery, of Hickory. 5. George, who was the founder of Butztown, and afterward moved to Philadelphia. He married Catherine ——— who was born June 25, 1769, and their children were: (a) Simon, who married Miss Freeman, and was the father of Charles, Michael, Levi, Susan, and Maria. (b) Jacob, who went to Paris Illinois, and was the father of George, Reuben, David, and two other children, one of them a daughter, whose names are unknown. (c) George, Jr., who moved to Philadelphia, married Eliza Levan, of Kutztown, and they were the parents of two children—Alfred, who married Anna Shinn, and had six children, and Emma, who became the wife of Mack McCape, and was without children. (d) Elizabeth, who married John Schweitzer, of Hanover township, near Bethlehem, and was the mother of Simon, John, Josiah, Eliza, and Louise, all of whom are buried at Shanersville. (e) Polly who became the wife of Joseph E. Jones, lived near Bethlehem, and was the mother of George, Simon, William, Josiah, Ellen and Sarah. (f) Susan, who married Jacob Freeman of Freemansburg, and was the mother of Edward, George (a physician), Catherine, who married, Mary Ann, who became the wife of Mr. Seigman, Susanna, who married Dr. ———, and their children were Isabella and Emma. (g) Catherine, who was born October 4, 1797, and became the wife of John Schweitzer, of Butztown, as mentioned above. George Butz, the father of the seven children whose names and descendants are recorded above and hereinafter, died in Philadelphia, and is buried in the northwest corner of Franklin Square. His wife, who died September 18, 1849, at the age of eighty

years, two months and twenty-three days, is interred at Dry Land Church, Hecktown, Pennsylvania.

John (2) and Catherine (Butz) Schweitzer were the parents of the following children: 1. Julia Ann, who was born August 2, 1816, married January 16, 1838, John Best, and had a daughter Catherine, who married John Richard and was the mother of six children, and a son William, who married Kate Oberly and had two children. 2. Maria, who was born January 2, 1818, married November 22, 1838, Jesse Ruch, and was the mother of four children; (a) Robert, who married Miss Weightknect, and had two children; (b) Theodore, who married Mary Grodwald and had one child; (c) Ellen, who became the wife of Freeman Weaver, and had five children; (d) Emma, who remained unmarried. 3. Mary, who was born March 31, 1820, married December, 1842, Samuel Schortz and was the mother of two children; (a) William, who married Miss Koehler, and (second) Miss Lichtenwalter; (b) Anna Eliza, who became the wife of George K. Hess and had one daughter. 4. Sarah, who was born September 12, 1821, and remained unmarried. 5. William, who was born April 11, 1823, and died August 22, 1824. 6. Catherine who was born September 24, 1824, married March 18, 1851, Jacob Apple, and had three children; (a) Valerie, who became the wife of Mr. Fleigner, and had four children; (b) Alice, who married Solomon Stevens, and was the mother of two children; (c) Emma, who married Frank Ruch, and was the mother of two children, Mable and Katie. 7. George Butz, born May 18, 1828, died January 19, 1882. September 4, 1851, he married Mary A. C. Kemmerer, and to them were born four children: (a) Morris K., married Clara Cortright, and they have one daughter. (b) Aravesta, married Alfred Kemmerer; no children. (c) Emma, married Otto Hark; children—Bertha, Walter; Belle, deceased. (d) Flora C., married. 8. Sabina, who was born September 27, 1829, and died April 8, 1831. 9. Rebecca, who was born April 15, 1831, married January 16, 1851, Isaac L. C. Miller, and was the mother of one child, Valeria, who married Frederick Miller, and had

two children. 10. Robert Theodore, mentioned at length hereinafter. 11. Eliza Ann, who was born November 11, 1838, married Charles Kern, and was the mother of three children: a. Camilla, who married Mr. Keiffer, and had no children. b. Alice, who married Mr. Dillard, and was the mother of two children. c. William, who married Miss Dillard, and had one daughter. John Schweitzer, the father of the eleven children whose names and descendants are recorded above and hereinafter, died October 11, 1843, aged fifty-three years, five months and sixteen days. He was survived many years by his wife, who passed away April 7, 1883, at the age of eighty-five years, six months and three days.

Robert Theodore Schweitzer (3), son of John (2) and Catherine (Butz) Schweitzer, was born March 16, 1835, in Bethlehem township, where he received his early education in the public schools. At the age of nine years he was so unfortunate as to lose his father, and was placed in the care of a guardian and lived with his mother until reaching the age of sixteen. Meanwhile he was trained in agricultural pursuits and also learned the miller's trade. On beginning life for himself he practiced his trade in the building now occupied by his son Wallace, and at the same time cultivated a farm of one hundred and fourteen acres which he devoted to the purposes of general farming. That his business abilities were fully appreciated by his neighbors is evident from the fact that for twenty-five years he was treasurer of the Nancy Run school district. In the sphere of politics he steadfastly advocates the men and measures supported by the Republican party. He has always been a member of the Lutheran church. He married November 18, 1858, Mary Ann who was born July 1, 1832, died June 9, 1898, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Laubach) Rinker, and the following children were born to them: 1. Alice Delia, born December 20, 1859, who married Frank Williams, residing in Bethlehem, and had two children: Mozelle Olive and Robert John, who is now deceased. 2. Howard Theodore, born July 1, 1863, who married October 4, 1884, Mary Ann Fulmer, born December 25, 1864 and had two children; Laura May,



born April 2, 1885 who became the wife of Lewis Clause, and has one child, Viola; and Stella Elsie, born August 1, 1886, died September 6, 1887. Mr. Schweitzer, the father of these two daughters, died August 24, 1886. 3. Wallace Victor, mentioned at length hereinafter. The declining years of Mr. and Mrs. Schweitzer, the parents of these children, are cheered by the affection of their children and grandchildren and the cordial regard of their many friends.

Wallace Victor Schweitzer, (4) son of Robert Theodore (3) and Mary Ann (Rinker) Schweitzer, was born January 29, 1865, in Bethlehem township, where he received his primary education in the public schools, afterward attending for three years the Moravian day school. Some idea of his industry may be gained from the fact that while still at school he assisted his father in the labors of the farm, and also received instruction from him in the milling business. In 1881 he began work in the mill which his father had managed for so many years, and soon caused it to appear that he had carried with him into business the habits of close application which had marked his boyhood. He is now operator of the mill, which is a very old one, having been built in 1800 by George Butz, mentioned above as the ancestor of Mr. Schweitzer, which has since come into the possession of Mr. Robert T. Schweitzer. The ancient structure has been altered and improved in various ways. It is run by water-power from a twenty foot overshot wheel, and Mr. Schweitzer has recently added hydraulic cider presses and fitted it up in all respects in such a manner as to meet the requirements of the farmers in the vicinity. Notwithstanding the assiduous attention bestowed by Mr. Schweitzer on all the details of his large and growing business, he never forgets to act the part of a good citizen, and proves that he has inherited his father's interest in the cause of education by serving as trustee in the school district, a position which he has held for the last six years. He is an earnest Republican, and a member of the Lutheran church.

Wallace V. Schweitzer married May 14, 1889, Mary Ann, born December 25, 1864, daughter of John and Susan Fulmer, the former a son of

Christian Fulmer. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schweitzer: Clara Catherine, born July 6, 1891; Warren Arthur, born May 15, 1893, died July 18, 1893; Elsie May, born August 29 1894; Ruth Esther, born June 6, 1897, died May 26, 1898; and John Christian, born January 17, 1899.

EDWIN LAWALL, engaged in general merchandising in Newburg, Pennsylvania, is of French Huguenot lineage, and the family's identification with America and its interests dates from the middle of the eighteenth century. His paternal great-grandfather, John Michael Lawall, came to this country in the year 1749. He had a son, John Lawall, who married a Miss Bonstein, and unto them were born twelve children: William F., Jacob, John, David, Michael, Mary, Susan, Salina, Katherine, Matilda, Peter and Peggy. Of this number only Mary is now living.

William F. Lawall, the youngest, and the father of our subject, was born in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was reared upon the old family homestead, while in the common schools he acquired his education. When a young man he came to Easton, where he followed the trade of bricklaying, and his excellent workmanship in this line enabled him later to engage in an extensive and profitable contracting business on his own account. He took contracts for the erection of many of the large and substantial buildings here, and the volume of his business constantly increased, making him one of the prosperous representatives of the building interests of the city. He continued in the business until 1871, when he purchased a farm in Lower Nazareth township, where he resided until 1886, after which he lived a retired life in Easton, until called to his final home in the year 1890. Of the Third Street Reformed church he was an acceptable member, and he was also an exemplary representative of Easton Lodge, No. 152, F. and A. M. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Horn, is still living in Easton, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of six children: Macshaund; William H., Flora, deceased; Edwin; George, who has

also passed away; and Frank. All were born in Easton.

Edwin Lawall, born in Easton, January 3, 1862, is indebted to the public schools of that city for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He afterward resided on the farm with his father in Lower Nazareth township until 1885, when he became connected with mercantile interests as a salesman in the store of William Laubach of Easton, where he remained for fifteen years. In 1900 he came to Newburg and established a general mercantile business, which he is now conducting.

Edwin Lawall is a Republican in his political views, and is now assistant postmaster of Newburg. He and his wife are members of the Reformed church. He was married January 3, 1885, to Miss Alice M. Heller, a daughter of Valentine and Savilla L. (Schall) Heller, of Hecktown, Pennsylvania. By this union there are five children: Griffith S., John E., Walter M., Ruth E. and George R.

JOHN JACOB WEISS, son of John Jacob and Maria Elizabeth Weiss, born July 20, 1721, came to Philadelphia on the ship "Lydia," 1740, Captain Allen, from Rotterdam, and was qualified September 27, 1740. Record of his birth and of his ancestors in a direct line is in the Lutheran church of Walheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, from John George Weiss (son of John Weiss), who married Barbara Weick in the Evangelical church, Walheim, November 7, 1670. On October 13, 1746, he was married to Rebecca Cox, who was born in Passayunk township, Philadelphia, November 23, 1725. Her parents were members of the Swedish Lutheran church. On the 8th of January, 1749, they both joined the Moravian church, Philadelphia. In 1750 it is recorded that he owned a number of tracts of land on the north side of the Blue mountains, between Wind and Smith's Gap. He died September 22, 1788, and was buried in the First Moravian churchyard, Philadelphia. His wife died July 3, 1808. Of the eleven children, only two were married—Jacob, who married Elizabeth

Robinson, of Philadelphia, and Mary, who married Charles Cist, a printer of Philadelphia.

Records of the births, marriages and deaths of John Jacob Weiss' wife and children in the church book of the First Moravian church, Philadelphia:

Jacob Weiss, son of John Jacob and Rebecca (Cox) Weiss, was born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1750. On March 26, 1772, he was married to Elizabeth Robinson, by Rev. Jacob Fries of the First Moravian church of Philadelphia.

After the commencement of hostilities between the mother country and the colonies he entered the Continental service in the first company of Philadelphia volunteers, commanded by Captain Cadwalader, and after having performed a tour of duty he was at the earnest recommendation of General Mifflin, then acting as quartermaster-general, to whom he had served an apprenticeship in the mercantile line and who knew him to be a trusty and proficient accountant, appointed a deputy quartermaster-general under him, and subsequently under General Greene, in which station he remained until General Greene took command of the southern army, during which perilous times he was almost constantly attached to and followed the various and often sudden movements of the main army, which proved a very harrassing and arduous service. By the advice of General Greene, who in his farewell letter to him highly and affectionately commended him for the faithful performance of the various duties impressed upon him, he accepted the appointment as assistant deputy quartermaster-general at Easton for the county of Northampton, in the fall of 1780, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. In June, 1780, Colonel Weiss moved his family from Easton to Nazareth. After closing up the business of his department in 1783 he retired from the public service and purchased a tract of land from the Moravians on the Lehigh river, south of the Blue Mountains, which included the broad flat upon which is located the town of Weissport. This was the site selected by the Moravian missionaries in 1754, named New Gnadenhuettem.





*Francis Keif*





*Jacob Meijer*



Here they erected dwellings for their Indian converts and built a new chapel. It was also once the site of Fort Allen. To this wild and secluded spot he brought his family in 1785. Within the enclosure around Colonel Weiss's house, was the well dug inside of the fort, erected here by Dr. Franklin, remaining as a memorial of the old Indian war until it was destroyed by the flood of 1862. Besides farming, the lumber business claimed a large portion of the Colonel's time and attention. Under his energetic management the flats around his dwellings and the adjacent hills were rapidly cleared up and brought under cultivation, and the surrounding forests furnished an abundant supply of lumber for his mills. An old daybook gives an account of the hands employed by Colonel Weiss and the kind of work they were doing. About this time, 1785 to 1788, he was also engaged in business with Judge Hollenback, under the firm name of Weiss & Hollenback. In the Tioga books that were in the possession of Harrison Wright, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, (a descendant of John Jacob Weiss) accounts have been given of the various goods sold by the firm.

In the year 1791 an event occurred, in itself apparently trifling, but destined in the near future to work a mighty change in the wild and solitary region of the Lehigh lying to the north of the Colonel's house. This was the accidental discovery of anthracite coal by Philip Ginter, a hunter, who observed it adhering to the roots of a tree which had been blown down, as he was tramping over the mountains in search of game. As he had often listened to the traditions of the country of the existence of coal in the vicinity, it occurred to him that this might be a portion of that "stone coal" of which he had heard, and the next day carried it to Colonel Jacob Weiss. The Colonel took the specimen to Philadelphia and submitted it to the inspection of John Nicholson, Michael Hillegas, and to his brother-in-law Charles Cist, who ascertained its nature and qualities and authorized Colonel Weiss to satisfy Ginter for his discovery upon pointing out the spot where he found the coal.

Hillegas, Cist, Weiss, Henry and some others

formed themselves into what was called the "Lehigh Coal Mine Company" and took up about eight or ten thousand acres of unlocated land, embracing the principal portion of the coal lands now operated on by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The mining operations of the company, however, were not successful, and the mine remained in a neglected condition for several years. Between the coal mine and the distant market lay a vast expanse of mountainous country. The Lehigh river in its then unimproved state seemed to offer insurmountable obstacles in any attempt to float anything much larger than a canoe over its rapid current and rocky bed. Colonel Weiss, notwithstanding the inauspicious outlook, determined that the coal should at least be introduced to the acquaintance of the public. Ox teams were brought into requisition, and several loads were hauled across the mountains to the Mahoning and thence to Fort Allen. "The writer often heard his father speak of the difficulties encountered in these attempts to haul coal across the mountains; the ascent of the mountains was less difficult than the descent: in the latter case it was necessary to fell large trees and attach them to the wagon to prevent a runaway." But Colonel Weiss was persistent in his determination to bring the coal into use. He filled his saddle bags with the coal and rode around among the blacksmiths of the country soliciting them to try it; some used it with partial success, and others threw it aside. Several years ago the writer met an old gentleman who saw Colonel Weiss at Kreidersville, Northampton county, then on his way to Philadelphia with his first specimens of coal, which he carried in his saddle bags. It was a holiday, and a number of the country people had collected at the hotel. He was playing with the boys when the Colonel drove up in his old-fashioned chaise, with the saddle bags swinging over the axle of the vehicle. While waiting for dinner and his horse to be fed, he exhibited his specimens of black stones, which excited the curiosity of the crowd. They were, however, rather incredulous when he told them it would burn. The coal mine company, desirous of rendering their property available,

granted leases to several parties successively, only to be abandoned in time when the difficulties and losses of the enterprise became manifest, and the project was allowed to rest until the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, by building dams and sluices and otherwise improving the navigation of the Lehigh, and constructing a good road between the mines and the river, succeeded in sending coal to the Philadelphia market in sufficient quantities and at prices which at length attracted the attention of the public. In the year 1820 three hundred and sixty-five tons of coal were sent to market. This quantity of coal completely stocked the market and was disposed of with difficulty. The following is copied from the *Friedenbote*, Allentown, January 9, 1839.

"Died, on the ninth instant at his residence in Weissport, Northampton county, Colonel Jacob Weiss, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Weiss had the misfortune of the last twenty years of being deprived of his eyesight, and this took from him the pleasure of being a witness of the results which followed his efforts and which brought into fulfilment his burning desires. Mr. Weiss was favored with a good rearing and possessed a strong spirit, a remarkable memory, and astounding facility for head calculations. His was a strong and sterling honesty. He was possessed of honorable aspirations, and was a firm believer in the saving merits of his Redeemer, and died generally respected and honored."

He died at Weissport, January 9, 1839, and his remains rest in the cemetery near the village. His widow, Elizabeth Robinson Weiss, survived him six years, reaching the ripe age of ninety-one years.

Elizabeth Robinson, wife of Jacob Weiss, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Robinson, was born March 6, 1754, and baptized April 13, by Rev. William Sturgeon, assistant to Rev. Robert Jenny, minister of Christ church, Philadelphia. (Copied from register of Christ church, Philadelphia.) She died at Weissport, November 29, 1844. She was buried by the side of her husband, in the village graveyard.

From the Moravian records, Philadelphia, was taken the following:

Elizabeth Kemble, mother of Elizabeth Rob-

inson, born Chaplin, December 7-18, 1727, in Philadelphia, formerly attached to Christ church. She married April 23, 1750, Thomas Archdall, who died 1751; married Francis Robinson (father of Elizabeth Robinson who married Jacob Weiss) in 1752, and who died 1758. Married George Kemble, December 19, 1763 who died 1774. She became a member of the Moravian church in November of 1758, was confirmed May 9, 1761. She died at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1789. Her first two marriages are recorded in the church books of Christ church, Philadelphia.

Anna Chaplin, maiden name Bevan, grandmother of Elizabeth Robinson, born April 3-14, 1696, in Glamorganshire, Wales, came to Pennsylvania in 1710. United with the Moravian church, Philadelphia, March 20, 1763, as a widow.

The children of Jacob Weiss and Elizabeth Robinson Weiss were: Francis, born in Philadelphia, March 7, 1773, who followed the business of surveying, never having married, residing with his father at the old homestead. He died March 5, 1845. Rebecca, born in Philadelphia, April 9, 1774; married William Horsfield, (son of Timothy Horsfield) died at Bethlehem, February 14, 1845. Jacob, born August 18, 1775, spent many years in the mercantile business, first in Luzerne and later in Schuylkill county. He died unmarried at Weissport, January 8, 1838, and was buried in the graveyard at the old Towa-mencing church. Thomas, born in Philadelphia, August 29, 1776. His early years were spent in Easton and Nazareth. After attending school for several years at the latter place he was apprenticed to a hatter. After serving his apprenticeship he abandoned the business in disgust and took charge of his father's farming and lumbering business. He was an active and enterprising citizen and took a lively interest in all the public enterprises of the day. He was especially active in commending the common school system to the farmers of the surrounding country. After the completion of the Lehigh Canal, in connection with his brother Francis, he laid out the town of Weissport, locating it on the broad flat lying between the river and canal. True, the site se-



lected had once been overflowed by an extraordinary flood known as "Tippey's flood," some forty years before, but this had begun to be looked upon as one of those occurrences which would probably never be repeated. But, after the destructive floods of 1841 and 1862, people began to realize the fact that a safer location for building purposes might be more desirable, and the growth of the town has since been very much retarded. Thomas Weiss married Maria Solt, who resided about three miles from Fort Allen, (the family being among the early settlers of Big Creek), September 15, 1806, and took up their abode in a dwelling standing near the house of Colonel Weiss, which they occupied until near the close of their lives. Thomas Weiss died at Weissport, April 23, 1847. His widow survived him about eight years, and died July 31, 1855.

Paul Solt (father of Maria, wife of Thomas Weiss) was born in Lower Towamencing, March 17, 1758, died January 21, 1849, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, about three miles east from Weissport, Pennsylvania.

Eva Schaffer, wife of Paul Solt, born in Lower Towamencing, April 5, 1766; died May 3, 1833, buried at St. John's church, Lower Towamencing.

John Solt, grandfather of Maria Solt Weiss, born August 20, 1722; died January 18, 1803, buried in St. John's churchyard, Lower Towamencing.

Maria Catherine, wife of John Solt, born January 7, 1732, died October 13, 1815, buried at the side of her husband.

The children of Thomas Weiss and his wife Maria Solt Weiss: Rebecca, married to Dr. John D. Thompson, who for a long time was the only physician in the lower part of Carbon county. Elizabeth, married Jacob Bowman, of Bowmansville, Pennsylvania. Lewis, who died at Lehigh-ton, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1895; he commenced building boats in 1832 for the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and was also engaged in the mercantile business. Charles, a surveyor, died in Michigan, November 30, 1839. Julia, who died at Weissport, January 2, 1818. Edward engaged

in boat building and the mercantile business in Weissport, died August 6, 1866. Francis, the only member of the family who engaged in the coal business since his grandfather's early attempt to distribute coal in saddle bags. Alexander, now residing on a ranch at Los Angeles, California.

Francis Weiss, son of Thomas and Maria Solt Weiss, born at Weissport, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1819, married January 5, 1842, Elizabeth Kuntz, daughter of John and Maria (Snyder) Kuntz, of Mahoning township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania. He attended school at Lehigh-ton, across the river from his home. He then went to school at Lexington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. After leaving school he was taught surveying by his uncle and namesake, Francis Weiss, a surveyor. For several years he was in the engineer corps in the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation, and the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad companies, had charge as civil engineer of the enlargement of a part of the Morris Canal in New Jersey, and was also engaged in the making of private draughts and surveys. On September 12, 1843, he was appointed deputy surveyor of Carbon county, by Jacob Sallade, surveyor-general of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In the year 1845 he went to Summit Hill and engaged in coal mining. He associated himself with Richard Sharpe, John Leisenring, Ira Cortright and George Belford. Mr. Weiss and his associates were very successful in operating these mines, and in the year 1854 they left Summit Hill, going to Eckley, Luzerne county, where they secured a twenty-one year lease of the Council Ridge Colliery from the Coxe estate. During his residence in Eckley he joined the St. James Episcopal church, Rev. Peter Russell, rector. Near the expiration of the lease, Mr. Weiss built a home at the corner of Market and High streets, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he moved with his family, October 1, 1870. Here he resided during the remainder of his lifetime. Whilst residing at Bethlehem he was more or less actively engaged in coal mining. At the time of his death he was president of the Alden Coal Company. For a

time he was proprietor of the Lehigh Shovel Works, in South Bethlehem. He was a director of the Old Bangor Slate Company. Upon the death of Dr. G. B. Linderman, Mr. Weiss, who was then the vice-president of the Lehigh Valley National Bank, was elected president of that institution. Mr. Weiss was also a large stockholder of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and was also interested in the new Pioneer Iron Works at Birmingham, Alabama. He was one of the prominent movers in the erection of Trinity Episcopal church in 1872, and was honored with the senior wardenship of the church, which office he held up to the time of his death. He took especial pride and interest in the church, and his contributions to its support were liberal and freely given. He died February 14, 1888. Mr. Richard Sharpe, upon his arrival at the home of the deceased, said: "Mr. Weiss and I have been closely associated in business for forty years, and in all that time there was never an unkind word from his lips, or an unkind action on his part." He was buried in Nisky Hill cemetery, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Four sons and three daughters survive him: Rebecca, wife of Joseph Eastburn Smaltz, of Philadelphia; Caroline, wife of George H. Myers, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Francis Weiss and William H. Weiss, both of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Katherine, wife of Alonzo Potter Rosenberger, of Elkins Park, Pennsylvania; Thomas Weiss, and Harry Weiss of Los Angeles, California.

Elizabeth Kuntz (Koons), wife of Francis Weiss, was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1819. She died in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1897. She was buried by the side of her husband in Nisky Hill cemetery.

John Kuntz, father of Elizabeth Kuntz, farmer, had a grist mill and saw mill at Lehigh-ton, Pennsylvania. He was born at Cherryville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1790, and died at Lehigh-ton, January 25, 1855.

Jacob Kuntz, father of John Kuntz, farmer and justice of the peace in Lynn and Towa-

maning townships was born February 28, 1759, and died October 31, 1841.

Bernhard Kuntz, father of Jacob Kuntz, born December 3, 1723, died July 14, 1807. He and his two wives were buried in St. Paul's churchyard, about three miles from Weissport.

Mary Snyder Kuntz, wife of John Kuntz, born April 3, 1796, at Lehigh Gap, died January 15, 1880, at Weissport. She was buried by the side of her husband, in the cemetery near Weissport.

Jacob Snyder, father of Mary Kuntz, born January 28, 1762. He built a stone house and a mill, still standing on land inherited from his father. He died July 28, 1813, buried at St. John's church, Lower Towamencing township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania.

Anna Marya Bauman, wife of Jacob Snyder, born February 4, 1776, died March 28, 1864, buried at the Evangelical church (of which her son was pastor) about a mile south of St. John's church, on the road to Lehigh Gap.

Henry Bauman, father of Anna Marya Snyder, was among the first settlers of Northampton county north of the Blue Mountains. He was born September 29, 1751, died November 27, 1824, and was buried at St. John's church, Lower Towamencing township, Pennsylvania. His wife was Catherine Dreisbach, born March 5, 1754, died August 28, 1825. She lies by the side of her husband.

ISAAC F. HERTZOG, a leading photographer of Northampton county, conducting art studios in Nazareth, Pen Argyl, Bangor and Bath, was born near Kutztown, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1857.

He pursued his education in the common schools of his township and in the private school of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and on putting aside his text books began preparation for life's practical and responsible duties by learning the photographer's art under the direction of his father. He found the business congenial, and made rapid advancement until he had become very proficient in his chosen vocation. In 1877 he came to

Nazareth with his father and opened a photographic gallery, which he has since conducted. That his business has prospered is indicated by the fact that he has established branch galleries at Pen Argyl, Bangor and Bath. He keeps abreast with the constant improvement that is being made in the art, has a studio thoroughly equipped with the most important facilities, and as his work is artistic he has secured a desirable patronage. His enterprise in his business has enabled him to become the possessor of considerable real estate, his capital being judiciously invested in property.

In politics Mr. Hertzog is a Republican. He is a member of the Mennonite Mission, and is much interested in the gift of healing, according to Cor. 1, 12-9, doing great good through practice in that line. In 1882 he was married to Sarah M. Young, a widow of Henry Houch and a daughter of Peter Young, of Plainfield, Northampton county. The only child of this marriage died in infancy.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, an active and public-spirited citizen of East Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he is widely and favorably known as an enterprising business man, is a native of the section in which he now resides, his birth having occurred June 27, 1842. He is a descendant of a family of German extraction.

Christian Miller (grandfather) was born February 23, 1779. For many years he followed the occupation of tailor, at which he served an apprenticeship during his early youth, and having achieved success in his business career he was numbered among the influential citizens of the community. He was a member of the Reformed church, and his political affiliations were with the old line Whig party. Mr. Miller married for his first wife Mary Moser, who bore him the following named children: Charles, Daniel, Nathan, Stephen, Abbie, Susan, Polly and Annie Miller. His sons all followed the same trade as their father, that of tailor. For his second wife Mr. Miller chose Miss Diffendorfer. His death oc-

curred June 5, 1858, in the eightieth year of his age.

Nathan Miller (father) was born in Lehigh township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1811. He acquired the limited education afforded by the common schools of that day, and by diligent and careful study at home he became a well educated man. He served an apprenticeship with his father at the tailoring trade, and subsequently established a tailor business at Siegfried's Bridge, where he rapidly gained a large and lucrative trade which necessitated the constant services of six experienced employees. In addition to the management of this line of business he was the proprietor of a general merchandise establishment and a well known and popular hotel, and these various enterprises he conducted successfully until 1838, when he disposed of them. He then purchased the property on which the Miller Slate Quarries are located and the farm land adjoining from James McCraig, and in 1854, having discovered that the land contained a superior quality of slate, he opened a quarry which was the first located in this section of the country, and successfully conducted the same until 1867, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He first leased the quarries to George S. Zeigenfuss, who conducted them for a short period of time, and then an Easton company took a lease of the property.

Nathan Miller was united in marriage to Eliza Butz, who was born in the vicinity of Cedarville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1809, a daughter of Peter Butz. Their children were: Edwin, who resided on the homestead with his parents until his death which occurred in 1889; Sarah Jane, widow of Abraham Landes; Mary Ann, wife of W. H. H. Stewart; William H., mentioned at length hereinafter; Stephen, a veteran of the Civil war, and now a resident of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller was a member and elder in the Reformed church, in which his wife also held membership, and was a staunch Republican in his political views. His death occurred April 2, 1885; he was survived by his wife who passed away August 31, 1901.



The educational advantages enjoyed by William H. Miller were obtained in the common schools adjacent to his home, and by a careful and systematic course of study and reading at home. His entire business career has been devoted to farming on land purchased by his father in East Allen township, and the operation of the slate quarries, at the present time (1903) serving in the capacity of superintendent of the latter named industry. He is held in high esteem by his friends, neighbors and business associates for his many excellent characteristics, and is a man of prominence and influence in the community. His church relations are with the Reformed denomination, in which body he holds membership, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party.

November 2, 1862, Mr. Miller married Susanna Bartholomew, who was born in Moore township, August 27, 1839, a daughter of Philip and Susan (Danner) Bartholomew. Four children were the issue of this union: 1. Sarah Le Anna born, in 1863, became the wife of Hugh R. Jones, and they are the parents of the following named children: Annie Catherine, Robert Daniel, Mabel Mary, William H., Helen Susan, Howard D., and John Wilson Jones. 2. Nathan Henry, born August 12, 1865 died in childhood; 3. Annie Jane born February 2, 1867, died in childhood; 4. Ellen Susanna, born in 1874, died in childhood.

WILLIAM JACOBY, deceased, was born in Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, July 17, 1827, and through many years was actively connected with agricultural interests in his part of the Lehigh Valley.

His paternal grandfather, William Jacoby, coming from Germany to the new world, settled in Lower Mount Bethel township. His family numbered the following named: Henry, George, John, Peter, James, Jeremiah, Mary, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Snyder and Daniel. The last named was the father of William Jacoby, and was born in Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, June 5, 1804. In early life he became

familiar with the work of field and meadow on the old family homestead, but later learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for a number of years. Subsequently, he purchased a farm and again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a man of straightforward purpose, honorable in all his relations with his fellow men, and endeavored to make the Golden Rule his life motto. His daily conduct was in constant harmony with his professions as a member of the Lutheran church. He married Miss Eve Miller, a daughter of Jacob Miller. She was born in 1800, and died in 1882 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Her husband survived until 1888, and died at the age of eighty-four years. Unto this marriage were born the following named: William, who was born in 1827; Reuben, in 1828; Sarah, in 1830; John, in 1834; and Daniel, in 1843.

William Jacoby was reared in his parent's home and acquired his education in the public schools. He early became familiar with farm life and gave his attention to that work until he had become the owner of a very comfortable home and large farm. His enterprise and capable management were salient features in his career. After living for some time in his native township he removed to Upper Mount Bethel township, where he purchased a farm constituting one hundred and twenty and a half acres, upon which was erected one of the oldest stone houses in that part of Northampton county. It was built in 1809, and was formerly the property of J. Datesman, and came into possession of Mr. Jacoby in 1870. In 1887 there had been developed upon this farm a slate quarry which is still in operation.

Mr. Jacoby was an earnest Christian gentleman and a firm believer in the doctrines of the new Lutheran church. He held a number of offices in the organization with which he was connected, and exemplified his belief in his daily conduct. He kept well informed on all general topics of interest and in the political questions of the day. Socially, he was identified with Mount Bethel Lodge, No. 732, I. O. O. F.,



of which he was a noble grand, and during his incumbency in that office, the lodge grew and prospered.

On the 17th of April, 1852, Mr. Jacoby was united in marriage to Miss Paulena Beck, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Raisley) Beck, of Stone Church, Pennsylvania. Her father was a native of Upper Mount Bethel township, and her mother was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Their children were Jacob, Philip, George, Henry, Ephraim, Catherine, Paulena, Sarah A. and Margaret. Mrs. Jacoby was born at Stone Church, Northampton county, in 1833, and by her marriage had fifteen children, namely: Edwin J., Sarah A., Mary C., Effie J., George, William H., Emma E., Rose E., Philip E., Anna B., Laura D., Susan E., Paulena, Minnie R. and Ida M. Of these Laura D. is now deceased. The others are all married and are in comfortable circumstances.

BARNET LAUBACH, a resident farmer of Lower Nazareth township, has for seventy-one years been a resident of Northampton county, where several generations of the family have previously resided. His great-grandparents were citizens of the county, and Adam Laubach, his grandfather, was born upon a farm in Saucon township. He was educated in the public schools there and became a well known farmer of his community. His wife bore the maiden name of Odenwelder, and their children were Jesse, Elizabeth and John.

John Laubach, the father of Barnet Laubach, was born on the old homestead in Saucon township, May 9, 1804, and acquired his own education as a student in the public schools. He afterward engaged in teaching in the public schools of his township for several years. During the greater part of his life, however, he carried on agricultural pursuits, and in 1830 became the owner of the tract of land upon which his son Barnet now resides. He gave a stalwart support to the Republican party, but never sought or desired office for himself. He married Anna Walter, a daughter of Barnet Walter, who followed farm-

ing near Easton, Pennsylvania. His death occurred December 16, 1867, and his wife survived until January 29, 1884. Their children were: Adam, who married Marietta Haupt and had two children; John, who wedded Matilda Johnson, by whom he had two children; William, who married Sarah Knecht and had three children; Richard, who married Matilda Fenner, by whom he had two children; Robert, who died when quite young; Reuben, who married Sarah A. R. Koehler, by whom he had thirteen children; Mary C., who married John Rohn; Diana, who first wedded Amandus Hellick and later Amandus Buss; and Barnet, whose name introduces this review.

Barnet Laubach, born on the old homestead farm of the family, in Lower Nazareth township, August 30, 1832, was a student in the public schools near his home and in a private school at Easton, Pennsylvania. After completing his own education he devoted six years of his life to teaching in the township schools, proving a capable educator. He then returned to the old homestead which has since been his home and the scene of his labors. He is recognized as one of the progressive agriculturists of his community, and is highly esteemed by friends and neighbors because of his integrity and his fairness in all business transactions. A Republican in politics he has been called upon to serve his fellow townsmen as auditor and as assessor. He is a member of the Dryland Reformed church of Hecktown.

Mr. Laubach was married December 30, 1855, to Eva A. Wagner, who was born November 7, 1835, a daughter of John and Susan (Johnson) Wagner, the former a farmer of Lower Nazareth township. Their only child, William H., born May 25, 1857, died October 13, 1864.

WILLIAM LANDES, who has long been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, first as a farmer and now as proprietor of the Bath Creamery, comes of a family long resident in that section.

The first Abraham Landes, great-grandfather

of William Landes, was one of the very earliest settlers in this region, and the farm he cleared has since been known as the Landes homestead. He was a member of the Mennonite church. He married Eve Zeigler. He had a family of seven children, namely: Samuel, Abraham, Margaret, Barbara, Eve, Mary and another daughter who became the wife of a man named Shelly.

The second Abraham Landes, second son and second child of Abraham and Eve (Zeigler) Landes, was born on the old homestead in 1797. He afterward came into possession of the old place and spent his life there as a farmer. He and his wife, Nancy Landes, were members of the Mennonite church. The grandfather of Nancy (Bechtel) Landes was Martin Bechtel, born January 2, 1735, and who died April 5, 1777; his wife, Anna Reasser, who was born October 17, 1739, died July 22, 1826. Abraham, son of Martin and Anna (Reasser) Bechtel, was born in Springfield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1765. He married Catherine Yelles, June 22, 1795. She was born December 22, 1776, and died January 27, 1824. The children of this marriage were as follows: Henry, born June 18, 1796, died December 3, 1802; Abraham, born August 16, 1798; Anna, born January 27, 1800, died December 29, 1884; John, born July 9, 1802, died January 12, 1849; Margretta, born November 11, 1804; Catherine, born March 7, 1807; George, born June 20, 1809; Jacob born June 13, 1812; Henry, born March 3, 1815, died October 25, 1885; Folly and Hannah, twins, born February 7, 1818; Sally, born March 29, 1820; Fanny, born June 9, 1822. Nancy, wife of Abraham Landes, was the daughter of Abraham Bechtel, second son of the foregoing family. The children of Nancy (Bechtel) and Abraham Landes were as follows: Henry, Abraham, George, Jacob, Jonas, and Kate. Nancy (Bechtel) Landes was born in 1800 and died in 1884, her husband having died in 1840.

The third Abraham Landes, second child and second son of Abraham and Nancy (Bechtel) Landes, was born on the old homestead in East Allen township, Northampton county, in 1831. He learned the trade of tinsmith as a young man, but later became a farmer. He was a member of

the Reformed church, and a Republican. He married Sarah Jane Miller, daughter of Nathan Miller, of Siegfried's Bridge, and became the father of six children, as follows: William, already mentioned; George, of Akron, Ohio; Abraham, of La Fonis; Eliza, who married Henry Edwards; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of George Laubach; Ellen, the wife of John T. Jones of Bath. Abraham Landes, father of this family, died September 18, 1902.

William H., oldest child of Abraham and Sarah Jane (Miller) Landes, was born in East Allen township, Northampton county, September 29, 1854. His education in the public schools of East Allen township, was supplemented by a course in the Weaversville Academy. As a young man he went to Delaware, where he engaged in farming for five years. At the end of that time he returned to East Allen township, where he was occupied as a farmer until 1892. He was pushing and energetic, always looking for the most advanced and scientific methods in his work. He gave special attention to the dairy business and strongly felt the local need of a better way of disposing of the milk supply. Accordingly, in 1892, he established at Bath the creamery which he now operates. It is fitted up with modern machinery and all the latest appliances for butter-making. He does a large business, the superior quality of the product commanding the highest prices on the market. He is a Republican, and has been health officer in Bath for six years.

He was married January 30, 1878, to Mary J. Laubach, born in East Allen township, a daughter of Peter and Emma (Becker) Laubach. Four children have been born of the marriage, of whom two died in infancy. Two sons are living, of whom Albert N. is in the creamery business in California, and William Howard is in business with his father at Bath.

JOHN L. LAUBACH, who follows general farming in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, is a great-grandson of Jacob and Catherine (Odenwelder) Laubach, both of whom were natives of Saucon township, and were well

known farming people. At least one preceding generation of their respective families must have resided in Northampton county, which indicates that the ancestors of J. L. Laubach came to Pennsylvania in the colonial epoch in American history. Jacob and Catherine Laubach had three children—Jesse, Elizabeth and John.

John Laubach, the grandfather, was born on his father's farm in Saucon township, May 9, 1804, and after acquiring a good education in the public schools engaged in teaching for a number of years in the township schools. On abandoning the work of the schoolroom he took up farming and in 1830 purchased a tract of land in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, now owned and occupied by his son Barnet. He attended the Lutheran church and voted with the Republican party, but sought nor desired political preferment. He was married to Anna Walter, who was born in 1803 and died January 29, 1884, while his death occurred December 19, 1867. Her father, Barnet Walter, was a farmer who resided near Easton, Pennsylvania. The children of John Laubach and his wife Anna were ten in number.

John Laubach, the second in order of birth in that family, and the father of John L. Laubach, was born on the old family homestead in Lower Nazareth township in 1829, and died in 1891. Following his school days he devoted his attention to general farming throughout his life. He voted the Republican ticket but held no political office. His wife, Matilda Ann Johnson, now deceased, was a daughter of William Johnson, a farmer of Lower Nazareth township. The children of this marriage were John L. Laubach and Asher W. Laubach.

John L. Laubach was born September 16, 1859. At the usual age he entered the public schools, and since putting aside his text books has given his undivided attention to farming. For a time he lived on the old homestead, and then removed to a farm in Lower Nazareth township near Newburg. He is a Republican in politics, and has held some minor township offices, but has preferred to give his attention to his business

affairs. He belongs to the Knights of Malta, and attends the Reformed church at Hecktown.

In 1882 John L. Laubach wedded Ida A. Walton, a daughter of George and Mary Ann (Barnet) Walton, the former a resident farmer of Bethlehem township. There are three children of this marriage: Emma, born in 1887; Ezra, in 1891; and Elwood, in 1895.

JAMES MONROE DREISBACH is a leader in financial, commercial and political circles in the Lehigh Valley, and is now the president of the Mauch Chunk Trust Company, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in connection with business affairs in this portion of the state than does James M. Dreisbach, not only because of the brilliant success he has achieved, but also because of the honorable methods he has ever followed. His labors have contributed largely to the upbuilding and substantial improvement of his community, and he is a representative of that class of American citizens who, while promoting individual success, also advances general prosperity.

Mr. Dreisbach was born at Lockport, Northampton county, January 4, 1847, his parents being Solomon and Mary (Mumme) Dreisbach. His paternal grandfather, Michael Dreisbach, was born April 1, 1779, and became a cooper and wheelwright by trade. He married Susanna Shaffer, and died October 15, 1868. Solomon Dreisbach was born in Lehigh township, Northampton county, in 1822, and his business training was received in a mercantile establishment. Early in life, however, he engaged in boat-building, also conducting a boatman's stable and store. In 1850 he removed to East Mauch Chunk, where he built the Central Hotel, which was the first hotel in the town. He served in various local positions, and was a member of the Reformed church. He was married to Miss Mary Mumme, who was born near Berlinsville, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1828, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Master) Mumme. Mr. and Mrs. Dreisbach were the parents of six children: James



M.; Joseph B.; Franklin A.; Ellen I.; Mary H., the wife of Rev. William C. Shaffer of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; and Emma J., the wife of Harry Larnish, of Harrisburg. Mr. Dreisbach died August 14, 1880, and his wife March 3, 1889.

James Monroe Dreisbach was but three years of age when his parents removed to East Mauch Chunk, and his education was obtained in the public schools of that borough. In the latter part of the year 1863 he entered the employ of the Hazelton Coal Company as a clerk at Penn Haven, at which time the town was one of the best shipping points in eastern Pennsylvania. General William Lilly was then in charge of the affairs of the Hazelton Company at Penn Haven, and a strong friendship sprang up between the two gentlemen that has since continued. During the spring and summer months of 1865 Mr. Dreisbach was shipper for Shoup, Weigs & Company, and for Cocks Brothers & Company, miners and shippers of anthracite coal, making shipments by way of the Lehigh canal, with headquarters at Mauch Chunk. In the winter of 1865 and the spring of 1866 he was a student at a business college in Philadelphia, and in March, 1867, he entered the Second National Bank at Mauch Chunk as bookkeeper. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of teller; in 1880 was elected cashier; from 1897 until January, 1901, served the institution as vice-president, and in the latter year was elected president of the bank, with which his connection has covered a period of thirty-four years. On the 31st of December, 1902, the charter of the Second National Bank expired by limitation, and the Mauch Chunk Trust Company was then organized on the 1st of January, 1903, with Mr. Dreisbach as president.

His life has been one of marked activity in financial circles, and he has been the promoter of many movements and enterprises that have proven of great value to the communities in which they have been established. He was a director of the East Broad Gap Railroad and Coal Company, and he has been actively interested in the development of varied coal and iron industries. He was the acting executor of the estate of General William Lilly, the millionaire coal operator, and has

been executor of many other important estates. He was the assignee in the settlement of the affairs of the Miners' Bank of Summit Hill, Pennsylvania, and succeeded in securing for the creditors seventy-five per cent. of their claims, although at first it was supposed that the depositors would lose everything which they had intrusted to the keeping of the institution. Mr. Dreisbach has been secretary and treasurer of several successful building and loan associations in his section of Pennsylvania, and the system of building and loan bookkeeping in force at the present time was originated by him many years ago. His name is indeed an honored one in financial circles, and his integrity in business affairs is above question.

In early life Mr. Dreisbach was a member of various secret societies both fraternally and beneficially. In later years he affiliates with only two—Carbon Lodge, No. 242, F. and A. M., of which he is a past master, and Mauch Chunk No. 76, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand. He is also a trustee of both fraternities. The field of politics furnished him both pleasure and excitement in the earlier years of his manhood and he gave to the party of his choice the loyal support of a patriotic and public-spirited citizen. In later years he has never aspired to nor held official positions. His prominence, however, increases as the years pass by. At different periods he held the office of treasurer of the borough of East Mauch Chunk, and in 1870 he was active in the establishment of the East Mauch Chunk post-office, being appointed in May of that year its first postmaster. He named Elwin Bauer as his deputy, for the duties connected with the Second National Bank made too great demands upon his own time and attention to allow him to perform the duties of the postoffice. Winning recognition in political circles because of his effective labor in behalf of his party, he was many times sent as a delegate to county and state conventions, and frequently was chairman of the Republican committee. In 1896 he was elected a delegate to represent the eighth congressional district in the Republican national convention held at St. Louis, and in 1900 he was again sent as a delegate to



the national convention at Philadelphia. He was active in securing the necessary legislation in 1901 for the creation of Carbon county as a separate judicial district, and in the establishment of the offices of prothonotary, clerk of the courts, register of wills and recorder of deeds, the duties of these different positions having before been combined in one office. In May, 1902, he received from the department of public construction a commission as a trustee of the East Stroudsburg public schools, but declined the honor. His influence in political circles, has been a potent factor in Republican successes, and his activity in business affairs has contributed largely to commercial activity in Mauch Chunk.

THOMAS M. LESHER. The industrial and financial history of the Lehigh Valley would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven closely with the development of this portion of the state. The subject of this sketch finds an appropriate place in this history of the men of business and enterprise in Pennsylvania whose force of character, sterling integrity and good sense in the management of complicated affairs have contributed in an eminent degree to the improvement of the Lehigh Valley. His career has not been helped by accident or luck, wealth or influential friends, and he is in the broadest sense of the term a selfmade man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortunes.

His ancestral history can be traced back to Johannes Lisher, who was born in Wittgenstein, Hesse, Germany, in 1719. He emigrated to the United States in the ship "Hope" in 1734, in company with his mother, his father having previously died in his native land. They located in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where Johannes Lisher became acquainted with members of the Moravian sect and with them he cast in his lot. In 1743 he was baptized into their faith and became a missionary to North Carolina, making two trips in the interest of that church to that state. Sometime subsequent to that day he located in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where on the 16th of

April, 1759, he was joined in wedlock to Mary C. Loesch, a daughter of George and Ann C. (Wallborn) Loesch. She was born March 7, 1730, and became the mother of four children: Mary and John, who were born in Bethlehem, and John G. and Anna, who were born in Nazareth, Pennsylvania. Johannes Lisher was a miller by occupation and followed his trade for some years. In 1774 he built the first house in Nazareth, and was actively identified with the development of that portion of the state. By the marriage of his children he became the grandfather of twenty-three grandchildren who became good and worthy citizens. He died May 12, 1782, and his wife passed away May 10, 1802, their remains being interred in the old Moravian burying ground at Nazareth.

John Lisher, the grandfather of our subject, married Sarah Whitesell, and unto them were born eleven children who reached maturity and followed various useful and honorable vocations in life. Of this number Jacob Lisher, the father of our subject, was born on the banks of the Bushkill in Palmer township, Northampton county, November 17, 1799. He was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Jackson, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Levers) Jackson. Her father, Robert Levers was a patriotic soldier in the Revolutionary war and aided valiantly his country in her struggle for independence. He was acting paymaster of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, and subsequently became prothonotary of Northampton county. By trade Jacob Lisher was a carpenter, and became known as a good mechanic. He prospered in his work and was the owner of considerable property in Easton. He and his wife were devoted members of the Episcopal church. In their family were nine children: Ann E., Louise, Elizabeth, Mary, Thomas M., Emma, and three who have passed away.

Thomas M. Lisher, whose name introduces this record, was born in Bushkill street in Easton, November 9, 1840, and was here reared and educated. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years, and he became an extensive builder and contractor, erect-

ing some of the finest structures in this city. In 1876, however, he abandoned his trade and became a general contractor in the construction of railroads, the erection of bridges and the completion of waterworks and ways. He has been very successful, important contracts being awarded him, and his devotion to industrial pursuits and progressive measure have made him a leader in his line.

In 1859 Mr. Leshner was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Whitesell, of Easton, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1842. Their children are Franklin L., who was born July 30, 1860, and married Clara Young, by whom he had two children, Thomas M. and Raymond, but the latter is now deceased; Mary C., who was born April 10, 1862, and is the wife of John H. Hughes; and Carrie, who was born November 18, 1869, and is now deceased.

Notwithstanding he has led a very busy life, Mr. Leshner put aside personal and business considerations during the dark days of the Civil war and cast in his lot with those who filled the ranks to defend the Union. He enlisted September 7, 1861, in the Fifth United States Artillery, and after serving creditably for fifteen months was honorably discharged and returned to his home. He has always been loyal in citizenship, and stands high in the estimation of the representatives of both political parties in Easton. Here he acceptably served as councilman, and his course was marked by loyal devotion to the city's welfare. He stands to-day in his mature years a strong man—strong in the consciousness of well spent years, strong to plan and perform, strong in his credit and good name, and a worthy example for young men to pattern after, as showing what intelligence and probity may accomplish in the way of success in life.

WILSON F. JORDAN. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that no citizen of Bangor, Pennsylvania, is better known or more cordially liked and respected than Wilson F. Jordan. He belongs to a family of Scottish origin which was founded in this country, presumably,

in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The first ancestor who can be mentioned with certainty is Frederick Jordan, who was the father of three sons: John, Henry, and James. Circumstances seem to indicate that he was a resident of New Jersey. Of his three sons, John settled in Lehigh county, and James in Philadelphia.

Henry Jordan, mentioned above as the son of Frederick Jordan, was born in 1800 in Milford, New Jersey, and was a tanner by trade. He subsequently moved to Coopersburg, where he purchased a farm, and devoted himself thenceforth to agricultural pursuits, having abandoned the tanning business. He married Ellen Stair, and they were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters. Of this number eight are now living and are residents of the Lehigh Valley. Mr. Jordan, the father of the family, died at his home in Lehigh county.

Milton Jordan, son of Henry and Ellen (Stair) Jordan, was born October 3, 1831, in Upper Milford, Lehigh county. He learned the trade of a carriage builder, which he made the business of his life, following it industriously, ably, and with strict regard to the principles of rectitude. His efforts were crowned with well-merited success and he became a wealthy man. He was much respected by his townsmen, who insisted upon his acceptance of several township offices. He married Deborah Kline, and they became the parents of three sons: Wilson F., mentioned at length hereinafter; Oscar J., who is a practicing physician in Philadelphia; and Victor K., who is engaged in the bottling business. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are residents of Coopersburg, where they are passing their declining years, which are brightened by the love of their children and grandchildren and by the society of their many friends.

Wilson F. Jordan, son of Milton and Deborah (Kline) Jordan, was born August 1, 1863, in Coopersburg, Lehigh county, where he received his education in the common schools. He and his two brothers were apprenticed by their father to learn the carriage builder's trade, his intention being that each one should acquire a

certain branch of the business, Wilson F. becoming a trimmer. Subsequently, Mr. Jordan moved to Hellertown, where he engaged in business for himself. At the end of five years he removed in 1891 to Bangor, where he purchased the Slate Valley Hotel, of which he was for five years the successful and popular proprietor. In 1896 he sold the property to his brother, Victor K., who subsequently transferred it to Dr. V. B. Weaver, its present owner and proprietor. The same year Mr. Jordan entered the bottling business, in which he is now engaged, his transactions being extensive and conducted with ability and energy. He is a director in the First National Bank of Bangor. Both as a man and a citizen he possesses the full confidence and high regard of his neighbors, and, indeed, of the whole community, in the welfare of which he ever manifests a keen and practical interest, and which he endeavors, by every means in his power, to further and preserve.

Mr. Jordan married, in 1882, Jennie L., who was born in Coopersburg, Lehigh county, daughter of John S. and Eliza Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are the parents of three children: Willis R., Oscar W., and John M., who is deceased. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jordan is one of the social centers of Bangor and a point of attraction for a large circle of warm friends.

WILSON PETER LUDWIG, closely associated with business and public affairs in Allentown, was born in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1857, a descendant from Matthias Ludwig, who landed at Castle Garden on the ship "Edinburgh," Captain James Russell, on September 30, 1754. He is the only child of Charles W. and Amanda (Focht) Ludwig. The father was a son of Peter and Anna (Knauss) Ludwig, the mother a daughter of Daniel Focht.

Wilson P. Ludwig acquired his education in the public schools, which he attended until sixteen years of age, when he entered the employ of the firm of Siegfried, Ludwig & Company to learn the hardware business. His father was one

of the partners in that enterprise, and Mr. Ludwig remained with the house until 1875 when the partnership was dissolved and he became a salesman in the employ of the newly organized firm of Siegfried, Smith & Company. Later he was with Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., hosiery manufacturers, with whom he continued until 1879, when he entered the employ of the firm of M. S. Young & Co., iron and hardware dealers, and was confidential clerk and buyer for the house until January, 1893, when he was admitted into partnership. His associates in this enterprise are R. P. Steckel and Edward M. Young. The firm has steadily grown and is one of the leading commercial concerns of Allentown.

In affairs relating to the upbuilding and welfare of his city, Mr. Ludwig is deeply interested, especially in school matters. He is serving his second term as a member of the board of control of Allentown, and for years has been a school director of the seventh ward of said city. His political support is given the Republican party, and he is a member of Allen Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F., and St. John's English Lutheran church.

He wedded Mary C. Hagenbuch, a daughter of George and Barbara (Foelker) Hagenbuch, and a granddaughter of Jacob Hagenbuch. They have one son, Ralph G. Ludwig, who is associated with his father in the store.

JAMES NAGLE, the promoter of various industrial activities of Allentown, Pennsylvania, whereby he has contributed to the substantial growth and prosperity of the city, was born in the Lehigh Valley, East Allentown, now the First Ward of the city of Allentown, a son of Jacob and Margaret (Allbright) Nagle, and grandson on the paternal and maternal sides, respectively, of John and Mary (Savitz) Nagle, whose children, all of whom were born in the Lehigh Valley, were as follows: Jacob, Charles, George, Mary Hicker, Elizabeth Reinsmith, and Sarah Ochs; and Henry and Margaret (Stauffer) Allbright, whose children, all of whom were born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, were as fol-



lows: Jacob, John, Margaret, aforementioned as the wife of Jacob Nagle; and Kitty Simpson.

Jacob Nagle (father) was married twice. His first wife, Margaret (Allbright) Nagle, bore him thirteen children, and they have now fifty-two grandchildren and sixty-four great-grandchildren. His second wife was Molly (Schultz) Nagle. The names of his children are: 1. Mary A., deceased. 2. Henry Jacob, deceased, whose wife, Abbie (Wieand) Nagle, bore him the following named children: Harvey H., Walter J., Fred, William A., Emma J., Elizabeth R., Alice M., Lewis J., Bessie B., James G., Alfred, Bessie L., Matilda, Mable and Sarah; they were the grandparents of twenty-three children. 3. Mary, who became the wife of Jesse M. Young, and they have four children—Annie, Howard, George and Maggie—and seven grandchildren. 4. James, mentioned at length hereinafter. 5. Sarah A., deceased, who was the wife of Willoughby Butz, mother of three children—George F., James W., and Emma J.—and grandmother of six children. 6. Charles W., deceased. 7. John J., who married for his first wife, Sarah Deibert, and had two children—Allen and Willie—and his second wife, Flora (Folk) Nagle, and whose children are Claude, Harry, Elwood and Norma. 8. Glory A., deceased, who was the wife of Charles Erich, and mother of one child, now deceased. 9. Benjamin F., who married Sarah E. Yotter, and they are the parents of five children—Howard F., deceased, Charles H., Lottie J., William J., and Helen M.—and grandparents of two children. 10. Josiah A., who married Mary Groff, and they are the parents of two children—Arthur and Clinton—and grandparents of seven children. 11. Minerva A., who became the wife of Jeremiah Bartholomew, and their children are—Willie and Charles Bartholomew, both deceased. 12. Emma, who became the wife of Revere Woodring, and they are the parents of two children—Carrie and Mamie—and grandparents of one child. 13. Lovinia M., who married Joseph Abele, and they are the parents of five children—Charles, Mary, Lydia, Wilson and Robert—and grandparents of two children.

In early life James Nagle attended the public schools of Allentown, and then began working with his father, under whose instruction he mastered the trades of bricklaying, plastering and cement work. He followed this until he was twenty-four years of age, when he started out for himself and later became a contractor in the same lines. He had engaged in contracting for thirty years, when he admitted his son Jacob to a partnership under the firm name of James Nagle and son. In conjunction with building operations they have been dealers in coal and builders' supplies, and have recently begun the manufacture of cement bricks. Their work has not been confined to Allentown, but dotted over eastern Pennsylvania are rows of houses, mills and factories, public school buildings, banks, municipal buildings, churches, and palatial residences, which demonstrate their superior skill of workmanship and rank them among the foremost builders. Their name has been connected with other municipal improvements.

This branch of the Nagle family is distinctly one of builders, for Jacob Nagle, the father of James Nagle, all his brothers, and with few exceptions their sons, as well as his son Jacob have been engaged in some line of building operations.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Nagle enlisted in the Forty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. After he was mustered out of service, he resumed his business. He is a member of the Evangelical Association since childhood, and has served the church in various capacities. He is a charter member of Immanuel Evangelical church, Allentown.

Mr. Nagle was twice married. His first wife was Rosetta White, daughter of George and Hettie (Brown) White. George White, father of Mrs. Rosetta (White) Nagle, was twice married. His first wife was Hettie Brown, and their children are: Rosetta, aforementioned, Sarah, William, who married Lydia Trump, and their children are—George, Sarah, Frank, Kate, Annie, Tillie, Mary and James White, and O. F., who married Lizzie Wieand, and their children are: Thomas, deceased, John F., and Emma



White; they have two grandchildren. George White married for his second wife Maria Rodenberger, nee Patterson, and their children are: Annastacia, Artemisia and Charles White. Mr. White is the grandfather of sixteen children.

The children of James Nagle and his wife Rosetta are: Anna Rosetta, Amanda Rebecca, George White, Jacob Allbright and Elsie Brown.

Anna R. is the wife of George H. Mealey, son of George and Sarah Reinhard Mealey. Estelle, Florence, Mabel, Lillie, William and John are their children. Helen and George are deceased.

Amanda R. is the wife of Orin C. Donecker, son of William and Elizabeth (Reinhard) Donecker. Their children are Bessie, Florence, Jessie and Orin Charles (all deceased) and Blanche, Rosetta and Elsie.

George W. Nagle is married to Laura Henninger, daughter of Franklin and Caroline (Guth) Henninger. They have one daughter, May. George W. is the "Art Printer" and has a well established business.

Jacob A. Nagle is married to Minnie Bollman, daughter of George and Agnes (Womelsdorf) Bollman. Their daughter, Agnes Rosetta, is deceased.

Elsie B. Nagle is a teacher in the public schools of Allentown.

His second wife is Maria (Repp Hamersley) Nagle. Mr. Nagle has passed the three score years, and is still actively engaged in work.

BAXTER BURDER McCCLURE, of East Allen township, Northampton county, has for many years been prominently identified with agricultural interests in the Lehigh Valley, and belongs to an old family that has long been actively connected with this line of activity. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on both the paternal and maternal side. The founder of the McClure family in America came from the north of Ireland and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, while other members of the family located in the southern states, and the immediate kindred of B. B. McClure were for some years residents of North

Carolina. Scotch blood came into the family through intermarriage.

Benjamin McClure, a son of John and Jane McClure, was born in Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1759. He was reared upon a farm and followed the occupation of farming throughout his entire life. He was married, February 12, 1784, to Agnes Wallace, a daughter of Robert and Mary Wallace, whose name indicates the Scotch origin of the family. Their children were Robert, Jane, Mary, Betsy, John and William Wallace. Of these Mary and John settled in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania; Betsy in Clearfield county, and the others in Chester county.

William Wallace McClure was born in Nantmeal township, Chester county, in June, 1795. He obtained a common-school education and worked for a year at the carpenter's trade near Wrightsville, Pennsylvania. In 1823 he purchased the property, comprising the farm and store, which has since been known as Brandywine Manor. He engaged in merchandising for twelve years, then in farming for ten years, and for more than four decades served as postmaster. He was married in 1825 to Elizabeth Hays Grier, a daughter of John and Jane (Hays) Grier, of Northampton county, where her ancestors settled at a very early day. They, too, were Scotch-Irish, and their home was in what was known as the Irish Settlement. The three eldest children of W. W. and Elizabeth McClure died in childhood—Agnes Wallace, born in 1826, died in 1830; a son died in infancy in 1827; Jane Eliza, born in 1828, died in 1832. Agnes Wallace, the second of the name, born April 1, 1831, is the widow of Dr. N. G. Thompson, of Coatesville. Caroline Hays was born April 20, 1833. J. Grier, born June 7, 1835, served in the Civil war, was a merchant and postmaster at Brandywine Manor and died in 1901. Baxter B. was the next of the family. Clarissa, the youngest, was born September 10, 1839. William Wallace McClure, the father, died in August, 1874, his wife September 3, 1863. He was a trustee of the Presbyterian church, filled various

political offices, and gave his political support to the Whig party until he joined the ranks of the Republican party soon after its organization.

Baxter Burder McClure was born at Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1837, and in his youth became thoroughly familiar with agricultural pursuits. After leaving the common schools he was a student in Howard Academy at Rockville, Pennsylvania, and for three terms he engaged in teaching. He next embarked in business as a partner of Isaac R. Buchanan in the queensware and crockery trade in Philadelphia, and after two years returned to the home farm in Chester county, which he cultivated for eight years. In 1879 he removed to Northampton county and settled in his present home in East Allen township, near Bath. This is one of the finest farms of the county, and Mr. McClure is one of the most prosperous agriculturists—a result which is due to his earnest efforts and keen discrimination in business matters.

Mr. McClure has always been deeply interested in the progress of his state along agricultural lines, and for a number of years has been a member of the state board of agriculture. He has also served on the executive committee of the Nazareth Fair Association for fifteen years. Prominent and influential in Republican circles, he has several times been the Republican candidate for the state legislature, but his party is too greatly in the minority in this district for its candidates to win.

Mr. McClure was married, March 19, 1872, to Miss Sally Horner, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Wilson) Horner, of East Allen township, Northampton county. They belong to the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as elder. His manner is genial, and his unfailing courtesy and deference for the opinions of others have made him a popular citizen.

DR. FRANKLIN JACOB HAHN, of Bath, Pennsylvania, who by the combined force of professional ability and unquestioned character has won for himself an enviable position in the ranks of his medical brethren of Northampton county, is a grandson of John Hahn, who was born No-

vember 15, 1799, in Bushkill township. His trade, which was that of a mason, he followed industriously all his life. His political opinions and principles were those of the Democrats of his time. He was a member of the Reformed church. He married, October 8, 1820, Lydia Marsh, who was born November 15, 1801, in Bushkill township, and they were the parents of the following children: Stephen, who was born September 15, 1822, was a mason, and died February 12, 1897; John, who was born November 29, 1827, was a blacksmith and died January 11, 1904. Richard, who was born October 25, 1829, was a mason, and died December 18, 1879; Catherine Ann, who was born January 2, 1832, and became the wife of Joseph Keim of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania; Jackson, who was born October 28, 1835, was formerly a blacksmith, and is now a farmer in St. Joseph county Michigan; Freeman, who was born January 8, 1838, and died February 7, 1842; Reuben, mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Hahn, the father of this family, died April 24, 1858, and his wife survived him many years, passing away February 10, 1890. Both possessed the sincere respect and affection not only of their children and grandchildren but also of their many friends, and of all who were in any way associated with them.

Reuben Hahn, son of John and Lydia (Marsh) Hahn, was born December 12, 1844, in Forks township, where he received his education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to his brother Jackson to learn the blacksmith's trade, and after serving two years began to work as a journeyman. At the end of another two years he engaged in business for himself in Bethlehem township, remaining there one year. He then returned to Forks township and purchased his brother Jackson's business, which he conducted until 1877, when he moved to Nazareth. He there followed the blacksmith's trade, and at the same time conducted a wagon manufactory. For twenty-five years he was engaged in these two branches of industry, the result testifying both to his business ability and practical skill. In 1902 he retired, after a business career of forty years, a

period which he had made fruitful not merely in financial profit but in the establishment of an enduring reputation for honorable dealing. As a citizen no less than as a business man, Mr. Hahn was universally esteemed, being elected by his neighbors a member of the town council, and also serving as school director. Although not now the incumbent of any office, his influence in local affairs is felt in many ways, and always on the side of progress and rectitude. His political affiliations are with the Democrats. He is a member of the Reformed church, in which he holds the office of elder, and in which he is a zealous worker.

Mr. Hahn married, October 27, 1866, Emma L., born October 4, 1841, in Lower Saucon township, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Boehm) Rath. Mr. and Mrs. Hahn are the parents of three children: Mary Camilla, who was born January 27, 1868, married, January 4, 1888, to Howard Werkheiser of Nazareth, and has three children; Homer Reuben, Paul Franklin, and Nevin Ezra; Franklin Jacob, mentioned at length hereinafter; Ezra Allen, who was born September 26, 1882, and is now a dental practitioner in Nazareth, at the home of his father.

Franklin Jacob Hahn, son of Reuben and Emma L. (Rath) Hahn, was born September 18, 1870, in Forks township, where he received his primary education in the common schools. He afterward attended the Nazareth High School, from which he graduated in 1886, being a member of the first class graduated from that institution. After a course of private instruction from Professor Frank Huth he entered the Keystone Normal School, from which he graduated in 1890. While pursuing this course of study, he engaged in 1887 and 1888 in school teaching in Seipsville, Pennsylvania, and in 1891 and 1892 was an instructor in the Nazareth High School. Feeling his vocation in life to be the medical profession, he pursued his studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Thomas Cope, of Nazareth, and in 1895 received from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year he held the position of resident physician

at St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, and for a year and a half served in the same capacity in St. Luke's Hospital in South Bethlehem. January 1, 1898, he came to Bath, where he succeeded to the practice of the late Dr. J. O. Berlin. Here he has since remained, building up from year to year an extensive and lucrative practice, and constantly increasing his reputation as a scientific, skillful and conscientious physician. He is a member of the Northampton County, Lehigh Valley, and State Medical Societies. Dr. Hahn is attentive to all the essential duties of citizenship, to which he gives as much time and consideration as the absorbing and imperative nature of his professional duties will allow. In the sphere of politics he follows in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, adhering faithfully to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Hahn married, April 16, 1900, Jennie, born in Steubenville, Ohio, daughter of William S. and Jessie (Glen) Hanson. Dr. and Mrs. Hahn are the parents of two children: Carl William and Richard Glen.

PHILIP FINE INSLEY. The mention of the name of Philip Fine Insley recalls the memory of one who for nearly half a century was numbered among those residents of East Allen township who, by reason of the possession and exercise of those qualities which go to the making of useful men and good citizens, have earned the cordial regard and sincere respect of their neighbors.

Godfrey Insley was born in New Jersey, where he passed his life as a farmer. His was the peaceful and happily uneventful existence which a century ago usually fell to the lot of a prosperous husbandman. Mr. Insley was a member of the Lutheran church, and was deservedly respected by all. He married Barbara Fine, and they were the parents of a son, Philip Fine, mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Insley lived to an advanced age. He left behind him the memory of an honest, kindhearted man.

Philip Fine Insley, son of Godfrey and Bar-



bara (Fine). Insley, was born April 7, 1800, in New Jersey, and passed his boyhood and youth on the paternal farm, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1830 he moved to Pennsylvania and settled in Northampton county, making his home in East Allen township, where he purchased the old Horner homestead. Here for the remainder of his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he prosecuted with a degree of success which was the result of industry, perseverance, practical ability, and strict adherence to the principle of honesty in all his dealings. He took the interest of a good citizen in all township affairs, always giving his influence to the side which proved itself to his best judgment as that of right and justice. Politically, he was a Democrat, advocating by his voice and vote the doctrines and candidates promulgated and supported by that party. He attended the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Insley married Elizabeth Barber, whose birthday, by a remarkable coincidence, was the same as his own. They were the parents of three children: Isaac Barber, who was born September 8, 1822; Mary Margaret, who was born September 9, 1824; married Nesmuth F. Manly, and moved to Wisconsin, where both she and her husband died; Elizabeth, who was born March 15, 1826, and died in childhood. Mrs. Insley, the mother of these children, died, and Mr. Insley married Henrietta, born December 5, 1814, daughter of James Horner. By his second marriage Mr. Insley was the father of the following children: Jane, who was born March 11, 1836, and became the wife of George J. Kuntz; Esther Ann, who was born October 5, 1838, and is the widow of Samuel J. Burger, of Bath; Maria, who was born December 1, 1842, and resides on the homestead; Emma, who was born April 2, 1846, and is the wife of Colonel John Craig, of Lehigh Gap; Alice, who was born July 18, 1849, and resides on the homestead, with her sister, mentioned above; Clara, who was born July 18, 1851, married Frank Warner, and has one daughter, Bessie; Martha, who was born March 21, 1856, and died April 20, 1889.

The death of Mr. Insley, which occurred May 1, 1878, was mourned as that of a man of his character deserved to be, his family having the sympathy of the whole community in their affliction. He was survived more than twenty years by his wife, who passed away March 19, 1901, sincerely lamented by all who knew her.

GEORGE H. DECH. Among the farmers of Upper Nazareth township none stands higher than George H. Dech, who for more than half a century has been recognized as a leader and authority in all matters pertaining to his calling. His talents as an agriculturist are part of his inheritance from a long line of successful farmers, who have, each in his day and generation, contributed to the prosperity and well-being of the community in which they resided. The family of the Dechs was planted in the township in which they have so long lived by Jacob Dech, who during the latter part of the eighteenth century purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land in Upper Nazareth and there established a home. This estate has remained ever since in the possession of his descendants. He married Christina Best, and they were the parents of five children. Jacob Dech closed his long and useful life at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

John Dech, son of Jacob and Christina (Best) Dech, succeeded, in due course of time, to the possession of the homestead, which he cultivated and managed with an extraordinary measure of success, adding two farms to his father's first purchase. He married Elizabeth Oberly, and three children were born to them: Rudolph, mentioned at length hereinafter; Christina, who married Isaac Switzer; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jacob Rohn. John Dech, like his father before him, ended his days on the homestead.

Rudolph Dech, son of John and Elizabeth (Oberly) Dech, was born in 1802 on the homestead in Upper Nazareth, where, like his father and grandfather, he passed his life. From boyhood to old age he was engaged in the care and cultivation of his paternal acres, first as assistant to his father, and afterward as owner of the



estate. His days passed peacefully, filled with the healthful labors and tranquil enjoyments of a successful farmer. His interest in local affairs was always keen, and his participation such as he could conscientiously make it in view of the pressing nature of his duties as a farmer. Politically, he was during more than half his life an old line Whig, but later became a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, in which he held the office of elder. He married Saloma, daughter of Abraham Fogel, of Lower Nazareth township, and they were the parents of three children: George H., mentioned at length hereinafter; Elizabeth, who married James Keck, and is now deceased; and Sarah Ann, who is the wife of Franklin Deyley. On the death of Mr. Dech, which occurred in 1881, it was felt by all that a truly good man had passed away. His wife died in 1895 at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Her family in their affliction had the sympathy of the many friends by whom Mrs. Dech was sincerely loved and respected.

George H. Dech, son of Rudolph and Saloma (Fogel) Dech, was born December 26, 1829, on the old homestead, where he was trained to the agricultural pursuits which had formed the occupation of his forefathers. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native township. With the lapse of time his ancestral home passed by inheritance into his hands. Under his management it is needless to say, the estate suffered no depreciation in any respect whatever, but rather increased in value, being conducted according to the most improved and scientific methods, maintained in a high state of cultivation, and rendered profitable in every sense of the word. He gave in all fifty years to the care of the homestead, which he then surrendered to his son and retired to his present abode, there to spend the remainder of his days actively, but somewhat less arduously than had formerly been his wont. Mr. Dech has never failed in the duties of a citizen, but has discharged all his political obligations in an earnest and disinterested spirit. His political principles have always been those of the Republican party. He is an elder in the Lutheran church of Bath.

Mr. Dech married in 1856, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Kreidler) Best. The former, who was the son of John Best, belonged to one of the old families of Upper Nazareth township. Mr. and Mrs. Dech are the parents of the following children: Ella Amanda, who was born in 1857 and is the wife of James Gernert; Sarah, who was born in 1862, married Charles Edleman, and is the mother of one child, Preston; Llewellyn, who was born in 1866, married Laura Bittenbender and now resides on the homestead, to the cultivation of which he devotes himself with the same assiduous industry and enlightened practical skill with which it was maintained by his ancestors. These acres, which were the birthplace and the lifelong abode of three generations of the Dech family, are now in the possession of one who represents a fourth generation, and when in the natural course of events they cease to be his, it is to be hoped that they will become the inheritance of still later representatives of the race.

ALEXANDER C. P. LAURY, the genial and popular agent at Laury's Station, that well known and much frequented summer resort for pleasure seekers, is a worthy representative of American manhood and citizenship. He was born at Laury's Station, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1849, and is a son of Judge David, a sketch of whom is given in this work, and Maria (Klein) Laury, also natives of Lehigh county. The family is of Scotch origin, the progenitor of this branch having emigrated to this country at an early day.

Alexander C. P. Laury attended the common school of his native village, where he obtained an excellent preparatory education which was supplemented by a course at the Allentown Academy, where he completed his studies in the year 1864. He then became an assistant to his father, who was the first station agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at that place, and on the death of the latter in 1883 he assumed full control of the office. In addition to this important position he is agent at Cherryford, an office he

has held since 1884; is the leading merchant in the village; is the incumbent of the office of postmaster, which he has filled for a period of twenty-one years; and for a similar number of years has fulfilled the duties of express agent. During his lifelong residence in the village he has ever proven himself to be true to his convictions, faithful to his country, and a friend to his fellow-men, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of a host of friends. He is an earnest advocate of the principles of Democracy. The hotel erected at Laury's Station by Judge David Laury in the year 1829 was conducted by Alexander C. P. Laury from 1871 to 1875. Mr. Laury is a member of Catasaquua Lodge, No. 284, Free and Accepted Masons; Allen Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Allen Commandry, No. 20, Knights Templar.

In September, 1871, Mr. Laury was united in marriage to Mary R. Hirst, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hirst, of Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Bessie, wife of Samuel R. Thomas; Helen, wife of William D. Schantz; and Marion Laury.

**WILLIAM H. KRIEDLER.** The name of William H. Kriedler is a familiar one to all residents of Lower Nazareth township, where it is always mentioned with the respect due to an energetic and successful farmer and public-spirited citizen. He belongs to one of the old families of the township, where his ancestors were landholders at least as early as the middle of the eighteenth century.

Conrad Kriedler was born on the homestead in Lower Nazareth township, was educated in the common schools, and all his life was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married, and was the father of one son, Edward, who was also educated in the common schools of the township, and then became a farmer on the homestead, to the ownership of which he in time succeeded, and on which he passed his life. He married Mary Boyer, of the same township, and several children were born to them.

Andrew Kriedler, son of Edward and Mary

(Boyer) Kriedler, was born on the homestead, and followed substantially the same plan of life as his father and grandfather, attending the district schools, and acquiring even in boyhood a knowledge of the calling to which he was in after years to devote himself. Inheriting the homestead, he made the care and cultivation of his paternal acres the business of his life, achieving the success which always crowns the efforts of industry, when joined to ability and genuine worth of character. Politically, he was a Democrat, but declined to hold office. He attended the Reformed church. He married Sarah Beesh, of the same township, and they were the parents of two children: Mary, who was born April 4, 1860, is the wife of Charles Dech, and has one child; and William H., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Kriedler, the father, died after a life of useful and honorable endeavor.

William H. Kriedler, son of Andrew and Sarah (Beesh) Kriedler, was born November 1, 1863, on the old homestead, and received his education in the common schools of the township. He is now the owner of the farm which has been the birthplace and lifelong home of so many generations of his ancestors, and the flourishing condition in which, under his skillful management, it is maintained, promises well for those who are to come after him. Although devoting his best energies to the care of his estate, Mr. Kriedler has nevertheless mingled actively in public affairs, and has been honored by his townsmen with several offices of trust and responsibility. His political connections are with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Knights of Malta.

Mr. Kriedler married, in 1890, Semia, born in 1868, daughter of Nazen and Matilda Frankentfield, the former a farmer of Forks township. Mr. and Mrs. Kriedler are the parents of one child, named Asher, who was born in 1892.

**ABRAHAM D. STAUFFER**, well-known as an agriculturist of Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is also identified with local political interests. His father, born in

Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and his grandfather had been resident there before him, and left him the heritage of a good name which he well sustains.

David Stauffer, the grandfather, was a farmer, and his wife was Barbara Driespaugh. He died when his son David, who was born in Bucks county in 1795, was only three weeks old, and his widow subsequently married John Kunsman, of Lower Saucon township. The child David was brought up in the family of his stepfather, and given a common school education. He learned the carpenter's trade, and worked for many years as a carpenter and cabinet-maker. About 1829 he settled in Bethlehem township, where he bought twenty acres of land which he worked in a small way in connection with his regular employment. He also figured as a funeral director in the days when undertakers themselves made coffins. He married Mary Magdalene Deemer, and had a family of three children, namely: Susanna, deceased, who was the wife of William H. Coleman; Jacob, deceased, a farmer who married Annie Knecht; and Abraham D., who is spoken of at more length. Mr. and Mrs. David Stauffer were devoted members of the Lutheran church. He died in 1865, and his wife died in 1880, at the age of eighty years.

Abraham D. Stauffer, youngest child of David and Mary (Deemer) Stauffer, was born in Bethlehem township, December 19, 1833. He obtained a good education in the public schools, and was a teacher for a short time before he took up farming and gardening, which have been the occupations of his life. He has made gardening a science, and has given much attention to the finer details of farm work. He maintains a lively interest in public affairs, and has served the township as school director and justice of the peace, still holding the latter office. He has been prominent in local politics, having been clerk of the orphans' court in 1896, 1897 and 1898, as well as county auditor for the three years following 1874. He is a Democrat, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Patrons of Husbandry. He belongs to the Lutheran church, and

is a trustee and liberal supporter of the church society. Mr. Stauffer is possessed of an integrity and earnestness that make him valued in every relation of life.

He married Sabilla Fogel, in August, 1857. She was a daughter of George Fogel, born in Lower Nazareth township, who married Julia Ann Koch, and had four daughters—Sabina, Eliza, Sabilla and Marietta. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer are the parents of ten children, as follows: Lucinda, who died at the age of a year and a half; Susanna Clara, who married William P. Lerch, and has a son Asher; Marietta, who married Milton T. Lerch, and is the mother of two children, Bertha and Homer; Jeremiah Franklin, who married Ida Halteman; Elmer David, who married Laura Kuhn; Sarah Ann, who married James W. Moore, and has two sons, Robert P., and William; Ida Sabina, who married Marcus Uhler, and is the mother of three children—Wilmer, Miriam and Florence; Asher Victor, who married Jennie Clause, and has three children—Florence, Warren J. and Susana; Cora, who married Irwin P. W. Eatter, and has one child, Paul; Ellen, who married Warren D. Halteman, in 1904.

JOHN N. LAWFER, throughout the period of his business career actively and prominently connected with one of the leading department stores, that of W. R. Lawfer & Co., of Allentown, was born in Kreidersville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1860, and is an honored representative of one of the old American families whose connection with the new world dates back to the seventeenth century.

His great-grandfather was Peter Lawfer and his grandparents were Jacob and Leah (Steckel) Lawfer, natives of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Jacob Lawfer was a farmer by occupation, and conducted his operations for many years on the old family homestead in Moore township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Among the children born to him was a son, William R. Lawfer.

William R. Lawfer, father of John N. Lawfer,



was born August 5, 1838, on the old homestead in Moore township, Northampton county; he died at Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1900, and his remains were interred in Fairview Cemetery, Allentown. The days of William R. Lawfer's boyhood and youth were passed in the usual manner of farmer lads. He assisted in the labors for which his age and strength fitted him, and attended the common schools until thirteen years of age, when he entered upon his business career as a clerk in the store of his uncle, Aaron Steckel, with whom he remained for six months. He was employed by Stephen Raeder, of Bath, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1851, and continued in that position until the business was sold, after which he remained with Flick & Smock, successors of his former employer for four years. Desirous then of enjoying better educational privileges than had previously been afforded him, he became a pupil in the select school taught by Dr. Thomas G. Apple, and subsequently continued his studies in the Phillip Lehman select school, at Easton, Pennsylvania, taught by John H. Oliver. Resuming his place in the business world he was employed in the general store of Joseph Wanamaker, (a relative of John Wanamaker, the famous Philadelphia and New York merchant) in Kreidersville, Pennsylvania, and afterwards by A. H. and Amos Hahn, in Bath, with whom he continued for eight years. During the year 1865-66 he was a salesman in the store of Hon. Joseph Laubach, Stenton, Pennsylvania, and in the latter named year became a resident of Allentown, and entered into partnership with W. R. Steckel under the firm style of Lawfer & Steckel. They carried a large stock of dry goods and groceries, and the business was continued by the original partners until 1874, when Mr. Steckel disposed of his interest to George W. Hartzell, and in 1876 Mr. Hartzell was succeeded by Jacob Lawfer, a brother of William R. Lawfer. At the expiration of three years' time the sons of William R. Lawfer—J. Harry, John N. and Alvin W.—entered the firm. They conducted an extensive department store, covering acres of floor space, which is still one of the leading mercantile enterprises of the city. Mr. Lawfer was a director

in the Allentown National Bank, a member of the board of trustees of the Allentown College for Women, and one of the charter members of the Allentown Hospital, and was interested in all matters calculated to advance the welfare of the community. He was very active in religious and benevolent work, held membership in the Zion Reformed church, represented the congregation as delegate elder at meetings of classes and synod, and also served as superintendent of the Sunday school connected therewith for many years. He was a member of the board of directors of the Bethany Orphan Home of the Reformed church at Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pennsylvania.

In 1858 William R. Lawfer was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Kleppinger, a daughter of John Kleppinger, a prominent and successful farmer near Siegfried's Bridge, Pennsylvania.

John N. Lawfer, son of William R. and Hannah (Kleppinger) Lawfer, was reared in Allentown, Pennsylvania, acquired a knowledge of the rudimentary branches of study in its public schools, later was a student at Muhlenberg College, and completed his education at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He received his business training in his father's store, and after serving in the capacity of salesman for some time was admitted to a partnership. Mr. Lawfer, who is clear-headed, enterprising and discriminating in his business methods, became quickly recognized as a progressive merchant, and his keen sagacity and strong purpose, which were salient elements in his career, combined with strict integrity, won for him a prominent place in the commercial circles of Allentown, where his word is considered as good as his bond. The enterprise with which he is connected is conducted along modern business lines, and its great increase in trade during recent years is in a large measure due to the capable and efficient efforts of John N. Lawfer. Aside from his extensive business interests, Mr. Lawfer devotes considerable of his time and means to benevolent work, more particularly in behalf of orphans, being an active and potent factor in the management of the Bethany Orphans' Home of the Reformed church at Womelsdorf, Berks county,



with which his father was for so many years actively identified. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Phoebe Deaconess' and Old Folks' Home of Allentown. He is a member of St. John's Reformed church, and served in its board for a number of years. Mr. Lawfer enjoys the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends who admire him for his many excellent characteristics, and he and his family occupy an enviable position in the social life of Allentown. Mr. Lawfer so closely resembled his father in looks, disposition and physique that he was often taken for his brother.

John N. Lawfer was married to Miss Irene C. Saeger, daughter of Henry J. Saeger, and they became the parents of five children: Emily M., Charles H., who died in infancy; Harold S., Marian S., who also died in infancy; and William R. Lawfer. Mr. Lawfer is a faithful and devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, and his home is noted for the utmost hospitality.

CLARENCE A. WOLLE, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, one of the representative men of the Lehigh Valley, has operated along many lines that have led to individual success and to public prosperity.

The earliest known ancestor of the Wolle family to which Clarence A. Wolle belongs, was John Frederick Wolle, who was born in Posen, Poland. Among his children was Peter Wolle, born in Scherzenn, Posen, November 6, 1745. He removed to Herrnhut, Germany, where in course of time he tendered his services to the Brethren's church and received an appointment by lot as missionary to the negro race in the Danish West Indies. He was married by lot July 21, 1783, to Anna Rosina Geyer, who was born in Ottenhain, Saxony, Germany, January 19, 1761, a daughter of Christian Geyer, who was born in Ottenhain, Saxony, Germany, October 29, 1730, and died September 4, 1795. His wife was Anna Rosina Wechem, of the same place, born February 27, 1730, and her death occurred December 12, 1793. Peter and Anna Rosina (Geyer) Wolle started immediately after their marriage on their journey for the sea coast, and on the 20th of January,

1784, arrived at St. Croix, West Indies. Twenty-nine years were spent by them on the islands of St. Croix, St. John's and St. Thomas in missionary labor for the Moravian church. On the 12th of April, 1812, they sailed for America, and retiring to private life established their home in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1813. Their children were as follows: John Frederick, born November 20, 1785, at Bethany, on the island of St. John's in the West Indies, died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1860; Jacob Christian, born September 12, 1788, at Bethany, died April 17, 1863, at Bethlehem; Peter, a bishop in the Moravian church, born January 5, 1792, at New Herrnhut, on the Island of St. Thomas, died in Bethlehem, November 14, 1871; Johanna Sophia, born in Bethlehem, April 21, 1797, died three days later; Samuel Henry, born in Bethlehem, January 27, 1799, died at Christiana Furnace, near Middletown, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1835.

John Frederick Wolle, who was the last in succession of the Moravian congregation store-keepers at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the ancestor in the third generation in the line of direct descent to Clarence A. Wolle, married Sabina Henry, a daughter of William Henry of Nazareth, Pennsylvania. She was born there August 4, 1792, and died at Bethlehem, March 22, 1859. Her father was born March 12, 1757, and was married to Sabina Schropp, who was born November 25, 1759, a daughter of Matthew Schropp. William Henry died April 21, 1821. He was a son of William Henry, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who was born May 19, 1729 and died at Lancaster, December 15, 1786. The last named was a son of John and Elizabeth (De Vinney) Henry. The children of John Frederick and Sabina (Henry) Wolle were ten in number; William Henry, the eldest, born in Jacobsburg, near Nazareth, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1810, died in Bethlehem July 25, 1853. 2. Edwin Peter, born in Jacobsburg, October 22, 1812, died in Bethlehem. 3. Frederick, born in Jacobsburg, September 21, 1814, died at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1844. 4. Sylvester, born in Jacobsburg, March 1, 1816, died in Bethlehem, Au-

gust 27, 1873. 5. Francis, born in Jacobsburg, December 17, 1817, died in Bethlehem, February 9, 1893. 6. Maria, born in Jacobsburg, November 7, 1819, died in Bethlehem. 7. Augustus, born at Nazareth, September 8, 1821, died in Bethlehem, August 11, 1878. 8. Lucien, born in Bethlehem, September 1, 1825, died in that place October 26, 1832. 9-10. Cornelia and Elizabeth, twins, were born in Bethlehem, October 4, 1829, and the former died October 31, 1832, while the latter passed away in 18—.

Jacob Christian Wolle, the second son of Peter and Anna Rosina Wolle, was married first to Maria Magdelene Luch, who was born February 24, 1795. They had one child that died in infancy. He married for his second wife Eliza Horsfield, a daughter of Joseph Horsfield. She was born May 29, 1793, and they had one child, Eliza Augusta, who was born December 11, 1819, and became the wife of Rev. Francis Holland, who was born May 15, 1820, and by him she had seven children. The eldest William J. was born August 16, 1848. Mary E., born May 13, 1850, is the wife of Rev. Wm. Henry Rice, a son of James Rice, and they have two children, James and Rebecca. Anna Rosina was born July 17, 1852. Daniel Joseph was born February 5, 1854. Stephen Benezet, born September 1, 1855, died March 1, 1857. Sarah Horsfield, born August 10, 1859, died April 9, 1860. Jane Edith, the youngest, was born February 16, 1862.

Peter Wolle, the third son of Peter and Anna Rosina Wolle, married Maria Theresa Schober, of Salem, North Carolina, who was born June 3, 1799, and died at Lititz, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1853. They reared a large family. Emma Ernestine, the eldest, born August 25, 1820, married Frederick Rickert and had five children: Edmond T., who was born June 4, 1846, and died December 16, 1846; Florence T., born April 7, 1848; William H., who was born August 27, 1854, and died on the 22d of July following; Gertrude E., born June 24, 1855, and died March 23, 1856; and Adelaide L., who was born July 28, 1858. Nathaniel Schober, the eldest son of Peter and Maria Theresa (Schober) Wolle, was born October 9, 1822, and married Angelica L.

Miksch, who was born February 17, 1823. Their children are Charles E., born July 18, 1848; Robert Nathaniel, born July 1, 1850; and Esther E., born October 3, 1854. Samuel C. Wolle, the next member of the family of Peter and Maria Theresa Wolle, is represented elsewhere in this volume. Joseph Harvey, the third son, was born May 7, 1828, and died June 26, 1875. He married Sarah S. Grosh, who was born April 23, 1831, and died April 26, 1860, leaving three children: Estelle T., who was born June 25, 1856, and died July 31, 1867; Louis T., born April 18, 1858; and Samuel G., born April 20, 1860. For his second wife James Harvey Wolle married Amelia C. Weiss, and their children were William Sayre, born September 29, 1862; and Mary. Theodore Francis Wolle, the fourth son of Peter and Maria Theresa (Schober) Wolle, was married to Adelaide Sussdorf, of Salem, North Carolina, who was born January 6, 1841, and is the daughter of Christian Frederick and Louisa Cynthia (Hagen) Sussdorf. The children of this marriage are Agnes, born July 28, 1866; and Caroline M., born March 10, 1874, and now the wife of Robert Sayre Taylor. Henry Herman Wolle, born March 7, 1836, married Gertrude Kimber, who was born November 15, 1835. Their children were Laura G., born May 31, 1857; and Fannie M., who was born in May, 1860, and died the same year. Samuel Henry Wolle, son of Peter and Maria Theresa Wolle, was married to Maria Henry, a daughter of Abraham Henry. She died in June, 1823, leaving a son Abraham, who was born December 8, 1821, and died May 11, 1837. His second wife was Lisetta Ritter, a daughter of Jacob Ritter, born February 22, 1804.

Augustus Wolle, the father of Clarence A. Wolle, and a son of John Frederick and Sabina (Henry) Wolle, was born at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1821, and became a prominent merchant of Bethlehem. In 1845 he purchased the Moravian Congregation Store, and here continued actively engaged in the dry-goods and general store business until 1870. In 1852 his brother Francis was granted a patent on a paper bag machine, and, in partnership with his brother Augustus, soon after began the manu-

facture of paper bags under said patent. This patent was the first ever granted in the United States upon a machine for the manufacture of paper bags. About the year 1857, in company with several others, Augustus Wolle was one of the organizers of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and as the years passed he became largely interested in the mining of iron ore in lower Saucon. He was one of the incorporators of the Thomas Iron Company of Hokendauqua. From 1864 until 1871 he was active in the management of the Union Paper Bag Machine Company, and within the same period was also instrumental in the incorporation of the Chapman Slate Company and developing other large slate interests at Pen Argyl. It was at the suggestion of Augustus Wolle and his brother Sylvester that Pen Argyl, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was given its name, the word "Pen" being the Celtic for "mountain," while "Argyl" is from the Greek word meaning "slate rock." In 1857-58 Augustus Wolle purchased large tracts of land on the south side of the Lehigh river, and in connection with others made the original map for the town of South Bethlehem. He was a director of the Bethlehem Iron Company for many years, and thus his business activity extended to many industries and to different lines of manufacture and commerce. He possessed keen discernment and a ready adaptability, and intricate business problems were easily understood by him. His ideas were practical, his labors progressive, and as the years advanced he contributed largely to the business development of the section of the state in which he resided. He was likewise prominent in connection with educational and religious interests. He served as a trustee of the Moravian congregation at Bethlehem, and was president of the school board of the same borough for a number of years.

Augustus Wolle was married on the 12th of August, 1845, to Cornelia Elizabeth Leinbach, a daughter of Traugott and Maria Theresa Leinbach, of Salem, North Carolina. Mrs. Wolle was born February 3, 1827, and by this marriage there were eleven children, all born in Bethlehem.

1. Emily Theresa, the eldest, born August 17, 1846, died April 13, 1873. She was married October 26, 1866, to William S. Sieger, born March 1, 1842; their children are Jane Cornelia, who was born March 14, 1869, and Annie W., who was born August 6, 1870, and died on the 21st of September of the same year.
2. Francis L. born April 5, 1848, died August 10, 1902; he married Emma Torrence, born September 17, 1863, and their children were George, born April 9, 1886, Emily, Frances, Grace, Walter, Margaret and Helen.
3. Clarence Augustus.
4. Edward Samuel born February 8, 1852.
5. Alice Cornelia, born December 5, 1854, is the wife of John H. Clewell, of Salem, North Carolina, and their children are: Clarence, born July 3, 1883; John, born November 24, 1886; Reginald, and Aubrey.
6. Mary Eugenia, born November 17, 1857, is the wife of Frank P. Wilde, born December 19, 1856, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and their children are: Frank W., born June 1, 1884; James A., born February 28, 1886; Jennie, born February 1, 1899; Helen, born August 29, 1890, and John.
7. Sarah Anna, born March 10, 1859, died November 27, 1860.
8. Edith Sabina, born September 22, 1860, is the wife of Edward J. Wessels, born August 6, 1858, and they have two children: Charles, born September 22, 1887, and Ruth, born June 9, 1890.
9. Grace Agnes, born October 23, 1862.
10. George Henry, born December 3, 1864, superintendent of the Bethlehem Electric Light Company; he married, December 19, 1890, in Galena, Illinois, Miss Lena C. Clauer. She died, and Mr. Wolle married Miss Evelyn G. Williamson, who was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.
11. Elizabeth, born February 17, 1870, is the wife of Robert Morris Darrach, and has a daughter Elizabeth, born February 5, 1899.

Clarence A. Wolle was born in Bethlehem, October 14, 1849. He was reared in Bethlehem, and obtained his preliminary education in the Moravian schools at Bethlehem and Nazareth, while later he became a student in Lehigh University, pursuing a course in analytical chemistry in connection with the class of 1869. Following his collegiate work he entered upon his business career with his father, and so continued up to the



time of the latter's death. In 1878 he entered into partnership with Felix W. Leinbach in the stock brokerage and real estate business, and in 1885, in company with F. W. Leinbach and Jacob B. Kemerer, purchased the Fetter farm and adjoining property and developed the tract of about fifty-two acres of land which is now a part of the borough of West Bethlehem, extending between Sixth and Tenth avenues and from Broad to Spring street. They were joint inventors of the Sachel bottom self-opening square paper bag, and machines for the manufacture of the same. In 1885 they successfully organized a company and equipped two large factories with their machines, one at Williamsburg, New York, and another at Plantsville, Connecticut, for the manufacture of the new bag, which immediately met with popular favor, and the business was prosecuted with great success for a period of about twelve years. The product of grocery paper bags from these factories during 1897 consumed twenty-three tons of paper per day, making nearly seven hundred million bags per annum. This business was sold in 1897 to the Union Paper Bag Company. In 1883, Mr. Wolle was one of the originators and incorporators of the Bethlehem Electric Light plant, and was active in its management up to the time of its lease to the Allentown Electric Light Company in 1899. In 1889, he secured options on the franchises for an electric road between Allentown and Bethlehem, and Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, and also an option for the purchase of the Allentown City Horse Car Railway, which was then in operation. During 1890 he interested capital sufficient for the construction of the electric railway in Allentown, from Allentown to Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, and from Allentown to Catasauqua. This has since become the principal part of the Lehigh Valley Traction system. In 1897, assisted by his brother George H. Wolle, he projected and organized the companies that engaged in the construction of the electric railways from Bethlehem to Nazareth and from Nazareth to Wind Gap, Pen Argyl and Bangor, under the titles of the Bethlehem & Nazareth Passenger Railway Company, and the

Slate Belt Electric Street Railway Company. He was likewise in 1901 one of the organizers of the Gueber Engineering Company of West Bethlehem.

From 1895 to the present date (1904) he has been actively engaged in the development of a new automatic composing machine for making cold pressed type on bars of type metal for stereotyping and printing in all kinds of newspaper and publishing work.

His business interests have been of an important character, and he is a man possessing strong judgment and firm determination. In matters pertaining to his locality he is deeply interested, and affords his aid to every movement which he believes will prove of public benefit. He served one term as a member of Bethlehem borough council.

Clarence Augustus Wolle was married December 18, 1890, to Clara M. (King) Evans, who was born in Logan, Iowa, on the 22d of April, 1855, the daughter of Stephen and Frances L. (Marsh) King. They have one child, Dorothy Jane Bevan, who was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1896.

EDWIN AMMON KRAUSE, proprietor of a leading meat market at Allentown, was born in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, and is a son of Levi and Maria (Miller) Krause. His paternal grandfather, Frederick Krause, married a Miss Miller, and his maternal grandfather, Peter Miller, married Sallie Saeger. In the family of Levi and Maria Krause were six children: 1. Frederick, who married Sophia Krum; they had three children—Lillie, who is the wife of William Miller, and has one son, Carlton; Mamie, who is the wife of Daniel Clase, and has two daughters, Evelyn and Pauline; and George, who married Barbara ———. 2. Milton, married Kate Hoffman. 3. Franz, married Mrs. Missouri Schindler, who was a widow with five children. 4. Mary, married Tilghman Handwork, and has two children—Della, who married Oscar Hensingner, and Samuel. 5. Edwin A. 6. Lizzie, married Fred Bimler, and has two children, Florence and Marguerite.

In early life Edwin A. Krause attended the





*E. A. Kame*



public schools, and then assisted his father on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then left the parental roof and went to Lansford with W. D. Saynor, of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with whom he was connected in a business way for two years. The succeeding year was passed upon the home farm, his assistance being given to his father. At the age of twenty-four years he was married, and soon afterward removed to Allentown, where he learned the butchering business under Edward Miller. After a brief interval, however, he joined J. B. Haas, with whom he remained for two years, and on severing that business connection he became a partner of his brother, Milton Krause, in the establishment and conduct of a meat market. This was opened by them in 1889, and from the beginning the enterprise proved a profitable one. They purchased live stock, and did their own killing, and thus gave to the public perfectly fresh meats. They were together in business for eight years, and at the end of that time the partnership was dissolved, and Edwin A. Krause has since been alone. His business has been marked by steady and continuous growth, and to-day he uses in the market trade each week ten head of cattle, thirty hogs, twelve calves and five sheep. He has one of the best appointed markets in the city, equipped with all modern conveniences for the care and preservation of his meats.

Mr. Krause is recognized as one of the Republican leaders of Allentown, and is now serving for the second term as a member of the common council, to which he was elected in 1903. He was nominated for county sheriff September 3, 1904, by a very strong showing, and in the following November, was elected sheriff of Lehigh county by an overwhelming majority, although the county is normally largely Democratic, and he is an active Republican. He belongs to Benjamin Harrison Lodge, Mystic Chain, and Yeager Post, No. 13, Sons of Veterans, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church.

Mr. Krause was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hunsicker, a daughter of Paul and Catherine (Mosser) Hunsicker. Her grandparents in

the paternal line were Peter and Sarah (Bachman) Hunsicker, while her maternal grandparents were David and Elizabeth (Smith) Mosser, the former a son of Jacob Mosser. In the family of Paul and Catherine (Mosser) Hunsicker were nine children: Louisa married Solomon Knerr, and has six children, Edgar, Carrie, Eva, Anson, Martha and a baby. Emma is the wife of Edward Geisenger, by whom she has five children, Hilda, Ella, Lessles, Elton and Paul. Mary is the wife of our subject. John married Lizzie Wertman, and has six children, Emma, Werner, Luella, Clifford, Leo and Arline. Paul, the fifth member of the family, is single. George first married Angeline Kistler, by whom he had one child, and afterward chose Emma Hunsicker, and they have become the parents of three children, Floyd, Harold and Paul. Annie is unmarried. Ella is the wife of Benjamin Newhard, and has one child, Lucian. Tevillia is the youngest child, and is unmarried. The children of Edwin A. and Mary (Hunsicker) Krause are four in number—Bertha, Pearl, Maria and Edmund.

DAVID DAVIS, the oldest resident, and one of the most respected and esteemed citizens in Weatherly, was born on January 14, 1814, near Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales. In the year 1836 he was married to Elizabeth Thomas, who died at Weatherly July 23, 1896.

When a boy he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade, of which he afterward became a master hand. On Easter Sunday, April 4th, in the year 1847, he started from Merthyr-Tydvil for Swansea, and took passage across the Atlantic, accompanied by his wife and three children, arriving in New York City on June 2, having had a rough passage. He took up a residence in New York City, working at his trade, but remained there only several months. From there he went to Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, where he worked for Hopkin Thomas, for whom he had worked in Wales.

In the spring of 1849 he came to Weatherly, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of short periods spent at Catasaquua and Pinegrove, Pennsylvania. On his arrival at

Weatherly he became foreman of the blacksmith shop of the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company, which afterward became part of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He served as foreman for fifty years for these two companies, working under seven different master mechanics. He worked at his trade continuously for a period of seventy years. The first locomotive boiler ever built in Weatherly was made by Mr. Davis. It was the boiler of engine No. 8, which was continuously in service for seventeen years. He was an expert in his line. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. About five years ago Mr. Davis retired from active service, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor, living in ease and comfort at his home on Railroad street. He is very active for a man of his age. He reads the daily papers, and is well posted on the happenings of the day. His memory is exceptionally bright, and he can recall incidents that happened all through his life.

The fruits of his marriage were ten children—John F., deceased, Thomas D., Mrs. Priscilla S. Hooven, Jefferson, Miss Annie J., and Mrs. John T. Trevaskis. Four children died in infancy. There are sixteen grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren living.

Since writing this sketch David Davis departed this life on June 6, 1904. His death was due to the effects of a fall in his garden.

E. B. RADER, actively connected with one of the leading productive industries of Coplay, where for a number of years he has been engaged in the manufacture of brick, was born at Bath, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of August, 1848.

His parents, S. D. and Helena (Flick) Rader, were also natives of Bath. The father possessed considerable mechanical ingenuity and business ability, and was connected at various times with business enterprises of importance. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade and became an expert workman, but discontinued his labors in that line in order to take up the study of medicine. He practiced for seven years as a representative of the homeopathic school, and for twelve years he was extensively engaged in the lumber business

in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was also a manufacturer of brick, with which business he became connected while residing in Bath. He followed that pursuit altogether for about thirty-five years, and by his intelligent and well-directed efforts gained a fair competency. His death occurred in March, 1899, while his wife passed away in 1895. Their family numbered nine children, four of whom are yet living, namely: James E. B., Mrs. Lerch and Mrs. Nagle.

During his boyhood and youth, E. B. Rader accompanied his parents on their removal to various places. Much of his young life, however, was passed in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where his education was acquired in the public schools and where he remained until reaching his nineteenth year. His father was engaged in brick manufacturing, and through practical experience in the yard Mr. Rader gained a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the business. In 1890 he established a brick manufacturing plant of his own at Coylay, and has since conducted the industry with growing success. His plant covers four acres, and his machinery is operated by a twenty-horse power engine. The output per annum amounts to one million brick, and his market covers Lehigh and adjacent counties. He furnishes employment to twenty workmen throughout the entire year, and has secured a trade which is extensive and lucrative. In the conduct of the enterprise he has followed modern business methods, and his progressive spirit and practical ideas combined with straightforward dealing have proven the foundation upon which he has builded the superstructure of his success.

In 1871 Mr. Rader was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Ricker, a daughter of William and Susan Ricker. Unto them were born two children, but only one is now living: William, who is in his father's employ in the manufacture of brick. He married Miss Mabel Zellner, and they occupy a pleasant home in Coplay. Mr. Rader and his family are members of the Reformed church, in which he is now filling the office of treasurer. He enjoys the confidence of his fellow-men by reason of his activity and integrity in business, and his devotion to the public welfare



has manifested a loyal citizenship resulting in active co-operation in movements for the general good.

GEORGE KERCHNER who follows farming in Lehigh county, is descended in the fifth generation from Frederick W. Kerchner, a native of Germany who married Barbara Federman also of that country. They became the founders of the family in America, and one of their sons, William Kerchner, was born April 26, 1776, during their residence in Long Swamp township, Berks county. William Kerchner afterward became a resident of Lower Macungie township, Lehigh county, where he owned and operated about ninety acres of land, becoming a prosperous and extensive farmer. He married a Miss Egner, and they had one son and two daughters—John, Susanna and Mrs. Eisenhard.

John Kerchner, grandfather of George F. Kerchner, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and died in 1888 at an advanced age. His wife, Maria Christman, had passed away many years before. Their children were William, Frank, John, Jacob, Mrs. Mary Bastion, Mrs. Salome Eberhard, Mrs. Amanda Faust, Mrs. Schantz and Susanna.

William Kerchner of this family was born on the old homestead in Lower Macungie township, Lehigh county, March 6, 1832, where he resided for a few years and prospered in his farming pursuits. He married Levina Laros, and they became the parents of nine children: Oscar married Maria Schankweiler; John is deceased; William wedded Louise Conrad and they had five children—Amelia, William J., Lillie, and Louise E. and Ellen L., twins; Jacob married Emma Derr and has three children, Irwin, Levina, and Verna; Edwin married Emma Reppert and their children are Harold and Miriam; Mary is the wife of J. P. Mabery, and they have ten children, Mrs. Kate Kercher, Mrs. Annie Bien, William, Edwin, Ellen, Clara, Charles, Harry, Elsie and Paul; Mrs. Ellen Phillips has three children, Augustus, Edna and Walter; Mrs. Maggie Kern has one child, Marie.

George F. Kerchner, the other member of the

family of William and Levina Kerchner, was born in Lower Macungie township on the old family homestead April 21, 1868, was reared to farm life, and by close application to his studies fitted himself for a career of usefulness. He taught school for four terms with much satisfaction to his patrons, afterward engaged in clerking for three years and then became a partner of his brother, Oscar Kerchner, in the coal and lumber business, in which they continued for six years. In 1902 George F. Kerchner purchased his present farm, on which he is actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits. He has held the office of auditor of the borough of Macungie.

Mr. Kerchner was married March 13, 1890, to Miss Dora Miller, who was born April 19, 1871, a daughter of Henry Miller. They have seven children, Serene, Annie, William H., Esther, George, John and Lillian. Mr. and Mrs. Kerchner are members of the Reformed church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest and he is serving as deacon.

THE ALLENTOWN NATIONAL BANK was organized August 1, 1865, under the National Currency Act of 1864, with a capital of \$200,000. The institution, however, is the direct outgrowth and continuation of the old Allentown Bank, which dates its history from August 27, 1855, and was organized in pursuance of a charter granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The first officers of the bank under the state charter were Hon. Jacob Dillinger, president; Charles W. Cooper, cashier; William J. Hoxworth, teller and general clerk; Tilghman H. Good, general assistant, messenger and watchman; James S. Reese, solicitor; and George Fry, notary public. The first directors were Jacob Dillinger, John Appel, Stephen Barber, Stephen Graff, Solomon Keck, Charles Kramer, Jesse M. Line, Welcome B. Powell, George Probst, Aaron G. Renninger, Joshua Beiberling, Hiram J. Schantz and Dr. William Wilson.

The Allentown Bank, although organized at a time when the financial world was subject to convulsions growing out of the political agitation which preceded the war of 1861-65, was a suc-

cessful institution. It then was a state bank, so-called, subject to all the elements of antagonism which were brought to bear against institutions of its class during that period, but it steadily prospered and increased its business chiefly because its officers and directors were men of high character in business circles and possessed the confidence of business men in general. In 1856 the capital was increased to \$140,000, and in 1857 was further increased to \$160,000, remaining at that total until the reorganization of 1865.

On August 1, 1865, the directors surrendered their charter, and on that day reorganized the Allentown Bank under the provisions of the several acts of congress, and became known as the Allentown National Bank. There was no radical change in the personnel of the board of directors, but the character of the institution was nevertheless materially changed, for then it had assumed a higher position in business circles than it had previously occupied. At that time the officers and immediate employees were as follows: William Saeger, president; Charles W. Cooper, cashier; Joseph E. Balliet, teller; Henry J. Pretz, general bookkeeper; Tobias Kessler, individual bookkeeper; D. W. Lehr, watchman; Robert E. Wright, senior solicitor. The directors were William Saeger, Jacob Correll, Daniel Clader, C. F. Dickensheid, John H. Fogel, Stephen Graff, Boas Hausman, James K. Moser, J. H. Martin, C. Pretz, J. G. Schimpf, Henry Schnuman and William Wilson.

Throughout the subsequent period of forty years of its history the Allentown National Bank has been in all respects a successful institution, and has held a high standing in the financial world. In 1870 its capital was increased to \$500,000, and in 1902 a further increase was made to \$1,000,000.

**ARIO PARDEE.** The Pardee family, of which Ario Pardee, deceased, was a representative member, was founded in this country by George Pardee, who was born in 1629, of French Huguenot ancestry. He was the first principal of the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Connecticut, was a man of note, and exerted a

powerful influence for good in the community. In 1650 he married Martha Miles, who died in 1660, and two years later he chose for his second wife Rebekah Love, who bore him four children. George Pardee died in 1700.

Joseph Pardee, son of George and Rebekah (Love) Pardee, was born April 27, 1664. He married, July 31, 1688, Elizabeth Yale, a daughter of the first Thomas Yale, and ten children were the issue of this marriage. John Pardee, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Yale) Pardee, was born February 6, 1698, and died April 9, 1766. He was united in marriage to Betsey Horne, and they reared a family of six children. Thomas Pardee, son of John and Betsey (Horne) Pardee, was born October 31, 1722, and died August 1, 1806. He married Wealthien White, who bore him ten children. They settled in Sharon, Connecticut, where they made their home for many years. Calvin Pardee, son of Thomas and Wealthien Pardee, was born July 26, 1757, and died October 27, 1795, at Stephentown, New York. His wife, Rachel (Johnson) Pardee, who was born at Oblong, New York, November 15, 1759, died June 28, 1847, bore him a family of twelve children.

Ario Pardee, son of Calvin and Rachel (Johnson) Pardee, was born October 14, 1778, died August 14, 1853. He was a farmer by occupation, conducting his operations in the town of Chatham, New York. He was united in marriage to Eliza Platt, daughter of Israel Platt, who served as captain in the Revolutionary army. Their family consisted of five daughters and one son. Mr. Pardee and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

Ariovistus Pardee, only son of Ario and Eliza (Platt) Pardee, was born in Chatham, New York, November 19, 1810. He was a student at the district school at Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, until he was fifteen years of age, but his education did not end then, for, being of a studious nature and fond of reading, he continued gaining knowledge in this way, becoming well informed on a variety of subjects. His first work was on the engineer corps building the Delaware and Raritan Canal, under George Ty-

ler Olmstead, at Princeton, New Jersey. In 1831 he went as assistant to Ashbel Welch, Esq., Lambertville, New Jersey, remaining in that capacity until 1833, when he went to Beaver Meadow, Pennsylvania, to make survey and location of the Beaver Meadow Railroad from the mines of that company to the Lehigh Canal at Mauch Chunk. Shortly afterwards he was given entire charge of the road, and in 1836 completed it and commenced shipping coal. The following year, 1837, he located a railroad from the Hazleton coal mines to the Beaver Meadow Railroad at Penn Haven, and commenced shipping coal in the spring of 1838. He remained in the employ of the Hazleton Railroad and Coal Company as their manager until 1840, in which year he commenced business as a coal operator, and at the time of his death, March 26, 1892, was the most extensive individual anthracite operator in the country. He served in the capacity of president and director of a large number of manufacturing corporations and several National Banks, being thus honored by reason of his endowment of business ability and acumen, which was of a high order. He was a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the North Penn Railroad. He was president of the board of trustees of Lafayette College, to which institution he generously donated over half a million of dollars. He also served as president of the State Geological Board. His religious views were in accord with the tenets of the Presbyterian church, and his political affiliations were in line with the Republican party. He held the office of presidential elector in 1876.

Mr. Pardee was married twice. His first wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Jacobs, bore him three children, namely: Ario, who was brevet brigadier-general of United States Volunteers; at the beginning of the Civil war he raised a company which was equipped and fitted out at his father's expense; he died in 1900. Calvin, who served as captain of United States Volunteers during the Civil war; he is now a coal operator. Alice, who became the wife of James M. Earle, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The second wife of Mr. Pardee was Anna Maria Robison, daughter of William and Betsey (Barton) Robison, of

Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Israel Platt. Anne, who became the wife of L. S. Allison. Barton, Frank, Bessie, who became the wife of W. L. McKee. Edith, Gertrude, who became the wife of Dr. H. M. Keller.

ALEXANDER S. SHIMER, whose business interests are represented by his identification with some of the leading industrial and financial institutions of the city of Allentown, represents one of the oldest families of the Lehigh Valley. His paternal grandfather was John Shimer, who married Miss Van Buskirk, and among their children was Charles B. Shimer, who married Hannah Schantz, who bore to him several children, to each of whom was given for his middle name the family name of the mother, Schantz. The children living are Hiram S., Alexander S. and Llewellyn S. Shimer. Other sons, who are deceased, were: Franklin S., who was a general merchant in Reading, Pennsylvania; Edward S., who was also a general merchant in Allentown, and mayor of that city; Charles S., who was a farmer, and who passed his latter years in retirement in Allentown; Jacob S., who was a practicing physician, first in Shimersville, and afterward in Philadelphia, where he died. There were two daughters in the family—Elevina, who became the wife of Henry Rigel, and died leaving two children, Edwin and Sebilla; and Sarah Ann, who became the wife of Gideon Egner, and died leaving one daughter, Annie, who is the wife of George Hartzell.

Alexander Schantz Shimer was born in Shimersville in 1840. In his early youth he was a student in the public schools of his native village, and afterward had training in a business college. He entered upon the practical work of life as a salesman in a store in Macungie, where he remained for eight years. His experience thus gained qualified him for entrance into mercantile life on his own account, and he established a store of his own which he conducted in Shimersville for a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Macungie, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Allentown, and in company with his brother established the firm of



Shimer Brothers, dealers in dry-goods, carpets, draperies and groceries. They conducted their store with good success until 1876, when Alexander S. Shimer sold his interest to his brother and A. G. Reninger, and began the manufacture of gas and water pipe as superintendent of Fisher's Foundry. He occupied that position for a year, with the prospect of becoming a partner at the end of that time, but then manifested his preference to remain as superintendent, and continued to manage the active working of the plant until 1890, when he became a stockholder in the Donaldson Iron Company at Emaus. In that enterprise he has since maintained his interest, and is one of the directors of the company. He is also a director in the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. His business interests in former years were capably conducted, with the result that he acquired a handsome competence that now, judiciously invested, returns to him a good annual income. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and a Lutheran in religious belief.

Mr. Shimer was married in 1865 to Lizzie E. Bieber, and their only child, a daughter, Laura E., died at the age of seventeen years.

GEORGE T. OPLINGER, one of the leading and influential citizens of Slatington, was born in Lehigh township, Northampton county, October 28, 1848. The family history records the arrival in America of three brothers, Nicholas, Samuel and Isaac Oplinger, about the middle of the eighteenth century. They came from Germany, their native land, and were pioneer settlers of Northampton county. The name of Nicholas Oplinger appears in the court records as early as 1732 in connection with an appointment to the position of constable. Isaac Oplinger was the great-grandfather of George T. Oplinger, and the grandfather was Daniel Oplinger, who was born December 9, 1790, and died January 2, 1851. His wife was Susanna Walp, who was born April 15, 1793, and died April 5, 1865. Both lie buried in the churchyard at Indian Land, Lehigh township; Northampton county.

In the maternal line George T. Oplinger is a descendant of George and Kate (Dreisbach)

Fenstermacher, his mother's parents. George Fenstermacher was born July 7, 1787, and died May 19, 1853. His wife was born September 1, 1793, and died March 31, 1846, their remains being interred in the cemetery of the Stone church at Kreidersville, Northampton county.

Thomas Oplinger, the father of George T. Oplinger, was born November 15, 1824, and died August 12, 1901. Early in life he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed as a regular occupation for fifty-five years. He also conducted a farm upon which he spent the greater part of his life. His educational privileges were limited to the opportunities afforded by the common schools of that day, but he utilized his time to the best advantage and lived a life of industry, honesty and sobriety. He abstained from the use of liquor and tobacco, was a regular attendant at the Lutheran church, and took an active part in religious work. His wife, Sarah Lena Fenstermacher, was born March 22, 1827, and departed this life August 26, 1890.

George T. Oplinger was born on the old family homestead in Lehigh township, and there spent his boyhood and youth, his preliminary education being received in the schools of the neighborhood. When but fourteen years of age he assisted his father in working at the shoemaker's trade. In 1865, however, being desirous of obtaining a better education, he attended successively the following schools: Syke's school, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Weaversville Academy, of Weaversville, Pennsylvania; Dickinson Seminary, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and the Business College of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he completed a course of study in December, 1869. He then took up the study of mechanical and architectural drafting and civil engineering under J. B. Otto of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In 1871 he accepted the proposition of his former instructor, Professor J. F. Davis, principal of the Williamsport Business College, to join him in the management of the institution, which was then conducted under the firm name of Davis & Oplinger. In December, 1873, he severed his partnership with Professor Davis in order that he might personally superintend his real estate inter-







*James K Mosser*

ests in Slatington, to which city he removed. In the designing and execution of freehand pen work Mr. Oplinger probably has no superiors and few equals. During his early manhood he paid much attention to designing, and has preserved many specimens of his handiwork in this line, a number of which show the existence of rare talent. During his residence in Slatington he has given his attention to various business and public interests, and is now the president of the Citizens' National Bank. He is one of the organizers of the Keystone and the Excelsior Building and Loan Association of Slatington, and in 1898 became one of the principal organizers of the Home Building and Loan Association of this borough, of which he is now the secretary. In 1890 he was elected borough engineer, which position he has faithfully and honorably filled to the present writing in 1904. He has been chosen to represent the people of his locality in various official capacities. In 1881 he was elected school director, and was chosen secretary of the board, serving in that capacity for three years, after which he was re-elected in 1884. In 1885 he became treasurer of the board, filling that position for two years, or until the expiration of his second term as director. On the 3d of August, 1893, he was appointed notary public, and served until 1901, or up to the time of the organization of the Citizens' National Bank.

Socially, Mr. Oplinger is identified with the Masonic fraternity. He was raised to the degree of master mason in Manoquesy Lodge, No. 413, F. & A. M., at Bath, Northampton county, February 2, 1871, and demitted to Slatington Lodge, No. 440, F & A. M., February 14, 1889. He became a member of Allen Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M., June 20, 1892; of Allen Commandery, No. 20, K. T., January 12, 1893; of Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Wilkesbarre, April 20, 1898; and Caldwell Consistory, S. P. R. S., at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and is now a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member and past chief of Slatington Castle, No. 206, Knights of the Golden Eagle, with which he united November 23, 1887.

Mr. Oplinger was married August 14, 1871,

to Ellen A. Remaly, a daughter of John and Lavina (West) Remaly, of Slatington. In 1850 John Remaly purchased from his father, Jacob George Remaly, fifty acres of land on what is now upper Slatington and erected the first hotel building in that section of the town. In the following year he secured the first liquor license granted in that section of the borough. The remainder of his land was laid out in town lots, and thus he became the founder of the section of the city which stands on the hill. He died January 3, 1862, and his wife died January 15, 1889.

JAMES KISTLER MOSSER, of Allentown, was born in Trexlertown, Pennsylvania, in 1830, his parents being Jacob and Salome (Kistler) Mosser. The paternal grandfather was David Mosser, while the maternal grandfather was John Kistler. To Jacob and Salome Mosser were born five children: William K., the eldest, married Lucy Fisher, and had two children: William F., who married Emily Guiley, and Mary, wife of Colonel H. C. Trexler. Catherine married Samuel E. Allbright, and their five children are John, Rose, George, Peter, and Mary. Charles K. married Annie Mink, and they had eight children: Albert, Charles, Frank, Ellen, Emma, Alice, Annie and Eva. Elizabeth married Peter K. Grim, and their children are Kate, David Albert, Jacob, Ellen, Anna and Amanda. James K. completes the family.

James Kistler Mosser acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town, and afterward began working in a tannery with his father, under whose direction he learned the trade of tanning sole leather. His father had removed to Trexlertown in 1829 and taken charge of a tannery which had been built a number of years previous. As his sons attained early manhood he instructed them in the business, and the family has been connected with this enterprise for many years. In 1849 he removed to Allentown, and in 1854 the father turned over the tannery business to his two sons, W. K. and J. K., and the firm name became W. K. & J. K. Mosser. This continued until 1859, when James K. withdrew, and with Thomas Keck and Alfred G. Saeger



formed a company at East Allentown, styled Mosser, Keck & Company. In 1863 they established a commission house in New York city, styled Keck, Mosser & Company. They are the same people, but took different positions in the firm at different places. In 1873 Keck, Mosser & Company established a branch house in Boston. In 1875 Mr. Saeger withdrew from the firm. In 1876 J. K. Mosser and Thomas Keck built a tannery at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and the firm name became J. K. Mosser & Company, which is the present style. In 1884 Mr. Mosser's three sons were taken into the firm. At the age of seventy-three years Mr. Mosser is still active and energetic. Each of his sons has charge of a department, and the house is one of the largest producers in this line in the country.

Mr. Mosser was for twenty years a director in the Allentown National Bank. He has also been a member of the board of directors of the Lehigh Valley Trust Company since its inception. In religious faith Mr. Mosser is a Lutheran, and in his political belief is a Republican.

He was married to Miss Marie E. Keck, and they have four children: Henry, Jacob, George, and Lucy. Henry Mosser married Mary Grim, and they have five children: Helen, James, Henry, Miriam, and Louie. Jacob Mosser, the second son of James K. and Marie (Keck) Mosser, married Miss Seiberling, and they have eight children: Annie, Paul, Carl, Harris, John, Catherine, Philip, and Charles Richard. George Mosser married Ida Hausman and has three children: Fred, Robert, and Mary. Lucy, the fourth child of James K. and Marie (Keck) Mosser, married Dr. Irving Huebner, and they have two children, James K., and Richard.

HARRY YOHE HORN, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Coplay, where he is also conducting a drug store, was born in Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and comes of a family of German extraction. The first ancestor of whom there is authentic record was Abram Horn, a resident of Pennsylvania. During the war of the Revolution he served his country as a captain, and during the war of 1812 was colonel

of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. He had eight sons, including Abram Horn, Jr., who was postmaster of Easton, Pennsylvania, during President Jackson's administration. He was also state surveyor for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. He married Susan Hay, and they became the parents of eight sons and two daughters, of which number Melchoir Horn was born in Easton in 1783, and married Isabel Trail. Their children were Sybilla, Robina, Robert T., John J., Isabella R., Melchoir H., Enoch C., Philip H., Sarah and Maria L. The father was married (second) to Mrs. Stedinger, and they had one son, William Penn.

Melchoir Hay Horn, son of Melchoir and Isabella (Trail) Horn, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1822, and died February 28, 1890. He served his country as colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil war. He possessed considerable business ability, was cashier of the Catasauqua National Bank, and filled many public positions of trust and responsibility. On the 12th of October, 1845, he married Matilda L. Heller, who was born March 1, 1823, and is a daughter of Jacob Heller. She was descended from Christopher Heller, who embarked with his son, Johan Simon, at Rotterdam, on the ship "Winter Galley," Edward Paynter, master, and arrived at Philadelphia, September 5, 1736. Christopher Heller was born in 1688, and died in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county. His son, Johan Simon Heller, was born in Peltersheim, in the Pfaltz, Germany, June 18, 1721, and died in Plainfield township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1783. He was married in 1749 to Lowii Dietz, whose birth occurred June 12, 1726, and who died April 13, 1768. Their children were: Jacob, Elizabeth, John, Daniel, Anthony, Margaret, Abraham, Michael, Simon, Veronica, Sarah, Catherine, Mary and Lovis.

Captain Jacob Heller, son of Johan Simon and Lowii (Dietz) Heller, was born in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, March 6, 1750, and died in Plainfield township, of the same county, October 8, 1822. He married Susanna ———, who was born June 21, 1752, and died December



28, 1797. Their children were Jacob, Charles, Susanna and Elizabeth.

Jacob Heller, son of Captain Jacob Heller, was born in Plainfield township, Northampton county, April 23, 1782, and died in Easton, October 14, 1834. He was married March 18, 1804, to Susanna Butz, whose birth occurred June 8, 1783, and her death December 20, 1853. Their children were Maria, Susanna, Christian, Charles, William, Jacob, Matilda and Daniel. Of these Maria Heller, born November 9, 1805, died June 28, 1862. She became the wife of Samuel Yohe, who was born April 15, 1805, and died July 5, 1886. Susanna Heller, born March 14, 1810, died April 11, 1883. She was married April 11, 1833, to John A. Innes. Christian B. Heller, born December 16, 1812, died May 13, 1873. He was married June 25, 1839, to Henrietta Detwiller, who was born June 13, 1819, and their children were Maria, Elizabeth, Alice and Henry. Charles Heller, who died in Philadelphia, April 14, 1896, married Louisa Tindall, and they had two daughters, Sue and Mary. William Heller, who was born December 20, 1815, died January 15, 1888. He married Annie E. Mixsell. Jacob B. Heller, born January 22, 1819, died February 26, 1890. He married Maria Martha Gray, who was born October 23, 1823, and died December 15, 1896. Their children were Samuel, Jacob B., William G., Mary, Matilda and Laura.

Matilda Louisa Heller, the youngest of the family of Jacob and Susanna (Butz) Heller, was born March 1, 1823, and was married October 12, 1845, to Melchoir Hay Horn. They had seven children: (1) Susan Butz Horn, born September 15, 1846, was married April 21, 1874, to Martin L. Dreisbach, who was born September 6, 1843. They have two children: Matilda E., born July 4, 1875, and John Martin, born November 26, 1878. (2) William H., born December 2, 1847, now in Mexico. (3) Edward Trail Horn, born June 10, 1850, a minister of the Lutheran church at Reading, Pennsylvania. He married June 15, 1880, Harriet Chisolm, who was born November 10, 1861. They had seven children: Robert C., born September 12, 1881; William M., born November 28, 1882; Isabella T., May

4, 1884; Harriet E., October 22, 1885; Edward T., September 23, 1887; Mary G., January 10, 1889; and M. Hay, who was born May 12, 1892, and died September 20, 1893. (4) Frank Melchoir Horn, born October 16, 1852, now cashier of the National Bank of Catsauqua. He was married January 18, 1882, to Elizabeth F. Williams, whose birth occurred October 7, 1856, and they have four children: Melchoir Hay, born November 4, 1884; Emma Williams, born January 12, 1887; Susan, born August 13, 1889; and Eleanor Trail, born August 22, 1894. (5) Harry Yohe Horn, the fifth of the family. (6) Isabella Trail Horn, born February 4, 1861, died February 5, 1882. (7) Charles Robert Horn, born October 16, 1863; was married June 23, 1886, to Blanche Thomas, who was born April 6, 1863. Their children are: Isabella T., born September 18, 1887; Mary, who was born October 18, 1888, and died on the 15th of November, following; Catherine R., born July 19, 1890; James Thomas, born March 19, 1892; Blanche, May 13, 1894; and Helen, born December 22, 1896.

Dr. Harry Y. Horn began his education in the schools of his native town and completed his literary course in Lehigh University. He afterward attended Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in which he was graduated in the class of 1879. The same year he entered upon the practice of medicine at Laury's Station, but after a year he removed to Coplay, where he has secured a lucrative and growing practice. He is now a man of broad experience in his profession, well read on the principles of the science of medicine, careful in the diagnosis of a case, and very successful in combating disease. He is surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Railway Company, and consulting surgeon for the Allentown Hospital, and is also a member of the Lehigh County Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Society and the State Medical Association. In 1900 he opened a drug store, in which he is also conducting a prosperous business.

In 1881 Dr. Horn was married to Miss Annie Heller, a daughter of Peter Heller, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of six

children—Matilda H., Isabel T., George P., Robert T., Annie H. and Harry Y. Mrs. Annie Horn died in 1887, and for his second wife Dr. Horn chose Florence Heller, a daughter of Charles Heller, of Allentown. Their children are Fannie H. and Charles W.

Fraternally, Dr. Horn is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He takes an active and helpful interest in community affairs, has served his borough as a member of the school board, has been chief burgess of Coplay, and is a member of the council at the present time. His citizenship is characterized by a progressive and public-spirited interest in all that pertains to general welfare and improvement, and he has ever exercised his official prerogatives for the support of all movements that he deems of benefit to the community.

DAVID O. SAYLOR. While most of our readers are fully aware of the important relation which the Lehigh Valley sustains to the industrial wealth and enterprise of the state and country, but few have a clear conception of the extent, capacity and value of some of the establishments that have contributed to make the Lehigh Valley famous as a manufacturing region.

An establishment whose importance is perhaps less generally known than that of more pretentious institutions is the Coplay Cement Company, which was organized in 1866 for the purpose of manufacturing hydraulic cements. The stockholders of the company were David O. Saylor, Esaias Rehrig and Adam Woolever, with David O. Saylor as president. The property of the company, consisting of thirty acres, was purchased in 1867. The excellence of the cement and the rapid increase in the demand for the production required the company to enlarge their factory, which they accordingly did in the year 1869. In 1870 they opened a new quarry, and the following year built an additional stock house. Up to this time only natural cement was made, but in 1872 Mr. Saylor discovered a process by which an improved cement was manufactured known as "Anchor Cement." In 1875 he invented Saylor's Portland Cement, which was the principal pro-

duct of the Coplay Cement Company, and the Pioneer Brand of American Portland Cement. In the year 1877 three additional kilns were built. In 1879 they erected seven more kilns, and six iron grinding mills with a new steam power and crushing plant. Five years later three kilns and ten mills were built. At this date seventeen kilns were brought into use, thirteen of which were used in making Portland Cement and four in making the "Anchor" brand. In 1884, the year of Mr. Saylor's decease, the output had increased to 104,000 barrels per year, while at the present time (1904) the yearly output is 800,000 barrels. In 1903 the total production of Portland and natural cements in the United States amounted to 28,454,140 barrels, having a value of \$30,364,341. Of this amount 20,897,973 barrels were Portland Cement, valued at \$26,146,319; 7,030,271 barrels were Natural Cement, valued at \$3,675,520, and 525,896 barrels were Slag Cement, valued at \$542,502.

To Mr. Saylor is due the credit of introducing Portland Cement into this country, a cement highly recommended and universally used by the most prominent architects and engineers. This great and useful man, whose industry, enterprise and genius was instrumental in aiding humanity, was born in Hanover township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1827, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Paules) Saylor. Samuel Saylor conducted a general store at Schoenersville, in the management of which David assisted. His parents subsequently removed to Allentown, leaving the store of their son, David O. Saylor, who conducted it until the year 1863, when he disposed of it and removed to Allentown. Here he engaged in truck farming, disposing of his produce in the Allentown markets. In the winter of 1866 he was about to engage in the slate business, but becoming acquainted with Mr. Esaias Rehrig, to whom reference has been previously made, he arranged to engage in the cement business at Coplay. Mr. Saylor was also interested in the fire brick works of Ritter & Saylor, was a stockholder in the Blue Vein Slate Company of Slatington, and largely instrumental in securing to Allentown the Peerless Adelaide Silk Mills, in which he took



*Doc Saylor*





a great pride. He was a member of the Allentown Board of Trade; an active member of St. John's Lutheran church, since his residence in Allentown; and an honored member of Barger Lodge No. 333, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Saylor was a man of sterling qualities, unswerving integrity and tenacious adherence to his fixed principles. He was of pleasing manner, unaffected in his demeanor, and was highly respected by his hosts of friends, and esteemed by all who knew him.

On June 11, 1867, Mr. Saylor was united in marriage to Emma M. Saeger. Five children were the issue of this union, four of whom are living, namely: Miriam M., wife of Charles H. Moyer; Alice J., wife of W. W. Kneath; Mary F., wife of Harry Jennings, and George S., married to Jennie M. Sacks.

David O. Saylor died July 21, 1884, aged fifty-six years, nine months and one day.

ALFRED C. ALBRIGHT. The ancestors of Alfred C. Albright have been residents of the Lehigh Valley for more than two hundred years. The first settlement was made in Lehigh county, and representatives of the name are now not only found in various parts of Pennsylvania, but also in many states of the Union, where they have become useful members of society, active and prominent in different professional and business lines. Solomon Albright, the grandfather of Alfred C. Albright, was born in Lehigh county and resided near Trexlertown, where he owned and successfully operated a large farm. In fact, he became quite wealthy, amassing a fortune through his close application to business and careful management, but his great liberality was the cause of his losing much of his possessions, and he died at a comparatively early age. His wife bore the maiden name of Lydia Baldwin, and they became the parents of four children, Solomon, Edward, Lydia and Mary Albright.

Solomon Albright was born in Macungie township, Lehigh county November 1, 1822, and in his youth learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for many years. He was a man of inflexible integrity, and his life was in harmony

with his professions as a member of the Lutheran church, in which he held the positions of elder and deacon. He married Rebecca Gangenwehr, who was born in White Hall township, Lehigh county, June 20, 1824. His death occurred May 4, 1878, and she survived until 1879. Their children are Alfred C.; Achilles, born November 4, 1846; Sylvester, born May 10, 1850, now deceased; and Mrs. Alice Reinhardt, born in 1853.

Alfred C. Albright, a native of Upper Macungie township, Lehigh county, born May 11, 1848, was reared to the occupation of farming, and afterward followed that as his chosen vocation for about twenty years. In 1902, however, he left the farm and removed to Emaus, where he purchased a home in one of the most beautiful residence districts of the borough. He is now engaged in general contracting.

Mr. Albright was married October 10, 1870, to Miss Sarah L. Deibert, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Deibert, of Lowell township, Lehigh county. She was born August 15, 1849, and by her marriage has become the mother of twelve children, namely: Edwin H. B., John S., Harris T., Phaon A., William A., Seth E., Jacob S., Annie S. A., Minnie L., Charles M., Elsie A. and Mary A. R. The family are members of the Lutheran church, in which Mr. Albright has served as deacon. They enjoy the confidence and respect of the community in which they live, and have many friends in Emaus.

HENRY A. SCHERTZINGER, justice of the peace of Slatington, was born in Saegersville, Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, on the 27th of April, 1855. The family to which he belongs is of German lineage. His father, Gordon Schertzinger, was born in Germany in 1827, and in 1851 came to the United States, where he continued to follow the jeweler's trade that he had learned in his native land. His political support was given to the Republican party. He was twice married, the first time in Germany. His second wife was Hilaria Blessing, who was also born in the fatherland, and their children were as follows: Edmond, Rebecca, Amelia, Laboldena, Henry Charles, Mary, Minnie, Julius, Edward, Lillian,

Estella and three that died in infancy—Thomas, Caroline and Otto.

Henry A. Schertzinger acquired his education in the common schools, and under his father's direction learned the jeweler's trade, which he followed in the shop in his native town until 1864, when the family removed to Slatington. About that time he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, with which he continued for nine years. Then, desirous of engaging in business for himself, he learned the trade of a cigar maker, and later went upon the road, selling the product of his own factory. In 1891 he returned to Slatington, where he was elected to the office of borough assessor, which he filled most creditably until 1895. He was then elected justice of the peace, and on the expiration of his term was re-elected to the same office. In addition to his legal duties as magistrate he represents several prominent life insurance companies.

Mr. Schertzinger is a staunch Republican in politics, and is a prominent member of the Royal Arcanum and the Slatington Social Club. He also belongs to the United Evangelical church and takes an active and helpful part in religious work.

In July, 1896, he married Emma C. Heintzelman, a daughter of David Heintzelman, a retired resident of Slatington. Four children have been born to this marriage—Caroline, Carl, Leah and Marie.

JAMES W. PETERS, one of the enterprising young business men of Egypt, now successfully conducting a general mercantile establishment, was born in 1861 in this town, and is a son of Nero and Serena (Schierer) Peters, both natives of Lehigh county. The father, who in former years was actively and extensively engaged in farming, is now living a retired life in Egypt. In matters of citizenship he has manifested an active and helpful support, and the sterling traits of his character have demanded for him uniform confidence and regard of his fellow men.

James W. Peters was reared and educated in the county of his nativity, and his boyhood days

were spent upon his father's farm, where he early became familiar with agricultural pursuits, assisting in the care of field and meadow while not engaged with the duties of the school room. Having put aside his text books he entered business life as a clerk, and was thus employed for a number of years, and until the capital he had acquired through his own labors enabled him to engage in business for himself. He then opened a general mercantile store in Wisconsin, conducting the enterprise for three years, after which he went to the south and engaged for a year in a similar enterprise in Louisiana, north of New Orleans. Later he was located in the state of Washington for some time, and through his business connections he gained a comprehensive and extensive knowledge of his native country. In 1893, he returned to the east, and again taking up his abode in Egypt he has here succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations.

In 1901 Mr. Peters was joined in wedlock to Miss Clara Kohler, a daughter of Lewis A. and Paulina Kohler, and they have one child Helen.

A. D. LEVAN, a manufacturer of Coplay, whose business interests have contributed to the commercial progress and substantial upbuilding of his borough, was born August 3, 1877, and is descended from French Huguenot ancestors who because of their fidelity to their religious faith, suffered persecution in France and were exiled from their native land. There were three brothers who came from France to America, and after spending a short time in Philadelphia removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where they became the progenitors of a prosperous and large family noted for their loyalty to the interests and institutions of their adopted country. In course of time their descendants removed to Schuylkill county, and thence the representatives of the family in the present generation came to Lehigh county. W. F. Levan, father of A. D. Levan, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and in 1872 removed to Coplay, where he established a general mercantile store, which he has since conducted. He has also served as postmaster of the borough, and for several years has filled the posi-

tion of borough treasurer. He married Miss Leanora A. Dengler, also a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two daughters and a son: Catherine, Adele and A. D. Levan.

Reared in Coplay, A. D. Levan attended the public schools until he completed the full course by graduation from the high school. He afterward spent five years as a clerk in the office of the American Cement Company, and then established a knitting mill which he has since owned and operated. He manufactures all kinds of ladies' underwear, and the motive power for the machinery is furnished by a twenty horse power engine. The plant is supplied with modern equipments; employment is furnished to thirty operatives, and the industry adds much to the business enterprise and commercial activity of the borough. Mr. Levan is recognized as an enterprising young business man, possessing laudable ambition, strong determination and sound judgment. He is an acceptable member of the Reformed church, and is popular in social circles in his native town.

JOHN W. FAUST, a progressive, practical farmer of Macungie township, is in both the paternal and maternal lines descended from prominent families of this part of the state. His paternal grandfather, Peter Faust, was a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and was a successful, enterprising farmer. He married Miss Margaret Niece, and they had six children: Samuel, Margaret, Peter, Jesse, Jonathan and Sarah.

Captain Peter Faust, the father of John W. Faust, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1835, and died in Lehigh county, November 26, 1900. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and became captain of Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which command he served his country faithfully and well. On the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged. Throughout his business career he engaged in farming, in dealing in horses and in the manufacture of gunpowder, and these various lines of activity proved

excellent sources of income to him. He married Miss S. Amanda Kerchner, a daughter of John and Mary (Christman) Kerchner, and a granddaughter of William Kerchner. The latter was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in which place his German ancestors had located at an early day. He later removed to Lehigh county, and took up his abode in Macungie township, upon the farm which is now occupied by his great-grandson, John W. Faust. He there purchased land, erected thereon a fine brick residence, and successfully carried on agricultural pursuits. He had but one son, John Kerchner, who was born in Long Swamp township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1804, and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Miss Mary Christman. He then erected a house near his father's home, and this is used to-day by his grandson, John W. Faust. He departed this life July 25, 1888, while his wife, who was born November 4, 1805, died on the 15th of September, 1874. He was a very prosperous agriculturist, taking a deep interest in his work and following that pursuit throughout his entire life. His was an upright and honorable career, in consistent harmony with his connections with the Reformed church, in which he held a number of offices. Unto him and his wife were born the following named: John A., William, Frank, Jacob, S. Amanda, Mary Ann, Salome and Eliza. Louisa, the wife of John A. Kerchner, was born October 14, 1845, and died October 23, 1870. William Kerchner was born March 28, 1831, and died February 4, 1879. His wife, Lavina, was born October 16, 1833, and died July 20, 1902. John H. Kerchner, a son of William and Lavina Kerchner, was born October 28, 1860, and died April 12, 1885. Mrs. S. Amanda Kerchner Faust was born February 28, 1836, and died on the 3d of February, 1895, while Captain Faust, her husband, passed away November 26, 1900. They were the parents of eight children: John W., Mary A., Sallie A., Peter J., Maggie A., Kate J., I. Franklin, and J. Newton.

John W. Faust was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of April, 1866, and spent his boyhood days in his parents' home.



He attended the public schools of Lehigh county to some extent but principally acquired his education in Norristown, Pennsylvania. By close application and arduous study he fitted himself for teaching in the common schools, and capably followed that profession for nine terms, two being spent in Berks county and seven in Lehigh county. Since that time he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits, and in 1889 took up his abode in Lehigh county, at which time his father became owner of the Kerchner homestead. Mr. Faust of this review now owns the old homestead property, containing seventy-two acres of choice land lying adjacent to the borough of Macungie, and upon this he raises excellent crops.

In 1895 Mr. Faust was united in marriage to Miss Annie L. Bortz, and they are the parents of two children, Elden Q. and Claude B. P. Mr. and Mrs. Faust are worthy members of the Reformed and Lutheran churches, respectively, and are highly respected by their many friends.

HENRY S. KERN, proprietor of a general store at Shimersville, Lehigh county, is a direct descendant of Frederick Kern, who emigrated from Germany and settled upon a tract of land of about one hundred acres at Shimersville, establishing his home here prior to 1796, for it was in that year that he made purchase of his farm. Unto him and his wife, Elizabeth, were born three sons, one of whom was Mathias Kern, the grandfather of Henry S. Kern. His birth occurred on the old family homestead, and there he spent his entire life, devoting his attention to its development and cultivation. He was an honest industrious man, respected in his community, and his fellow townsmen called him to several local offices. He also held office in the Reformed church, of which he was a member. He married Christiana Stahler, and their family numbered nine children: Susan, Lydia, Mary, Henrietta, Christiana, Harriet, David, Jones and Thomas.

The last named, Thomas Kern, was the father of Henry S. Kern, and was born in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1816. He owned and operated a small farm, making that his life work. His death occurred in 1896.

He had married Miss Sarah Shuler, a daughter of Sophia Shuler, and they became the parents of seven children: Louisa, deceased; Elvina, Amundus, Willoughby, David, Henry S., and Wesley, deceased.

Henry S. Kern was born at Shimersville, in October, 1853, and after acquiring his education in the public schools accepted a position as a salesman in a mercantile establishment, acting in that capacity until 1902, when he became proprietor of his present store, in which he carries a large and well selected line of general merchandise. He is also the postmaster at Shimersville, having occupied the position since the opening of his store, and in 1880 he served as census enumerator. Socially, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Order of the Golden Eagles.

February 14, 1878, Mr. Kern was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Burkhalter, who was born December 28, 1856. They have two children: Charles B. and Jennie M. The former, born May 12, 1880, is a graduate of a veterinary college of Ontario, Canada, and is now practicing his profession at Beloit, Kansas. The daughter, born May 3, 1885, is a teacher at Shimersville. The family hold membership with the Zionville Reformed church.

JACOB B. MAUSER, president of the Mauser Milling Company, who own and control two extensive and well known gristmills, one at Treichler's and one at Laury's Station, of which his sons, J. Mark and George B., are vice-president and secretary, respectively, has won this responsible position at the head of one of the leading productive industries in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, through earnest and honorable effort, and his reputation in business circles is a most enviable one. He was born June 14, 1837, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a son of Adam and Maria Mauser, natives of Germany and the state of Pennsylvania, respectively.

Jacob B. Mauser was reared to manhood in the vicinity of Easton, and in the schools of that city acquired a good English education. In 1856, at the age of nineteen, he emigrated westward to Kansas, locating in Allen county, where he



was employed at various kinds of labor and remained until the fall of 1860. He then returned home and taught school in Northampton and Carbon counties, in which capacity he served eight terms and was eminently successful. In 1863 he was appointed superintendent of what was then known as Laury's gristmill, which was owned by the firm of Schall & Horn, and shortly after entering upon his duties he became financially interested in the concern, which changed its name to that of the Lehigh Grain, Coal and Lumber Company. Mr. Mauser acted as secretary of the enterprise during its existence, and at the same time superintended the operation of Laury's mill. In 1879 the firm of George S. Mauser & Company came into existence, and was afterward changed into the Mauser Milling Company, they being now the largest flour producers in the Lehigh Valley. Their two large flouring mills are equipped with the most modern machinery, producing six hundred barrels per twenty-four hours, the principal brand of flour being called the "Banner." The company employs about twenty-five hands, all skilled and expert mechanics, manufacture their own barrels, and the supplies which keep these mills in operation come principally from adjacent farms, while the western states supply the wheat for a superior brand of flour for which the Mauser Milling Company is noted. In connection with their plants they have a commodious storehouse for their produce, which supplies both home and foreign markets. The mill at Laury's Station is on the site of an old mill which was erected by the late David Laury in 1829, later passed into the hands of J. B. Schall, of Allentown, from whom Mr. Mauser purchased it in 1890, and immediately improved and enlarged it. It is now operated by a one hundred and twenty horse power turbine wheel. The mill at Treichler's which was built in 1870 and enlarged in 1891, is run with a ninety-five horse power turbine water wheel, and also contains the improved roller process. In addition to his duties as the head of this great enterprise, Mr. Mauser is a director of the National Bank in Catasauqua, Pennsylvania. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity. His shrewd business

principles have brought to him a large degree of financial success, and he is numbered among the substantial citizens of the county.

In 1865 Mr. Mauser was married to Anna A. Beaver, daughter of Henry Beaver, a native of Bath, Pennsylvania, and now deceased. Their children are: Elsie, wife of Dr. Horace F. Livingsood, of Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania; J. Mark, vice-president of the Mauser Milling Company; Stella M., wife of Harry J. Lerch, of Treichler's; and George B., secretary of the Mauser Milling Company. Mr. Mauser was a resident of Laury's Station for eighteen years, and in 1879 removed with his family to Treichler's, where he has since made his home. The family are valued and prominent members of the Lutheran church.

J. WALTER SINGMASTER, one of the most enterprising young business men of Macungie, belongs to the firm that, under the name of the Macungie Brass and Manufacturing Company, owns and operates a plant that was established here in 1903.

Like a great majority of the most worthy and substantial citizens of Pennsylvania, he is of German lineage, his ancestors having come from the fatherland, establishing their homes in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The first of the name in America was John Adam Singmaster, and our subject is a representative or his descendents in the sixth generation. The time of his arrival in this country was 1759. His son, John Adam Singmaster, was the first of the family to locate at Millerstown, now Macungie, Pennsylvania. He had been born in Bucks county, and was a tanner by trade, being one of the early representatives of that pursuit in the Lehigh Valley. He won an excellent reputation for reliability as well as skill in business, and his labors brought to him a good living. He married a daughter of the Rev. Van Buskirk, who was a contemporary of Washington, and served in the Revolutionary war. Unto John Singmaster and his wife were born eight children, one of whom was a daughter. The seven sons all became tanners and manufactured a high grade of leather. One of the number also bore the name of John, and he was the great-

grandfather of J. Walter Singmaster. He was born in Macungie, Lehigh county, and like the others of the family devoted his attention and energies to the transforming of hides into finished leather. He likewise engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Hester Weiler, and they became the parents of five children, of whom Alexander is the only one now living.

James Singmaster, the grandfather, was born in Macungie, and was an extensive dealer in coal and lumber. He, too, was a tanner, and was one of the progressive men of his day, carrying forward his business interests with activity, and at the same time bearing his full share in the duties of citizenship that contributed to the general progress and upbuilding of the community. He married Miss Sarah Mattern, and they became the parents of four children, as follows: Mrs. Ella Weaver, Rev. Alden Singmaster, Walter F. and one that died in young manhood. Of this number Rev. Alden Singmaster and Mrs. Weaver are yet living.

Walter F. Singmaster, the father of J. Walter Singmaster, was born in Macungie in 1850. He was employed by his father in his extensive business, and the energy and business acumen characteristic of the family were noticeable in his career. He married Miss Ida Baughman, an accomplished lady and one of the successful teachers of Macungie. She was born in Shipensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1855, and they became the parents of two sons, J. Walter and Howard M. The father died in 1882.

J. Walter Singmaster was born in Macungie, on the 20th of September, 1881. He was reared under the parental roof, pursued his early education in the common schools of his native borough, and subsequently attended the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, in which he was graduated in the class of 1899. He afterward pursued a course in chemistry at Gettysburg College, and in 1903 he became connected with his present business as a member of the Macungie Brass and Manufacturing Company. His partners are H. F. Neumeyer and Howard M. Singmaster, and they established their plant in 1903.

They employ a force of eight workmen, and turn out an excellent line of brass plumbing and water supplies, which are handled by jobbers all through the United States. Mr. Singmaster possesses keen business discernment and unflinching enterprise, which traits have come down to him through a long line of progressive ancestors who have won success in the world through honest and arduous toil. Socially, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

PROFESSOR PHAON B. OSWALD, well known in educational circles in Lehigh county, comes of a family which for several generations has been represented in this part of the state. His paternal great-grandparents resided in Lynn township, and upon the old homestead farm there Benjamin Oswald, the grandfather, was born and reared. He attended the common schools through the winter months, and during the remainder of the year assisted in the operation of the fields. When he had attained his majority, he began farming on his own account, and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life. He was married and among his children was John Oswald, the father of Phaon B. Oswald. His birth also occurred on the old homestead farm in Lynn township, the year of his nativity being 1824. At the usual age he entered the public schools, and after putting aside his text books he devoted his entire attention to farming operations for many years, until his labors had brought him a comfortable competence, when he retired in order to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He died in 1901 at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Polly Heintzelman, is still living. She was a daughter of George Heintzelman, who followed farming in Lynn township. Two sons, Amandus Oswald and Phaon B. Oswald were born of the marriage of John and Polly (Heintzelman) Oswald.

Phaon B. Oswald was born in Lynn township, February 4, 1859. Liberal educational advantages were afforded him which he improved, and thus became well qualified for the educational work

to which he has devoted his energies. He mastered the elementary branches of learning in the common schools, and subsequently attended the Kutztown State Normal School and Palatinate College at Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, prior to becoming a student in Ursinus College at Collegeville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, but before graduation took charge of the schools at his native place. His entire life has been devoted to educational labor, and following his return home he engaged in teaching in the district schools for several terms. In 1874 he was elected to the office of principal of the schools of Lynn township, and during thirty years has served in this capacity, his efforts being effective in promoting the welfare of the schools and advancing the standard of education in this locality. He is zealous and earnest in his work, and under his supervision the schools have made continuous and satisfactory progress.

Professor Oswald gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, and by his ballot supports its men and measures. He has held several township offices, the duties of which he has discharged with promptness and fidelity and he is now a notary public. He belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics and the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. He holds membership in the Reformed church, and he and his family are regular attendants upon its services.

In 1877 Mr. Oswald was united in marriage to Miss Matilda G. Grosscup, a daughter of Charles Grosscup, of Lynn township. They became the parents of one son, Gus E. Oswald, who married Miss Allie Witmyer, of Denver, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and who is now principal of the Hokendauqua schools, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. They have one son, Bruce Ruskin, by name.

**HENRY L. ROMICH.** The Romich family, long and favorably known in the Lehigh Valley, was founded in America by three brothers who emigrated from Ittlinger, near Heilbrow, in the Palatinate of Germany, in 1732. They were re-

presentatives of the Platt Dutch, or south German people.

These brothers settled in Philadelphia, where they remained for some time, and afterward removed to Berks county, Pennsylvania. At a later day two of the brothers sought homes in more western districts, while the third remained in Pennsylvania, becoming the founder of the family which is now so numerous in the historic Lehigh Valley. He was the great-grandfather of Henry L. Romich, Peter Romich, born June 28, 1769, in Northampton county, Macungie township, and died the 9th day of August, 1844, aged seventy-five years, one month and twelve days. His wife was ——— Butz, born the 17th day of May, 1773, died August 4, 1847, aged seventy-four years, two months and sixteen days. His two sons were Peter and John. The former, recognized as a man of more than ordinary intelligence and of marked ability, served one term as commissioner of Lehigh county. He married Miss Salome Wenner, and they became the parents of twelve children: Owen, Reuben, Charles, Alfred, Samuel, James, Edmond, Mary, Catherine, Phiana, Serena and Amanda.

Reuben, father of Henry L. Romich, was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1826, and died April 7, 1901. He was a practical farmer, extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and held membership in the Reformed church of Salisbury, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Mary Weiland, who was born in Lower Macungie township, October 16, 1829, and died January 11, 1902. They became the parents of five children: Henry L., Sarah, Catharine, Ellen and Marietta. Their eldest daughter became the wife of Clinton Kemmerer, while Catharine married Edwin Lorentz: Ellen became the wife of Charles Reinhard: and Marietta was married to Milton C. Keck.

Henry L. Romich was born February 24, 1856, in Lower Macungie township, Lehigh county, and in his boyhood days worked on his father's farms, while after attaining man's estate he chose farm life as a preferred occupation. Subsequently, he abandoned general farming for the dairy business, keeping a high grade mixed



herd of fifteen cows. He also operated one of his father's farms of seventy acres and continued in the dairy business for twenty-two years until 1901, when his father died. He then retired to private life and established his home at Emaus, where he is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil. Mr. Romich, while living in Lower Macungie township, served for eight years as school director. He and his wife are members of the Reformed church, of which he is now treasurer, and in which he has served as trustee, elder and deacon.

He was married December 16, 1879, to Miss Sallie E. Stonebach, of Philadelphia, who was born December 5, 1856, and is a daughter of Samuel Stonebach, of Philadelphia.

JACOB FRIEBOLIN, a prosperous farmer of Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, was born in Baden, Germany, on the 30th of October, 1833, his parents being Jacob and Regina Friebolin.

In the land of his nativity he began his education in the common schools, and when eight years of age he crossed the Atlantic to America, sailing from the fatherland in 1842. It was before the days of steam navigation, and four months had passed ere he reached the American port. Landing in New York, he went to Easton, Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to his present home in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county. Here he worked at the carpenter's trade, and at the same time conducted a good farm. In his business career he prospered, conducting his farm along progressive lines which led to his success. When he had acquired sufficient capital to enable him to put aside business cares he left the management of his land to others, and is now practically living retired. Mr. Friebolin gives his political support to the Democracy, and is deeply interested in its success. He has held the offices of school director and supervisor, served as treasurer of the school board, and was county and state tax collector for a number of years, and as a public-spirited citizen has put forth effective effort for the welfare of his town. He and his family attend the Reformed church.

Mr. Friebolin was married on the 1st of May, 1853, to Miss Adline Smith, a daughter of Phillip S. Smith, a farmer of Heidelberg township, Lehigh county. Unto them have been born the following named children: Henry L., who married Ellen Handwerk and has seven children; Benjamin F., who married Ellenora Laubach, by whom he has one child; Louise, who is the wife of Aaron Bitner, by whom she has three children; Sarah, who married Benjamin F. Ritter, and has two children; Mary A., who wedded Henry German, by whom she has four children; and Anna M., who married Owen Funk and has one child.

SYLVANUS J. KERN, steward of the Lehigh County Home, and well and favorably known throughout the community in which he resides as a man of exemplary character and rare intellectual attainments, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1858, a son of Moses and Mary (Moore) Kern, and grandson of Essie and Annie (Bastian) Kern.

Essie Kern (grandfather) was born, lived and died in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and during the many years of his active life was recognized and esteemed as a public-spirited citizen who was foremost in promoting all measures that conduced to the growth and development of this section of the state. He was a stone mason by trade, and to this occupation he devoted his entire time and attention, thereby gaining a profitable livelihood. He married Miss Annie Bastian, daughter of Thomas Bastian, of Wescosville, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Helena, who became the wife of James Moore; Moses, mentioned hereinafter; Catherine, who became the wife of Addison Windt; Mary, who became the wife of Jacob Ott; Matilda, who became the wife of Benjamin Boger; and Leanda, who became the wife of Marvin Henniger.

Moses Kern (father) was born near Wescosville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1830. He was educated in the common schools adjacent to his home, and in early life learned the trade of stone mason, which he followed in connection with agricultural pursuits until April 3, 1886, when he was elected steward of the Lehigh Coun-



ty Home, which position he held until his demise, discharging the duties of the same in a most efficient and creditable manner. By his marriage to Mary Mohr, daughter of Captain John Mohr, the following named children were born: Caroline, wife of Wilson J. Woodring; Uriah; Sylvanus, mentioned hereinafter; Rossie, who died in 1885; Owen, deceased; Ellen, wife of Harvey Heckman; Laura, deceased; Flora, wife of Morris Miller; and Amanda, wife of Wilson Walbert. Moses Kern, father of these children, died September 28, 1895.

Sylvanus J. Kern obtained his preliminary education in the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, and this was supplemented by attendance at the Weaversville Academy, the Kutztown State Normal, and the California State Normal, from which he was graduated. At the early age of fifteen years he began teaching school in Lower Macungie township, which proved both a pleasant and remunerative means of income. In 1885 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace in Lower Macungie township, but resigned the following year in order to accept a position as assistant steward of the Lehigh County Home, a position he held until the death of his father, when he was elected his successor, and is still the incumbent of the same. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, to which he gives an earnest support.

Mr. Kern was united in marriage to Ellen J. Landenschlager, and to this union were born three children, namely: Jacob J., born October 4, 1879; Florence, who died at the age of four years; and Rossie I., born September 8, 1886.

TILGHMAN FOGEL is the owner of a good farm of one hundred and seventeen acres of land in Lower Nazareth township, and is successfully conducting a dairy.

Five generations of the family have been represented in Northampton county. His grandfather, Abraham Fogel, was born in Lower Nazareth township, where the father had settled in early colonial days. Abraham Fogel acquired a common school education, and throughout his

entire life was identified with agricultural pursuits in Northampton county. His political support was given to the Republican party. He married a Miss Fox, of Lower Nazareth township, and among their children was Charles Fogel, the father of Tilghman Fogel. He was born on the old family homestead in 1813, and his life record covered eighty-four years, his death occurring in 1897. He enjoyed such educational advantages as the schools of the early part of the nineteenth century afforded, and throughout his business career he carried on agricultural pursuits, but lived retired for a few years prior to his death. In politics, he was a Republican, taking an active interest in the work of the party, but held no office. He married Anna Ruch, a daughter of Christian Ruch, a farmer of Saucon township, Northampton county. Their children were: George, who was born June 10, 1856, and died May 17, 1902; he married Jane Vogel, and had four children. Elizaetta, born May 20, 1862, the wife of Thomas Walker and has one child. Charles A., born April 3, 1864, married Hela Woodring, and has four children.

Tilghman Fogel, the other member of the family of Charles and Anna Fogel, was born on the old family homestead in Lower Nazareth township, September 18, 1850, and as a student in the common schools became familiar with the branches of learning which prepare one for life's practical and responsible duties. He afterward returned to the home farm which he has since conducted, and he now owns one hundred and seventeen acres of rich land. His place is improved with modern buildings and equipments, and everything about his farm is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his progressive methods, practical ideas and enterprising spirit. He keeps thirty-five head of cows for dairy purposes, and the products of his dairy find a ready sale upon the market because of their excellent quality.

Mr. Fogel is a Republican of strong faith in his party, and is recognized as one of its leaders in his township. He holds the office of school director, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He and his family attend the Lutheran church at Hecktown. He was married

in 1876 to Maria C. Clewell, a daughter of Owen and Katherine (Herman) Clewell, the former a farmer of Lower Nazareth township. By this marriage there are two children: Franklin G., born in 1877, and Howard H., born in 1883.

NOAH WIESS, widely known in Northampton county as proprietor of the Mount Vernon Hotel, was born in Spinnersville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and is of German lineage. His great-grandfather in the paternal line was Killian Wiess, one of the first representatives of the name to emigrate from Germany to America. The members of the family have since been useful and loyal citizens of the Republic, and in the various localities in which they have lived they contribute to local advancement and improvement, being especially well known in the beautiful and picturesque Lehigh Valley.

Christopher Wiess, grandfather of Noah Wiess, was born in Upper Milford, Lehigh county, and carried on general farming. He married Miss Schantz, and they had five children: Abraham, Jacob, John, Mrs. Joseph Staufer, and Mrs. Elizabeth Staufer. Abraham Wiess was born in Upper Milford, Lehigh county, and in early life engaged in teaching school, but afterward became a cigar manufacturer, carrying on an extensive and profitable business. He married Miss Anna Shelly, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and they had five children: David, Daniel and Mary, being now deceased, while Abraham and Noah are yet residents of Pennsylvania.

Noah Wiess was only five years of age when his parents removed from Spinnersville, Pennsylvania, to Steinsburg, Pennsylvania, and his education was acquired in the common schools at Steinsburg. In early life he was connected with the hotel business, and afterward he extended his labors to other fields of business activity. Removing to Allentown, he was there engaged in the manufacture of cigars for three years, and on the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Philadelphia, where he spent seven years in a similar enterprise. He next engaged with the Hurdick Coach Company, remain-

ing in that employ for three years, and for the same length of time he was connected with the J. S. Shimmel Preserving Company. During a four years' residence at Siegfried, he was proprietor of the Allen House, and in 1897 he built the Mount Vernon Hotel, which is one of the finest in this part of the state. Its dimensions are eighty by one hundred feet, and it stands on a lot one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet. The hotel contains twenty-eight sleeping-rooms, in addition to the parlors, office, dining room, kitchen and storerooms. He has made a close study of the needs and wishes of the public, and as a hotel proprietor has won favor with his guests, putting forth every effort in his power to promote their comfort and convenience. Mr. Wiess possesses marked mechanical ingenuity and artistic skill. He is one of the most expert hand carvers in wood now known to the public, and carves out life-size figures which he afterwards paints, doing all the work himself. His master pieces are the Crucifixion and the Lord's Supper. His skill, however, does not end here, for he is an expert taxidermist and many proofs of his handiwork adorn the hotel.

Mr. Weiss was married to Miss Jennie A. Kepp, a daughter of Aaron and Mary (Wick) Kepp, and they have one son, Howard, whose birth occurred in 1869 and is now acting as manager of the Mount Vernon Hotel.

Mr. Wiess is a Republican and his son has been very active and is well known as a thirty-second degree Mason, also a Shriner, and a member of Kensington Lodge No. 211, of Philadelphia; Caldwell Consistory, S. P. R. S., and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has been in the silk business for many years.

ROBERT D. E. FOLLWEILER, M. D., of Siegfried, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is one of the leading physicians of his town, where he has established a growing and lucrative practice. He is a descendant of an old and well known family of that name who settled in Lehigh county in the year 1770. The progenitor of this branch of the family was Bernhard Follweiler, a native of Switzerland, who, accompanied by two

brothers, emigrated to this country in the above named year, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bernhard Follweiler, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Robert D. E. Follweiler, was one of the first settlers of Lynn township, Lehigh county, and he was a potent factor in the development of the resources of that locality. He was an earnest and consistent Christian, and aided largely in the erection of the first church at Jacksonville. Tradition informs us that he fought single-handed eleven Indians, killing one and routing the others. The gun which he used on this occasion was of Swiss manufacture, was brought with him from his native country, and is still in the possession of his descendants. Bernhard Follweiler was the father of two sons: Daniel and Ferdinand Follweiler. Daniel will be mentioned at length in the following paragraph. Ferdinand was born February 17, 1765, died April 1, 1844, aged seventy-nine years.

Daniel Follweiler, great-grandfather of Dr. Robert D. E. Follweiler, was born October 2, 1769, and died February 14, 1847, aged eighty-seven years. He was a lifelong resident of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer of considerable means. He married Marie Dorothea Leiser, daughter of Frederick Leiser, who was at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during the war of 1812, when the British threatened to capture the Liberty Bell. His team and wagon were used to convey the bell from that city to Allentown, but on arriving at Bethlehem one of the wagon wheels broke, thus necessitating the removal of that historic relic to another mode of conveyance. The children born of this union are as follows: Daniel, John, David, Jesse, Mollie, Elazabeth, Dorothea, and Esther.

David Follweiler, grandfather of Dr. Robert D. E. Follweiler, was born in Lynn township, April 7, 1807. He was a blacksmith by trade, but, being a natural genius and well versed in mechanics, it was not necessary for him to confine himself to his trade. He was a man of influence in the community and held many prominent offices in his township. For thirty-five years he offici-

ated as justice of the peace; was one of the first commissioners of Lehigh county; and in his capacity as director for the poor for Lehigh county assisted in selecting the site of the county almshouse. During his young manhood he was captain of a company of state militia for several years and later was appointed major. By his marriage to Catherine Wannamaker, a distant relative of the well known millionaire merchant of New York, Philadelphia and Paris, thirteen children were born, eleven of whom grew to years of maturity, and ten of whom are now living, namely: Matilda, Edward, Mary, Violeta, Sibilla, Sally, David W. W., Catherine, Hannah, and Missouri. David Follweiler, father of these children, who was a life long resident of Lynn township, died in the year 1888, his wife having passed away in the year 1864. They were honored and respected members of the Reformed church.

Dr. David W. W. Follweiler, father of Dr. Robert D. E. Follweiler, was born in Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1841. He received his literary education at the common schools of the township, Allentown Academy, and Kutztown State Normal School. He taught school several terms, and during the summer vacations he read medicine with Dr. D. D. S. Shade, of Steinsville. In 1868 he matriculated at Bellevue Medical College, of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1870. He immediately returned to Lynnport and at once established an office for the practice of his chosen profession, but subsequently returned to the medical college and took a special course in general medical practice. During his professional career he has gained a reputation for ability and skill, and accordingly his practice increased steadily, proving most lucrative. In addition to his home property in Lynnport he is the owner of one hundred and twenty-four acres of valuable land. He has served in the capacity of school director of Lynn township, and in the performance of his duties has displayed the utmost efficiency. He is a member of Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 249, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has served as noble grand, and of which his fa-



ther was a charter member. Dr. Follweiler married Mary J. Hartman, daughter of the late Elias Hartman, who was for many years a resident of Lynnpport. Their children are: Robert D. E., born in 1871, mentioned hereinafter; and Clara L., born in 1876, a graduate of Stroudsburg State Normal School, who has been engaged as a teacher since she attained her sixteenth year. The family are members of the Reformed church of Lynnpport.

Dr. Robert D. E. Follweiler is a native of Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He attended the common schools of his native township, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by a course at the Stroudsburg State Normal School. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1898, and in 1900 he was graduated from the Baltimore University. He then established an office in Siegfried, Northampton county, where his skill in medicine has gained for him the full confidence of his growing patronage. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Portia Lodge, No. 284; Catasauqua Chapter, R. A. M.; and Allen Commandery, K. T. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Independent Order of Red Men.

Dr. Follweiler was united in marriage to Irene Laubach, and they are the parents of one son—Alfred D. Follweiler, born September 4, 1902.

WILLIAM EDGAR ERDELL, general superintendent of the Whitehall Portland Cement Company at Cementon, Pennsylvania, is descendant in the fourth generation of John Erdell, a native of Paris, France, who with his family crossed the Atlantic to America, landing at Philadelphia. His son, John Erdell, grandfather of William E. Erdell, was sixty-five years of age when he died. He was reared in the city of Philadelphia, learned the shoemaker's trade in his youth, and on starting out in life on his own account established his home in Upper Macungie, Pennsylvania, where he followed shoemaking for some time. He afterward became connected with

the operation of the limestone quarries, and with his father removed to Fogelsville, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1861. He had been reared in the Catholic faith, of which church his father was a communicant, but John Erdell, Jr., became a member of the Lutheran church. He married Christiana Stern, a daughter of Morton Stern, a native born American citizen. She departed this life in 1883, when in her eightieth year. She was the second wife of John Erdell, and unto them were born three children: Francis, Eugene C. F. and William H. The last named married Mary Geidner, and they had three children. Edgar E., the eldest, married Annie Bloss, and had three children: Ralph, Leonard, and Russel, and after the death of his first wife he married a Miss Peters, and had one child, Hazel. Bertha, the elder daughter of William and Mary Erdell, became the wife of John Meyle, and had two children: Roland, and Willie. Lizzie, the younger daughter, married Frank Oswald, and had three children; Harold, John and Mary.

Francis Erdell, son of John and Christiana Erdell, was born in Upper Macungie, Lehigh county, April 10, 1845. He spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Fogelsville, and acquired his education there by attending the public schools. He was but sixteen years of age when in 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and the following year he was transferred to Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. He participated in many important engagements, including the battle of Drury's Bluff, Virginia, May 16, 1864, and Cold Harbor from the 1st to the 6th of June of that year. In the last conflict he was wounded in the neck, and was carried unconscious from the field by his comrades and sent to Whitehouse, Virginia, and thence to Washington, D. C., where he remained until his wound was healed. The bullet had gone entirely through the neck, and his is the only recorded case of recovery after such a wound. He was mustered out of service at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, June 20, 1865. Returning to Catasauqua he entered the employ of the Catasau-





W. E. Edell



qua & Fogelsville Railroad Company. When he had served in the repair shops for two months he was made brakeman, and in 1872 was appointed baggage master on the local passenger train, thus serving until February, 1891, when he was made conductor on that train. In the railroad service he has become widely known, and his courteous, obliging treatment of the patrons of the road has gained him many friends. Socially, he is connected with Fuller Post, No. 378, G. A. R., of which he is a charter member, and in which he has served as quartermaster for three years. He is also identified with the Knights of Honor. In politics he is a stanch Republican, while in his religious faith he is a Lutheran.

Francis Erdell was married August 18, 1866, to Miss Catherine Reinhart, who was born in South Whitehall township, February 18, 1846, and is a daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Wetzel) Reinhart. Her father was born in Lower Milford, Pennsylvania, and in his youth learned and followed the shoemaker's trade. His death occurred, however, in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county. His wife was a daughter of George Wetzel, who served as a member of the patriot army throughout the entire period of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Catherine Erdell was the second of a family of three children. Her brother, Francis R., married Miss Frey, and had two children, Edwin and Katie. Alexander married Matilda Kirschner, and had one child, Harvey, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Erdell became the parents of nine children: Ellen, who resides in McAfee Valley, New Jersey; William Edgar; Harvey, who died in infancy; Mary C., who is the widow of Milton Sell, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Allen and Wilmur; Henry F., who died at the age of ten years; Alice, who died in infancy; Charles W., Edith V., and Clayton H.

William Edgar Erdell was born September 1, 1868. He attended the public schools of Whitehall township, was afterward graduated from the Hokendauqua high school, and later attended the Allentown Business College, where he completed his education. Entering business life, he was employed at different places for about

two years, and then secured a position as office boy with the American Cement Company at Egypt, in 1888. He remained with that company for thirteen years, or until 1901, and through his close application, unfaltering energy and devotion to the interests of the house he won continued promotion and when he severed his connection therewith he was occupying the position of assistant superintendent. He resigned, however, in 1901 and accepted a position as general superintendent with the Whitehall Portland Cement Company at Cementon, Pennsylvania. In this capacity he now has supervision over the labors of three hundred and seventy-five workmen, and the product of the plant is about three thousand barrels of Portland cement daily. Mr. Erdell is well qualified for the responsibilities of his important position, owing to his thorough and practical training in the business, and as general superintendent he has contributed in large measure to the success of the corporation which he represents.

In his social relations Mr. Erdell is connected with the Masonic fraternity and with the Livingston Club. In his religious views he is a Lutheran and politically, is a very stanch Republican, inflexible and unfaltering in his adherence to the party.

William Edgar Erdell was married April 22, 1896, to Miss Minnie E. Peck, who was born in Jordan, New York. Her paternal grandparents were Bennett and Sallie (Cain) Peck. Her father, Smith Peck, was a stonemason and contractor of Jordan, New York, where he conducted a prosperous business for many years. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His wife bore the maiden name of Lorinda Cornish, who was a daughter of Seymour and Ellen (Gardinere) Cornish. Smith and Lorinda Peck had three children: Hattie, Minnie and Fred, Minnie being the wife of William E. Erdell.

WILLIAM V. GODLEY. The career of this representative citizen of Cedarville, Easton, Pennsylvania, stands in evidence of the fact that he possesses great versatility of talent, and that exactness and thoroughness characterized all his

business efforts. On the paternal side he is descended from an old and honored English ancestry who first settled in Virginia, but later located in New Jersey, and on the maternal side he traces his origin to a Dutch ancestry. William V. Godley, only child of William, who died before the birth of William V., and Anna (Vanderbilt) Godley, daughter of Jacob Vanderbilt, was born in Alexander township, Warren county, New Jersey, July 25, 1817. His mother, Anna (Vanderbilt) Godley, subsequently married Joshua Souders, and their children were: Elizabeth and Phebe, twins, both of whom are now deceased.

In 1830, when William V. Godley was thirteen years of age, his parents removed from New Jersey to Saucon township, Pennsylvania, and in this locality he began his business career. His entire time and attention was devoted to farming pursuits until 1856, when he settled in Williams township and engaged extensively in mine operating. The Glendon Iron Company leased the mines which were located on the Best Estate, but failed in their efforts to make mining a profitable enterprise. At this time Mr. Godley, having severed his connection with the Glendon Company, discovered a vein of ore which developed into a profitable field, and this he operated until 1865, employing as many as thirty hands and several teams, and by his judicious and careful management of all details he realized a large profit from his labors. He then established a milk route in Easton, but after a short period of time abandoned this line of industry and removed to Saucon township, where he accepted the superintendency of a mine which, however, proved unprofitable and was soon abandoned. Mr. Godley has spent the greater part of his life in the development and operation of ore mines in the neighborhood of his present residence. He has the entire confidence of his fellow citizens, and has held several township offices to his credit and the benefit of the friends who elected him. He is a member of the Order of United American Mechanics, and Columbia Council, No. 13.

In 1842 Mr. Godley married Anna Bones, of Williams township, a descendant of a German ancestry. They were the parents of fourteen

children, all of whom attained years of maturity. John B. was a member of the Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Petersburg, July, 1864; Charles, served in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and after the close of hostilities between the north and south was honorably discharged from the service of the United States; Edmund; Annie; Martha; William; Ellen; Emma; Albert; Elizabeth; Herbert, who was the first man to run the Black Diamond Express and make time; Mary; Jennie, and Maggie Godley. Shortly after their marriage Mr. Godley erected a handsome and substantial residence in Cedarville, where he is now spending the declining years of his life, his wants being carefully attended to by his two daughters, who reside with him. Mrs. Godley died in 1901, beloved by all who had the honor of her acquaintance. She, with her husband, was confirmed in the old Reformed Church at Easton, of which she was a consistent member up to the time of her decease, her husband holding membership in the same at the present time (1903).

PROFESSOR PHIL. J. LAWRENCE, inventor of the seventh and seven and one-third octave organ in piano cases, whose genius and ability have placed him in front of all reed organ manufacturers, is one of the most talented musicians of the Lehigh Valley, and his art as well as his personal characteristics has made him very prominent and popular in his section of Pennsylvania.

He was born at East Orange, New Jersey, a son of N. and M. Elizabeth Lawrence of that place. He pursued his literary education in the public schools there, and when only seven years of age he took up the study of music, having prior to this time displayed natural aptitude and marked talent in the line of the art. He was placed under the direction of Professor J. O. B. Harrison, of Orange, New Jersey, a celebrated musician of his day. A great artist, like the poet, is born, and not made, and nature gave to Professor Lawrence splendid gifts of a musical



nature. However, untiring application and close study have ever been the means of the development of talent, and it is in this way that Professor Lawrence has won for himself a distinguished position in connection with musical circles in Pennsylvania. When sixteen years of age he began the mastery of piano tuning and became tuner for the Peloubet-Pelton Company, who were awarded the first prize at the centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1880 he signed a contract with the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty to tune fifteen hundred organs per month. Under this contract he tuned 47,000 instruments. In 1884 he built a three-story brick factory, Nos. 320-322 South Tenth street, Easton, Pennsylvania. Here he began the manufacture of six, seven and seven and one-third octave piano case organs, under the trade mark name of Lawrence Brothers. He it was who first introduced this style to the world. In 1885 he was awarded a diploma upon seven and seven and one-third octave organs by the Jury of Awards at the Pennsylvania State Fair, Easton, Pennsylvania. The banner, which floated over the space occupied by his exhibit: WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW, has been preserved, and the world of organ makers have fallen into line, and today are manufacturing six, seven and seven and one-third octave organs in piano cases.

ERASMUS F. KERN, one of Slatington's most progressive business men, is a descendant of one of the oldest and best known families of the Lehigh Valley. The founder of the family in America so far as is known was William Kern, and early records say that they held three hundred acres of land in what is now Washington township, Lehigh county. Little is known concerning his early life, but it is thought that he emigrated from Holland. It is not known, however, whether he was accompanied by other members of the family, and his descendants can trace their lineage no further back. William Kern, however, had one son, Nicholas, who married and had three sons—David, Paul and Robert. The last named was the father of Erasmus F. Kern, and was born in Washington township,

Lehigh county, December 30, 1833. He was reared upon the home farm and acquired a common school education during his early years. Public-spirited and progressive as a citizen, he was called upon to fill various positions of public trust and responsibility. In politics he was a Democrat, and among other positions tendered him by the party was that of mercantile appraiser, in which position he served for a term. He was a member of the Reformed church and later of the Evangelical church and in the latter he acted as a trustee. He married Julia, daughter of Joseph Peter, of Washington township, Lehigh county. She was also active in church work, and like her husband left the Reformed church in early life and identified herself with the Evangelical church. Their children were as follows: Erasmus, Henrietta, Oliver, who married Alice Kuntz; Ida, who married John W. Roth; Flora, the wife of Osville Peters; Robert A., who wedded Mary Person; and Weston H., who married Flora Knecht.

Erasmus F. Kern was born on the old homestead, March 10, 1854. He acquired his education by study in the common schools, supplemented by an academic course and by training in a business college. In early life his preference seemed to be for mercantile pursuits, and at the age of eighteen years he entered the general store of W. K. Peters, of Saegerville, where he continued for two years. He then secured a position with Harry Williams, at Williamstown, Pennsylvania, and left his employ three years later to take charge of a store for W. K. Peters & Co., at Slatedale, Pennsylvania. A few years later Mr. Kern, desiring a change of occupation, accepted the position of clerk in the American House at Mauch Chunk. The following year he went to the west and was clerk in the St. James Hotel of Kansas City. He afterward went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he filled a similar position until 1885, when he returned home. He purchased a general store which he has since conducted on upper Main street, in Slatington, and the enterprise has brought to him good profits. In 1892 he became interested in the slate business, but later sold out.

Mr. Kern is the supporter of many progressive measures for the general welfare, and in his political affiliations has always been identified with the Democratic party. Several times he has been chosen for the office of director of the poor. He is identified with various fraternal organizations, including the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in which he has long been treasurer of the local lodge. He likewise is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Malta and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He and his wife are members of the Reformed church, and both have been very active in its work, Mr. Kern serving for some time as deacon. On the 14th of February, 1885, Mr. Kern wedded Mary Fusselman, a daughter of Philip and Caroline (Sussaman) Fusselman, of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Their children are Viola Julia, Helen Caroline, Ida May, Morris Nicholas, who died in infancy; David E., Luther F., and Jefferson L.

FRANK P. MICKLEY. Every one who has studied the structure of society knows that there is a class of men who, in whatever community their lot may be cast, are always to be found in positions of trust and responsibility, and are destined by executive ability, intellectual acuteness and force of character, to be the pillars of the financial and political fabric. Of such men Lehigh county has its full share, and conspicuous among them is Frank P. Mickley, of North Whitehall township. The Mickley family has long been resident in the county, having been planted there by John J. Mickley, who emigrated from Germany and settled in Whitehall township, where he passed his life as a farmer. His wife was of the same township, and among their children was a son, Christian, who was born on the homestead, educated in the common schools of the township, and became a lifelong farmer, as his father had been before him. He married Elizabeth Deshler, and they were the parents of one son, Peter, mentioned at length hereinafter; and four daughters. Mr. Mickley, the father, was known throughout the township as a successful agriculturist.

Peter Mickley, only son of Christian and Elizabeth (Deshler) Mickley, was born in 1794 on the homestead, and was educated in the best schools of that period. From boyhood he was trained to the labors of the farm, and in the course of time succeeded to the ownership of the homestead, which he maintained in its former prosperity, increased by the improvements and facilities of a later generation. He was active in township affairs, and for many years held the office of school director. In politics he was a staunch Republican. He married Annie Butz, of the same township, and the following children were born to them: Abraham, Caroline, Alfred, and Frank P., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. Mickley continued in the active management of his estate until forced by advancing years to relinquish his labors. His death occurred in 1877, and his wife passed away in 1881. Both left a memory which is a precious legacy to their descendants.

Frank P. Mickley, son of Peter and Annie (Butz) Mickley, was born March 1, 1832, on the old homestead in Whitehall township, which had been the birthplace of his father and grandfather. He received his primary education in the schools of his native place, afterward attending Easton Academy. After leaving school he returned home and engaged in the mining of iron ore, which he found in no inconsiderable quantities embedded in the soil of his ancestral acres. He continued this for some years, finding it a fruitful source of pecuniary profit, and then turned his attention to agriculture, which he made the business of his life, and in which he proved as successful as his forefathers. Not many years since he retired from the active labors of the farm. He was one of the founders of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Pennsylvania, and has been for forty years one of the directors. In many banks and corporations he holds the same office. He takes an active interest in educational work, and has served for many years as school director. He is a staunch member of the Republican party, and earnest in his attention to the affairs of the organization. He and his family attend the Reformed church.

Mr. Mickley married in 1854, Sarah A., daughter of Enoch Butz, of the same township, and they are the parents of five children: Ellen, Anna, Laura, Howard P., who is a well-known physician of Neff, Pennsylvania; and Charles F. Mr. Mickley is a man whose character commands universal respect. His experience, foresight and sound judgment cause him to be frequently consulted on various matters of importance, and those seeking his advice always find in him a friendly and sagacious counsellor.

ISAIAH MARTIN, superintendent of the Pen Argyl Valley Mill Company and a resident of Pen Argyl, is a son of William and Grace (Reed) Martin, the former born in Cornwall, England, the latter in Devonshire, England, and in 1856 they emigrated to America. The father was an experienced man in the development of slate industries, and followed the same pursuit in this country to good advantage. He became a faithful and loyal citizen of his adopted country, and served his township for several terms as tax collector, filling other minor positions as well. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, contributed generously to its support, and took an active and helpful part in its work.

Isaiah Martin was born in Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, in 1857, and spent his boyhood and youth here, and has always resided in this place. Throughout his business career he has been connected with the slate industry, and for eighteen years has been associated with the Penn Argyl Valley Slate Company, acting as its superintendent for thirteen years. He has broad experience in this line of activity, understanding the business both in principle and detail in all of its peculiar workings, and is thus well qualified to direct the labors of those who work under him. Mr. Martin gives an earnest support to the Republican party, and upon that ticket was elected by a large majority to the office of justice of the peace in the spring of 1903. He takes a deep interest in the growth and success of his party, and has served as a delegate to the Republican county conventions on several different occasions. He also filled the office of town clerk for five years,

was town assessor for one term, and school director for two terms. Socially, he is connected with the Royal Arcanum. His religious faith is indicated by his membership with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he now holds the office of trustee.

On the 20th of November, 1886, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Harding, who was born in England, but was brought to America in her early girlhood days by her father, William Harding. Unto this marriage have been born six children: Eva F., Marion L., deceased; Charles R., William H. and Velma G., who have also passed away; and Eliza M.

WILLIAM D. FARBER, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Siegfried, where he has made his home since 1896, was born at Danielsville, Pennsylvania, in 1866. He represents a family that for several generations has been resident in Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents were Daniel and Annie (Hower) Farber, both of whom were born in Danielsville. The former was numbered among the pioneer residents of that village and owned a gristmill there. He also drove a stage from Danielsville to Philadelphia. Charles Farber, father of Dr. Farber, is still a worthy citizen of Danielsville, and is a miller by occupation, having followed that pursuit throughout his entire life. He married Sarah Laubach, who was born in Kreidersville, Pennsylvania, and died in Danielsville at the age of fifty-six years. Charles Farber, however, is still living at the venerable age of eighty years. Their family numbered three children, of whom one has passed away. The others are Dr. Farber and Mrs. Robert F. Wentz.

In the place of his nativity Dr. Farber was reared, and in the public schools acquired his early education. He is a graduate of Oberlin College of Ohio, and also of the University High School of New York. Subsequently, he entered Jefferson Medical College to prepare for the profession which he had determined to make his life work, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1896. He had pursued special study under the professors of Jefferson College in the



treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat, and has made a specialty of these in his practice, having become very proficient in that department of the medical science. He located for practice in Danielsville, but soon afterward removed to Siegfried, where he has now made his home for eight years, and throughout this period he has enjoyed a large and lucrative business, which attests the public confidence in his skill and ability. He is a member of the Northampton County and the Lehigh Valley Medical Societies. In his practice he has been particularly successful in the cure of chronic cases, and is regarded as one of the rising physicians of Northampton county.

In 1886 Dr. Farber was married to Miss Rosa A. J. Seip, a daughter of Tilghman and Rebecca Seip. They have become the parents of three sons—Charles F., born in 1888; William J., in 1890; and Robert A., in 1897. Dr. Farber and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, but other members of the family have been identified with the Evangelical and Reformed churches. The political faith of the family has been Republican, but again Dr. Farber forms the exception to the rule, for he is an advocate of Democratic principles. Fraternally, he is connected with Warren Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M.; Temple Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., of Washington, New Jersey; and De Toley Commandery, No. 6, K. T., also of Washington. He likewise belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is popular with his brethren of these fraternities, and in social circles, while in his professional career he is honored and respected.

OSVILLE P. REX, who is filling the position of postmaster at Jordan Valley, and is conducting a general store there, has an ancestral connection with Lehigh county that dates back to an early period in the settlement and improvement of this portion of the state. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Rex, was born in Washington township, Lehigh county, and in his boyhood days attended the common schools, after which he took up the labor of the farm, and throughout his entire business career carried on agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Lydia Snyder, also a native of Wash-

ington township, Lehigh county, and they became the parents of two sons and one daughter. Elias Rex, was born on the old family homestead in Washington township in 1842. He, too, is indebted to the common school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed in youth. He was reared to farm life and always followed that pursuit until a few years ago, when he retired from business cares and is now enjoying a well earned rest. He married Marie Krum, a daughter of John Krum, who was then a farmer of Heidelberg township and they became the parents of two children, Osville P. and Josiah.

The older son was born on the old homestead farm in Washington township, Lehigh county, March 25, 1864, and his boyhood days were spent after the manner of most farm lads of the period. He pursued his education in the common schools and assisted his father in the work of field and meadow until 1887, when he removed to Heidelberg township, settling at what is now Jordan Valley, where he has since conducted a general store. He carries a good line of general merchandise and his sales have reached a fair annual figure, so that his business has become profitable.

Mr. Rex is an advocate of Democratic principles and keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day. For over ten years he has held the office of postmaster at Jordan Valley. He and his family attend the services of the Lutheran church. He was married in 1887 to Miss Ellen J. Peter, a daughter of Monroe Peter, a resident farmer of Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, and to them has been born a daughter, Emma, who is at home.

DAVID FRACE, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, born in 1839, is a descendant of Michael Frace. Michael and Sarah Frace had three children, all deceased: Gertrude, Michael J., and one died in infancy. He married Anna Maria Leshner (second wife), and they had nine children—John, Abram, Margaret, Joseph, William, Stephen, Sally Ann, Mary Jane, and David; of these all are deceased but Stephen, Sally Ann and David. Michael, Jr., married Eliza Seiple, in 1840, and they became the parents of the following named:



Martin, born in 1841; Mary A., in 1843; Elizabeth, in 1845; Margaret, in 1855; Michael, in 1857; and Walton, in 1859.

The children of John Frace and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Hartzell, are: James, Alice, Howard, Mary, Emma, Lilly, Wesley, Stanley, Harvey and Edith. William Frace married Miss Mathilda Berry, and their children were: Malinda, Philip, John, Laura, James and Aaron. The children of Stephen and Ellen (Lee) Frace were Edward, Annie, Irene, Nellie and Edna. Mary J. Frace became the wife of Jacob Basset, and unto this union were born two children, Lena and George.

David Frace, whose name introduces this record, was reared in his father's home, educated in the common schools, and chose the life of a farmer as one which he believed would prove both congenial and profitable. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Miss Rachael A. Gano, a daughter of John and Susan Gano. Unto this union were born three children: Morris W., born in 1866; Frank L., in 1868; and Manning F., in 1873.

After his marriage he resided in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, for two years. He then went to the old homestead in Pennsylvania, where he resided sixteen years, engaged in farming. He then went to Still Valley, New Jersey, and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. Upon this he resided for fourteen years, and on the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, where he has now lived for eight years, having retired from the more arduous duties of business life to enjoy a well earned rest.

Mr. Frace has held various township offices in Pennsylvania, and also in New Jersey. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee, and he takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Mrs. Frace was born in Union township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1840. The eldest son, Morris W., married Annie Williver, and they are now the parents of two children,

Sarah and Millard, aged seven and five years, respectively. Frank L. Frace wedded Matilda Case, and to them have been born four children: Willie, born in 1897, Edith, in 1899, Myrtle, in 1902, and Helen in 1903. The third son, Manning F. was united in marriage to Miss Stella Meelick, and they have a daughter, Beatrice, born in 1899.

JOHN WERT, an operator in the slate fields of Lehigh county and a resident of Slatington, was born in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, July 17, 1849. His great-grandfather, Balzer Wert, was a distinguished pioneer and Indian fighter of the Lehigh valley, and stories of his courage and prowess have been told through several generations. He came from Germany to America and was the founder of the family in the new world. His son, Christian Wert, born in Slatedale, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1776, died April 17, 1851. He married Margaret Rex, a daughter of William and Barbara Handwerk Rex, of Slatedale. Her death occurred April 8, 1862. The children of this marriage were J. George, who was born September 24, 1799; Christian, Stephen, Jacob, Elizabeth, Anna Marguerite, and Maria. The last named became the wife of William Kern, and Anna Marguerite married J. George Kern.

Stephen Wert, the father of John Wert, was born in what is now Slatedale, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1819, and passed away November 2, 1883. He was united in marriage to Maria Hoffman, whose birth occurred July 21, 1819, and her death on the 23d of February, 1893. Their children were Wilson, who died in infancy; Adeline; David Ebert, who wedded Mary Kern; Amandas, who also died in childhood; John; Sarah, who became the wife of William Smith; Willoughby F., who was born May 25, 1858, and died December 9, 1900; Mary Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

John Wert was a student in the public schools in his early boyhood days, and was afterward apprenticed to the tailor's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1890, however, he abandoned that occupation and became connected with the slate interests of the Lehigh Valley, opening

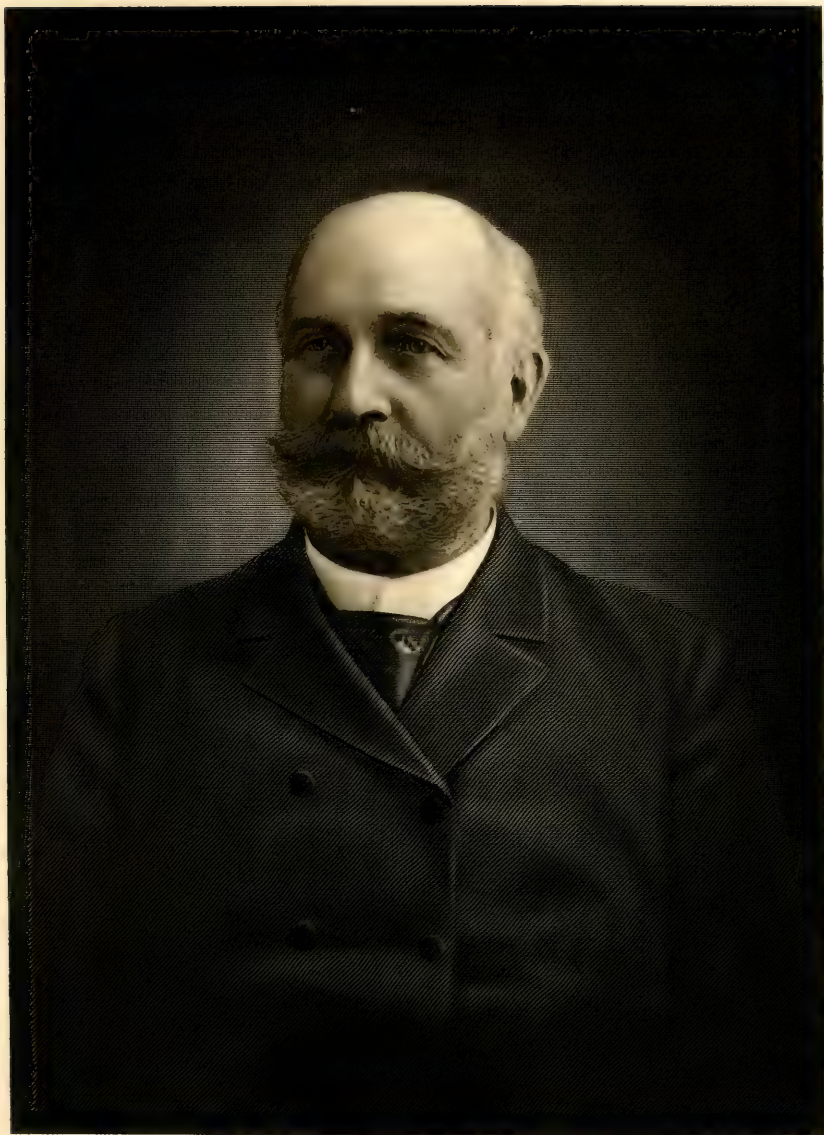
the Royal Diamond quarry on the property of Henry W. Rex, at Heidelberg. He operated this quarry until its close, and its output being of an excellent quality returned to him a good income. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and in recognition of his work for the party was elected Burgess of Slatington, in which position he served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He also filled the office of borough assessor. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. Mr. Wert was married March 4, 1871, to Miss Amelia C. Peter, a daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Rex) Peter. There are three children born of this marriage, Maggie T., Lizzie O. and James A. Maggie T. is the wife of George A. Dieter, of Northampton county, and her children are Raymond J. Hunt, born September 27, 1890; and Irene Katy, born February 20, 1899. Lizzie Wert is the wife of Henry H. Metzger, of Emerald, Lehigh county, and her children are: Irwin Raymond, who died in infancy; Eva Olivia, born March 18, 1896; Ida Maria, born December 17, 1898; and Daisy Amelia, born November 30, 1901. James A. Wert, the youngest child, was born June 3, 1881.

HENRY FULMER, who was for more than a third of a century prominently identified with the manufacturing industries of the Lehigh Valley, was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, born in Richmond, Northampton county, November 16, 1829. His parents were Christian and Sarah Ann (Butz) Fulmer. The family was of German extraction, descended from ancestors who came from Germany very early in the eighteenth century, presumably with that great influx of their countrymen, who, in quest of liberty in religion and civil life, came about 1707, settling in Pennsylvania, and becoming potent factors in the development of that great commonwealth. Christian Fulmer was a man of great strength of character, of remarkable industry and enterprise, for his time was wealthy, and held a first place in the community, leading in all matters of public concern. He was a farmer, owner of a grist and saw mill, also a tannery, and

was a merchant, his custom covering a wide range of country. He was the father of five sons—John, Joseph, deceased; George, Henry, to be further referred to below; and Hiram.

Henry Fulmer, fourth of the sons of Christian and Sarah Ann (Butz) Fulmer, was afforded only such educational advantages as the poorly equipped common schools of the day could afford. He grounded himself in the ordinary branches, but by dint of industrious private study and, more than all else, out of experience and observation in his association with men, he acquired a fund of information which well fitted him for the useful place to which he came in after years. At an early age he took upon himself the labor of a grown man upon the paternal farm and in the mills. Quick to learn, he was soon able to operate the latter as well as his father. In 1854 he removed to Easton, where he was engaged for six years in the tannery business on his own account. He then took his brother George into partnership, this connection continuing for a short period of time, and subsequently he established another tannery in Effort, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. These properties he developed to important proportions, and his manufactures were large in volume and correspondingly remunerative. During the Civil war the larger portion of his product was turned out under contract with the government, the leather going into the making of saddles and other equipments for the cavalry and artillery horses.

After the close of the war, having realized a competency from the tannery business, Henry Fulmer closed his connection with it. He was amply able to retire permanently from active pursuits, but his energetic temperament would not admit of his remaining at entire ease for but a few years. In looking about for an opportunity of employing his energies and means he came in contact with a well known business man of Easton, Peter Uhler, to whom he proposed a partnership for the manufacture of pig iron. Mr. Uhler, confident in the ability of Mr. Fulmer, and whose personal character he greatly admired, readily acquiesced, and shortly after was organized a firm known as the Easton Iron Manufac-



Henry Fulmer





turing Company, comprising these two gentlemen and John O. Wagener. A furnace was built near Glendon, known later as the Lucy Furnace, which was soon put in operation and became most successful. After four years, however, Mr. Fulmer saw fit to retire, and the property was brought to sale, Mr. Uhler becoming the purchaser; during their partnership the value of the plant increased from eighty thousand to two hundred and forty thousand dollars. Soon came a period of depression in the iron trade, and Mr. Fulmer held aloof until 1876, when he purchased a furnace at Chain Dam, not far from the old Glendon furnaces. His venture was generally pronounced impracticable, but he resolutely held to his purpose and made the Keystone Furnace, as it was known, one of the most valuable iron manufacturing properties in the entire region. True, he labored against difficulties of such magnitude that a less determined spirit would have abandoned the enterprise. He was, however, sagacious enough to realize that the existing depression could not be of long duration, and that fortune awaited him who could in the meantime make proper preparation for the period of activity which must necessarily soon dawn. There was no market for iron, but he continued to manufacture, using his entire available capital and storing the product away. This he continued for three years of steady outlay without return and then with the restoration of active times he marketed for thirty to thirty-two dollars per ton the iron which had cost him not more than eleven dollars, and finally sold his plant to the Thomas Iron Company, realizing \$130,00 for what had originally cost him \$77,000.

Soon after retiring from the iron business Mr. Fulmer engaged in the slate business at Slatington, Lehigh county, and also at Bangor, Northampton county, being associated in the latter named place with John O. Wagener. At the former named quarries Mr. Fulmer manufactured a very superior quality of roofing slate blackboards and school slates, the latter named being extensively used in schools in nearly all parts of the United States and also abroad. He was connected with this business until his death,

and he was also active in various other important business affairs. He was for many years the largest stockholder in the First National Bank of Easton, and was its president at his death. He accomplished much toward the modernization of the business portion of the city. He purchased and renovated the Arlington Hotel at Slatington, also the Stroudsburg House, at Stroudsburg, and renamed the Burnett House, which has recently been again renovated by his son, Chester B. Fulmer, and named the Hotel Fulmer. These various properties are now in the ownership of the last named Mr. Fulmer.

Henry Fulmer married Miss Matilda Baker, a daughter of Jacob Baker, of Martin's Creek, Pennsylvania. His death occurred April 25, 1890, he having survived his wife some fifteen years. The event was generally mourned throughout the community in which the deceased had been such an active and useful figure for so many years. Of robust frame, he would attract attention in any assemblage. Of great natural ability and force of character, all with whom he was brought into association felt the power of his personality, and readily acquiesced in his judgment with reference to financial and commercial concerns. With all his powers, there was in him nothing of the master or autocrat, and his influence, which was wide and potent, was ever exercised quietly, modestly and with an urbane dignity peculiar to himself. From his youth a natural mechanic, his mind acted with as much exactness as did his physical members, and his mental processes were prompt and reliable.

The only child of Henry and Matilda (Baker) Fulmer, Chester Baker Fulmer, was born September 26, 1853, in Easton. He made his educational beginnings in the public schools of that city, pursued advanced branches in private schools in the same place, and completed his studies in Lafayette College. He assisted his father in the management of the Keystone Furnace and later at the quarries at Slatington. In 1884 he located in Brooklyn, New York, and for fourteen years was assistant to John Conrad Richards, of the American News Company, 39 Chambers street, New York. He is now (1904) looking after his

invested interests. His offices are at 44 Court street, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, New York.

GEORGE RUHL. "Biography," said Carlyle, "is the most interesting as well as the most profitable study of mankind." The truth of this statement is evident and needs no demonstration, for a record of a life showing how success has been accomplished and the causes of failure, points a lesson, and he who would progress in what he undertakes has but to follow the example of those men who have successfully worked out the problems of life. Mr. Ruhl is a selfmade man and one whose record may be profitably studied and followed. He is now living retired, enjoying the fruits of active labor in former years.

A native of Germany, his birth occurred in the fatherland on the 7th of April, 1833, and there he remained until about eighteen years of age, during which time he gained his education in the public schools. His parents died in Germany when he was very young; in fact, he was only six months old at the time of his father's death, and his mother passed away a few years later. Attracted by the opportunities of the new world, Mr. Ruhl resolved to try his fortune in this country, hoping that he might benefit his financial condition. He spent two months upon the ocean and at the end of the long voyage landed in New York. He first located in the Empire state, and was there engaged in boating on the canal, but remained there only a short period. He afterward went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he entered the employ of a clock manufacturing company, with which he was connected during the winter months. In the spring, however, he returned to New York, and again turned his attention to the canal business. The following winter he went to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he entered the employ of a firm with whom he remained through the winter, and in the spring once more engaged in boating on the canal, and followed that pursuit almost continuously until 1883. He first rented a boat, but soon found by experience that if he would realize good profit from his labor he must own his boat. He therefore made

purchase of one in 1856, and prospered in his work until 1862, when he had the misfortune to have his boat destroyed in the great flood of that year. The following year, however, he purchased another boat, and again entered with energy and determination upon the business which he continued until 1872, when he sold out and took a trip to his native country, spending a number of weeks in renewing the acquaintances of his earlier years and revisiting the scenes amid which his boyhood days were passed. His deepest love, however, is for the land of his adoption, and after visiting for some time in his native country he once more came to the United States. Again purchasing a boat, he continued upon the canal until 1883, when he abandoned that pursuit and afterward followed various business pursuits. The money which his labor brought to him as the years passed by accumulated annually because of his careful management, and at last with a comfortable competence he retired. In 1893 he had been appointed night watchman for Lehr's Piano Factory, and there he remained up to the time of the death of his wife in 1903. In the meantime he had invested quite largely and profitably in real estate, and now has extensive realty interests in Easton. He is the owner of ten tenement houses, and the rental therefrom brings to him an excellent income for the evening of life.

In 1856 Mr. Ruhl was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Kilpatrick, a most estimable lady who was indeed to him a helpmate and faithful companion for many years. She passed away, however, on the 1st of January, 1884. For his second wife Mr. Ruhl chose Miss Fredricka Weitzel, and they became the parents of six children, five daughters and a son. Of this number four are now living: Mary, Sarah, Elsie and Ruth. The mother passed away in 1903, her loss being deeply regretted not only by her immediate family, but also by many friends.

Mr. Ruhl is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been identified since 1856. He is a past noble grand of that organization, and is a member of Valley Union Encampment, No. 138. In his political views he is independent, voting for the men whom

he regards as best qualified for office. He holds membership in the German Reformed church, and is a man who has ever stood "four square to every wind that blows." An upright citizen, he has made the golden rule the motto of his life, and in close adherence to this maxim he has commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

J. A. GERHART, one of the leading representative business men of Easton, Pennsylvania, is well versed in mechanics and is a thorough and expert artist in several branches of trade which he has pursued for many years, and from the proceeds of which he has accumulated a handsome competence. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1840, a son of Philip and Sarah (Boyer) Gerhart, both natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where they were reared, spent their lives and died.

J. A. Gerhart attended the common schools of his native county, and by making the best use of his opportunities he qualified himself for a life of future usefulness and activity. His first employment was at mill-stone building, and in the meantime he became an expert miller, which vocation he followed with a large degree of success for several years in the vicinity of his birthplace. In 1860 Mr. Gerhart located in the city of Easton, Pennsylvania, and during the progress of the Civil war he served as an emergency man in the Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. After the expiration of his time he was honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and upon his return home again engaged in the milling business, which he conducted for thirty-five consecutive years on the Bushkill Creek, which in former years was called Tatamy's creek and Lehigh creek, but after the abandonment of those Indian names it became known by the name of the township in which it rises and through which it runs.

In 1869 Mr. Gerhart purchased a piece of property in Easton, upon which he erected his present buildings, which cover an area of seventy-two by one hundred and twenty feet, one of the structures being forty-six by twenty-four

feet. He operates a cider mill where the very best quality of apple juice is transformed into cider and vinegar, the capacity of his plant being the large quantity of four thousand gallons per ten hours. In conjunction with this enterprise he deals in boilers, engines and pumps for mining purposes. Mr. Gerhart is thoroughly practical and progressive in his ideas, honest and honorable in his transactions, and therefore well merits the financial success which has attended his efforts. In addition to his mill and private residence, he is the owner of two tenement houses in the vicinity of his place of business. Mr. Gerhart has been employed in New York City, Philadelphia, and other cities of Pennsylvania, but his principal work has been confined to the city of Easton. He has held several township offices of trust and responsibility.

In 1869 Mr. Gerhart married Ellen Roth, who was born in Palmer township, September 20, 1838. They are the parents of two children—J. Henry and Clara L., now the wife of Mr. Kichline. Mr. Gerhart and his wife are members of the Arndt Union church, in which body Mr. Gerhart is now serving in the capacity of deacon.

BENJAMIN F. SEYBERT is a tin and sheet iron worker of Easton and his marked ability in the line of his calling has gained him prominence in artisan circles. He was born in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1829, and was about ten years of age when his parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Hinkle) Seybert, removed to Easton, establishing their home here in 1839. The paternal grandfather, Adam Seybert, was a native of Germany and became the founder of the family in the new world. Crossing the Atlantic to America, he established his home in Philadelphia and became a very wealthy man. His business was so capably directed and he manifested such energy and determination in carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, that he accumulated a handsome fortune amounting to eighty-three thousand dollars, which was a very large sum to be gained by any one man in those days. In matters pertaining to the welfare of his



adopted country he took an active and helpful part. After the old liberty bell became broken when proclaiming the independence of the United States, Adam Seybert had another bell cast and presented it to the city of Philadelphia, and it is the one which to-day hangs in Liberty Hall and is yet in use. At his demise in 1814 he bequeathed to the city ten thousand dollars for various benevolent purposes. He also founded a home for poor orphan children of Philadelphia, and was a most charitable man, his generous spirit and kindly nature endearing him to all who knew him. His son, Charles Seybert, the father of our subject, was born in the city of Philadelphia and became an agriculturist, practical in his work, and winning success through honorable business methods. He wedded Miss Elizabeth Hinkle, who was born in lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, and they became the parents of five children, of whom two are yet living, Mrs. Caroline Hahn and Benjamin F. Seybert.

The latter spent the greater part of his youth in Easton, and his education was acquired in its public schools. In early life he prepared for a business career, learning the tinsmith's trade, and in 1848 removed to Philadelphia, where he lived and labored for forty-three years, prospering in his undertakings. He gained for himself a very prominent position in trade circles as a representative of the tin and sheet iron business. His patronage was extensive, bringing to him a very desirable income.

In 1858 Mr. Seybert was united in marriage to Miss Julia Quinn, and their union was blessed with eight children, of whom five survive, namely: Benjamin F., Jr., Henry, Joseph, Lavina and Anabelle. His three sons are continuing in the business in Philadelphia which was established by their father, and enjoy a very extended patronage as the result of their superior workmanship.

After long years of connection with the vocation in which as a young tradesman he embarked, Mr. Seybert retired to private life, having gained a handsome competence which now supplies him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries which go to make life worth the living. His business career was ever honorable, and won for

him a good name as well as a desired moneyed return. He carefully planned his work and faithfully executed every contract, and because of his capability and honorable methods he was accorded a patronage that made him one of the leading representatives in his line in the city of Philadelphia. He now makes his home in the county of his nativity and in the city to which he came when a youth of only ten years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a past noble grand in his lodge. To the beneficent teachings of this society he has ever been true and loyal, and his life, in harmony with its tenets, has been such as to command the respect and good will of all.

WILLIAM H. SCHORTZ. Through several generations the Schortz family of which William H. Schortz was a representative was connected with agricultural interests in Northampton county. It was that occupation which claimed the attention and energies of his grandfather, Abraham Schortz, who was born in Lower Nazareth township, and was educated in the common schools there. He followed farming throughout his entire life, and passed away on the old family homestead at an advanced age. Samuel Schortz, the father of William H. Schortz, was born on the old home farm in 1813, and was about eighty-two years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in 1895. The common schools afforded him his educational privileges, and when he put aside his text books it was to take up the occupation of farming, which he followed throughout his entire business career. He was a man of rare judgment, keen discrimination and unflinching enterprise, and was so honorable in all of his business relations that he was respected by the entire community. He wedded Mary Smeitzer, a daughter of John Smeitzer, a resident farmer of Bethlehem township, Northampton county. Two children were born unto them, the daughter being Annie E., the wife of George K. Hess, by whom she has two children.

William H. Schortz, the son, was born on the old homestead in Lower Nazareth township, June 30, 1842, and at the usual age entered the public



schools, there becoming familiar with the elementary branches of English learning. His early mental training was supplemented by a course of study in Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and on completing his course he took up the occupation which had been the work of his ancestors through several generations. He located upon the home farm and continued to devote his energies to the tilling of the soil for some time, but afterward removed to Bethlehem, where he established a shoe store. He was thus connected with mercantile enterprises there for a number of years, but afterward retired from business life and took up his abode in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, where he erected a fine home that is now occupied by his widow. He was a director of the Pei Argyl National Bank, and the president of the Nazareth Company. He was likewise secretary of the Nazareth Building and Loan Association, and was a man of excellent business ability, keen enterprise and strong determination. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, and his business methods were so honorable that his entire career would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, in which he had firm faith, and he held the office of Burgess of Nazareth for eight years.

In 1877 Mr. Schortz was united in marriage to Elmira Lichbenwalner, who was born in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, June 25, 1855. Their only child died in infancy. Her father, Daniel Lichbenwalner, was a resident farmer of Lower Nazareth township, and his wife was Susan Scheffler.

JONAS GEORGE, having put aside the business interests whereby he won a gratifying and honorable competence, is now living a retired life in Allentown. He was born at Low Hill, Lehigh county, a son of Jacob and Lydia (Woodring) George. For nearly seventy years his father was proprietor and owner of the Leather Corner Post Hotel, one of the early hostleries of this part of the state and still an old landmark, which, contrasted with the modern improvements, indicates the onward march of progress in Pennsyl-

vania. Unto him and his wife were born nine children, as follows: Reuben, deceased; Eli, who married Lydia Knauss and had three children, Zenia, Oscar and Calvinus; Jonas of this review; Elmina, who married Reuben Deihl and has five children, three sons and two daughters; Elizabeth, who married Mr. Augur and has two children; Jemima, who married Menno Klutz and has five children, three sons and two daughters; Lydia, who married Mr. Fenstermacher and has five children, two sons and three daughters; Daniel, who married Miss Stetler and has six children; and George.

Jonas George, the third of the family, was reared upon the home farm and was trained to the work of the fields, and also assisted in the work of the hotel. When his services were not needed on the farm he attended school until eighteen years of age, when he came to Allentown and apprenticed himself to Charles Keck for a term of three years to learn the tailoring business. When he had become proficient in his chosen field of labor he began business on his own account, continuing in the tailoring trade until his establishment was destroyed in the great fire in Allentown. He then turned his attention to another field of activity, opening an ice cream parlor and restaurant on Hamilton street. Success attended the new undertaking, and after remaining at his original stand for several years he found the building too small to accommodate the constantly growing trade, and purchased another property on Hamilton street, in which he conducted a more extensive business. He thus remained a factor in the commercial life of Allentown until 1898, when he was succeeded by his son Alfred and retired from business, with a competence earned through diligence, close application and keen discernment.

For fifty-nine years Mr. George has been an exemplary member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, true to its teachings and tenets. He also belongs to the Reformed church, and gives his political support to the Democracy. He married Caroline Newhard, the only child of Jacob Newhard, and they have one son, Alfred, who is his father's successor in the restaurant business.

THE WILLIAM T. CARTER JUNIOR REPUBLIC. In 1831 (August 23) there was born at Breage, England, a boy whose character as he developed into manhood was distinguished by many characteristics of honesty and uprightness in every walk in life, and which ultimately led to his recognition as one of the most successful and esteemed men of his time; successful not merely in the sense that he accumulated a large fortune, but rather that his whole career was one of notable achievement, even from the days of his youth to the final relinquishment of the profitable and pleasant duties of daily life; and esteemed because his career from beginning to end was characterized with noble endeavor and honest effort—an example indeed worthy of emulation. And when William T. Carter passed from the temporal life there was that in his splendid record of achievement which impelled his widow to found and maintain in his memory the institution now so widely known as the William T. Carter Junior Republic—a home of juvenile industry where are instilled into young minds and young lives the same principles and aspirations that actuated Mr. Carter when he laid the foundations of his own career.

In his youth William T. Carter was trained by parents whose notions of life were strict, and they would have shaped his course after their own lives as a model; but there was a spirit of self-independence in the young man, and a desire to carve out his own future without the parental aid other than a willingness to be guided by their moral instructions as to right and wrong. He was well born, well taught, and never was a disobedient son; but he possessed a determined character and a desire for self-reliance. This spirit animated him when in 1850 he resolved to leave the parental roof and emigrate to America; and when, a refusal was the only answer to his suggestion to that end, he procured the necessary money from a tradesman, and in the course of a few months was at work in the anthracite coal regions of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Eleven years later he was the owner of a mining operation which he enlarged and developed; and for the next thirty years he was recognized as one

of the most extensive coal producers in the country. In 1867 he purchased a large tract of land a few miles distant from Easton, Pennsylvania, which in honor of his wife he called Redington, where he erected two large blast furnaces, and and also machine and car shops. Here, for more than twenty-five years afterward, a large surrounding population found a comfortable livelihood. One success followed another; his investments in various enterprises in his home city, Philadelphia, made him conspicuous in railroad, banking, scientific, art and church circles, and his known consideration for the moral and physical well being of the youth, which manifested itself in many ways during his lifetime, won for him the titles of humanitarian and philanthropist.

The purposes of the institution founded by Mrs. Carter in memory of her husband are to transform the character of youth and send forth into the world young men imbued with the same spirit which animated him—that of self reliance, self-respect and self-mastery. The Carter Junior Republic requires its citizens, through a compulsory education law of their own enactment, to attend school half of each day until seventeen years of age. The school is graded according to the grades of the public schools in Philadelphia, and any citizen returning to the city is enabled to enter his or her respective grade without loss of time. The Republic provides both manual and academic training. The educational opportunities range from those of the kindergarten through thorough preparation for any American college. A summer course for nature study is also maintained.

The Junior Republic draws its population from various sources, and considerably from the courts for juvenile offenders; and when once brought under its influence the aim is to transform the "citizen," and not to punish severely. Results thus far have been greater than were hoped for, but not every case is satisfactorily cured. Each succeeding year strengthens the faith of those in charge of the institution in the efficacy of the system. The aim in part is to grant to the children limited privileges of self-

government; to govern children through themselves; to develop the whole being of the child; in fact to enforce Froebel's great truth of learning by doing; to place responsibility on the child, and then help him to meet it successfully. The aim, too, is to surround the child with the most helpful environment possible; with all the advantages of a refined christian home; and then, when he is deemed sufficiently strong, to give him a start in life.

In speaking of the republic system, Jacob A. Riis says: "I believe in the plan of the Junior Republic, above all, as a means of teaching the boys what boys most need to-day in our country, viz: respect for law. If our plan of government is to endure, that must be the next great issue. It is the contempt for law which the fellowship of politics and legislation has brought upon us, that makes toughs and largely slums," etc. "Nothing without labor." This motto is the safeguard of the system. It prevents the mere transformation of unfortunates into dependents. The young citizen soon learns that his standing in the community depends upon his labor. His most important lesson is self-control, a hard lesson for most men, to say nothing of a boy whom the world has labelled "good for nothing," yet every year the Republic is sending out into the world young persons who have been taught the useful lesson of honest manhood and honest endeavor.

Mrs. Carter has placed at the disposal of the Republic, for the execution of its varied purposes, one hundred and fourteen acres of magnificent farm land, embracing fifty-five acres in fruit. She has erected a handsome building one hundred by sixty feet, installed a complete water plant, fitted the building throughout with the most scientific and sanitary plumbing, and provided ample fire protection.

JAMES STRUTHERS HEBERLING, superintendent of the Carter Junior Republic, Redington, Pennsylvania, is a lineal descendant of Hon. Daniel Heberling, who was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a representative of a German lineage, his ancestors having come from Alsace, Germany. Daniel Heberling was a

boat builder and merchant in early life, and a prominent factor in the organization of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he ranked among the most substantial citizens. He was an unflinching Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, was appointed one of the first associate judges of Carbon county and afterward re-elected for a full term, and served as director in several banks and industrial institutions. Judge Heberling died in 1875 at the ripe age of seventy years, and his remains were interred in the family plot at Lehigh-ton, Pennsylvania. He was survived by his wife, Mary A. (Leh) Heberling, who died in 1890.

Daniel C. Heberling (father) was born in Weissport, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He attended the public schools of his native town and completed his education at an academy in New York State. He was one of the leading business men of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, for thirty-five consecutive years, was a Democrat in politics, and now resides retired in Lehigh-ton, Pennsylvania, where he is a trustee of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Heberling was united in marriage to Ellen Tolan Struthers, who died in November, 1879, leaving three children: Homer, James Struthers and Daniel Mack, the latter named having died in infancy. In December, 1881, he married for his second wife Margaret Wallace Struthers, who bore him five children, of whom survive Jean, Norman and Helen Heberling. Ellen T. (Struthers) Heberling (mother) was the daughter of Hon. James Robb and Elinor Berrill (Tolan) Struthers, the former named having been a lawyer of unusual distinction, for eight years a prominent legislator, a graduate of Lafayette College with second degree of Master of Arts, and an orator and scholar of brilliant reputation. James R. Struthers, born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1805, was a collateral descendant of William Wallace, the Scottish chief.

James S. Heberling, second son of Daniel C. and Ellen T. Heberling, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1876. He was graduated in 1892 from the high school in Cata-sauqua, Pennsylvania, with salutatory honors, and the following year graduated from the West



Chester State Normal School. After teaching school for a short period of time he accepted the position of secretary to George Morris Philips, principal of the West Chester Normal School, and served in that capacity for three years. In 1896 he entered Lafayette College, where he pursued the classical course for four years, graduating with honor in 1900, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts (A. B.) and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts (A. M.) from the same institution. After his graduation he enrolled as a graduate student at Princeton Seminary, but shortly afterward became superintendent of the William T. Carter Junior Republic, Redington, Pennsylvania, which position he is filling at the present time (1903). Mr. Heberling has contributed a number of valuable articles relating to child study and training which have been printed in the leading magazines and periodicals, and has also lectured on the work before numerous educational and civic societies. He holds membership in the Phi Kappi Psi Fraternity, one of the leading college Greek letter societies. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, of which his family were charter members, and his political affiliations are with the Independent party.

In the First Presbyterian church, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1902, Mr. Heberling was united in marriage to Laura Whitney Bunting, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Crowell and Elizabeth (Douglas) Bunting. Dr. Bunting was a man of eminent culture, a fine physician of the Homeopathic school, an inventor and painter, and traced his descent through a line of distinguished ancestors beginning with Oliver Cromwell down to Thomas Ffoulke, one of the commissioners sent over with William Penn. Elizabeth (Douglas) Bunting, wife of Dr. Bunting, traced her line through her father, the late A. A. Douglas, for many years one of the most prominent coal operators of Pennsylvania, to Lord Douglas of Scotland. Mrs. Heberling is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, five of her ancestors having attained distinction in the Revolutionary war.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. James S. Heberling, on November 1, 1904, was a daughter, Emily Heaton Heberling.

A. H. LAROS, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine in Northampton, represents one of the oldest families of the Lehigh Valley. His ancestors were French Huguenots who suffered persecution because of their religious faith. Fidelity to their honest convictions has been a strongly marked characteristic of the family from that time down to the present. Henry Laros, grandfather of Dr. Laros, was a farmer of Lehigh county and married Miss Siegfried, by whom he had ten children, four of whom are yet living, namely: Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. George Lichtenwalner, Mrs. Benjamin Rupp, and Jesse S.

Jesse S. Laros, father of Dr. Laros, was born on the old family homestead in Lehigh county, and for a number of years was engaged in mining iron ore. He married Miss Maria Moore, a daughter of Solomon Moore, one of the worthy and prosperous farmers of Lehigh county. Six children were born of this union: Rev. Edwin J. Laros, pastor of the Reformed church at Lansford, Pennsylvania; Rev. Frank F. Laros, pastor of the Reformed church at Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Malcolm F.; Kate E.; Pruella M., wife of Rev. Yeuser, and A. H. The Laros family has long been actively identified with the Reformed church, and its representatives are advocates of the Democracy.

Dr. Laros was born in Lehigh county, December 26, 1879, and was reared and educated in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, to which section of the state his parents removed in his early childhood. After completing the course of study at the common schools he entered Ursinus College, where he prepared for admission to Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and from the last named institution he was graduated with the class of 1903. He then located for practice in Northampton county, and although one of the youngest representatives of the profession there he has already gained a good patronage.



JAMES F. SCHREIBER, who has retired from business but is yet active in community affairs as a member of the borough council, and as one whose influence has been strongly and beneficially exerted in behalf of public progress and improvement, was born in Lehigh county, September 12, 1836, and is of German lineage.

On the 28th of April, 1733, in the valley of the Rhine, near the French border of the province of Alsace, was celebrated the marriage of John Jacob Schreiber and Magdelene Roth, both of whom were natives of that locality. They immediately started for the new world, and in the same year landed at Philadelphia, where they remained for some time. Three children were born of this marriage: Philip Jacob, Maria M. and John George.

Philip Jacob Schreiber, the elder son of John Jacob and Magdelene Schreiber, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1735, and throughout his active business career carried on agricultural pursuits. He lived to the advanced age of seventy-seven years, nine months and twenty-two days, passing away on the 25th of April, 1813. He married Miss Elizabeth Kern, and they became the parents of eleven children, as follows: Eva C., John P., John P. (second), Maria M., Barbara, John, Susan, Susan (second), Jacob, Elizabeth and Daniel.

Of this family Daniel Schreiber was the grandfather of James F. Schreiber, and was born on the 2d of July, 1785. He, too, followed the occupation of farming, and he owned two hundred acres of the original tract which had come into possession of his grandfather, John Jacob Schreiber, the progenitor of the family in America. He took a deep interest in the improvement and upbuilding of the community in which he made his home and was a loyal, enterprising citizen. He held membership in the Reformed church of Egypt, was active in its work, and filled the positions of deacon and elder for a number of years. He married Barbara Leisining, a daughter of Conrad and Catherine (Grubb) Leisining. Daniel Schreiber died December 9, 1857, at the age of seventy-two years,

five months and seven days, and his wife, who was born in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, September 20, 1788, died on the 11th of October, 1865, at the age of seventy-seven years and twenty-one days. Their marriage was celebrated June 9, 1808, and was blessed with eleven children: Reuben, Aaron, Daniel, David, Peter, Abylonia, Sarah, Maria, Theressa, Christiana and Caroline.

Aaron Schreiber, the father of James F. Schreiber, was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, August 12, 1810, and became well known in business circles because of the extent and importance of his interests and the success which attended his efforts. He carried on farming and butchering, and also dealt in lumber and coal. He was widely known as one of the most progressive and prosperous citizens of Coplay, and his efforts in behalf of public progress and improvement were far-reaching and beneficial. He was one of the organizers of the Agricultural Society of Lehigh county, and was for several years a member of the borough council of Coplay. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, and he was a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Reformed church, in which he held the office of elder. His death occurred February 12, 1888, while his wife passed away on December 2, 1887, previous. He had been married September 27, 1835, to Miss Catherine B. Biege, born January 25, 1813, a daughter of Michael and Sallie (Lentz) Biege. They had one son and one daughter, James F., born September 12, 1836; and Maria B., born August 31, 1839.

James F. Schreiber is the worthy successor of his father in business circles in Coplay. He was engaged in the butchering business in that borough for thirty-two years, and enjoyed an extensive and profitable trade, but is now living a retired life. He owns a fine property in Coplay, and the land which is in his possession is a part of the original six hundred acres which John Jacob Schreiber purchased in 1735. Mr. Schreiber belongs to the Reformed church of Mickley, in

which he takes a very active and helpful interest, contributing generously to its support. He also belongs to Porter Lodge, No. 234, F. and A. M., at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania.

PHAON W. MANTZ, who is engaged in general agricultural pursuits in Heidelberg township, belongs to one of the old families of Lehigh county. Through long years the representatives of the name have been connected with agricultural interests in this part of the state. Jacob Mantz, the grandfather, was born in Lynn township, Lehigh county, and following the acquirement of his education in the common schools he turned his attention to farming as a life work, and carried on that occupation for many years. He married Miss Anna M. Wertman, of the same township, and to them was born one child, Elias Mantz, whose birth occurred on the old homestead on the 1st of May, 1814. He, too, was educated in the common schools and made farming his life work. His study of the political issues and questions of the day led him to give a stalwart support to the Republican party. His death occurred in 1871, when he was but fifty-seven years of age. He married Miss Anna George, a daughter of Peter George, of Low Hill township, Lehigh county. They, too, had but one child, Phaon W., of this review.

Phaon W. Mantz, who was born on the old home farm in Lynn township, June 9, 1843, became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist when he was still but a young lad. Through the winter months he pursued his education in the common schools, and afterward took up school teaching as a means of livelihood, following that profession in different townships of Lehigh county. At length, however, he established his home in Heidelberg township, where he now resides, and for a number of years he has conducted farming pursuits. He follows progressive methods in his work, and as the result of his energy and capable management is meeting with a fair measure of success. A believer in Republican principles, he always casts his ballot for the men and measures of the party, and he has held several local offices,

having served as assessor, school director and auditor.

On the 6th of June, 1867, Mr. Mantz was married to Miss Senia Snyder, a daughter of Stephen Snyder, of Heidelberg township. Their children are: Elias, who is a practicing physician; Howard, married Miss Flausa Bachman, and they have one child; Ulysses C., U. S. G., who married Elizabeth Ziegenfuss and has two children, Helen and Wilmer; Fevillia, who married Quincy A. Stettler, and has three children. Mr. Mantz and his family attend the Reformed church.

NATHAN HANDWERK. Among the leaders of the Lehigh county farmers must be numbered Nathan Handwerk, of Heidelberg township. The Handwerk family has been for several generations represented in the township, and would seem, judging from the name, to have been of German origin. John S. Handwerk was born in Heidelberg township in 17—, was educated in the common schools of his birthplace, and there passed his life as a farmer. He married, and among his children was a son named George, who was born on the homestead and was a very successful farmer, accumulating quite a large amount of property. He married Lydia Metzger, of the same township, and the following children were born to them: Sabina, David, Joseph, Catherine, Owen, Fayana; William, who was killed in the Civil war; Suzana; Nathan, mentioned at length hereinafter; Vioetta, and Edward. Mr. Handwerk, the father of this numerous family, was a man who enjoyed the sincere respect and esteem of all who knew him. His death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Nathan Handwerk, son of George and Lydia (Metzger) Handwerk, was born February 8, 1847, on the homestead, and received his education in the common schools. When the Civil war broke out, notwithstanding his youth, he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, for three months' service. During this period he was employed in doing guard duty, and on his discharge at once re-enlisted in

the Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, thus proving that in entering the army he had been inspired not by a transitory boyish impulse, but by true patriotism. He was sent to Louisiana, where he was detailed as mail carrier for the regiment. After the war he returned home, where he has since led the life of an industrious and prosperous farmer. He is regarded as one of the best judges in the county in regard to the value of property, and his advice is much sought in all matters pertaining to agriculture and real estate. He is active in the duties of citizenship, and for twenty-four consecutive years has held the office of assessor. Politically he is a strong Republican. He and his family attend the Lutheran church.

Mr. Handwerk married, in 1866, Anna M., daughter of Nathan Harter, a farmer of the same township, and they are the parents of the following children: Richard O., deceased; Loida C., also deceased; Oscar A., who married Emma Sensinger, and has six children; Emma T., who is the wife of James Garman, and has five children; Ellen T., who married T. O. Garman; Louisa C.; Alvin, deceased; and Howard W.

FRANK HUTH, of Nazareth, is of German lineage, his ancestors coming from the fatherland at an early epoch in the settlement of the new world by the nations of Europe. According to a family tradition, the great-grandfather of Frank Huth was one of three brothers who settled in Pennsylvania, there faced the hostile savages and endured the hardships, difficulties and dangers incident to the establishment of homes on the frontier. Not only were their lives in constant peril because of the unfriendly attitude of the red men, but hard conditions had to be met in clearing away the forests and placing the land in cultivable condition, but, like other brave pioneers, the Huth brothers triumphed in the contest for supremacy in this part of the state. They all became tillers of the soil, and were the founders of a hardy, thrifty and industrious race, becoming prominent and influential in the locality in which they cast their lot.

Henry Huth, the grandfather, like his father

before him, engaged in the tilling of the soil. The Huths have ever been advocates of education and mental advancement, and in as far as possible have utilized opportunities for progress in that direction. Henry Huth in early manhood was united in marriage to Miss Regina Biechey, and nine children blessed their union, seven sons and two daughters.

Abraham Huth, the third of this family, was born in the western part of Northampton county in 1835. He acquired his education in the public schools, and at an early age learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He then purchased a farm of about fifty acres, and has since carried on general agricultural pursuits, selling his products in the home market. He still resides on the old home place, and in his declining years is enjoying the fruits of his former toil. He has always been independent in politics, but has rather preferred to leave official service to others. He married Harriet Flory, who was born in 1834 and died in 1894. Like her husband she was a believer in the Reformed church of the United Brethren, as were their ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines.

Frank Huth, their only child, was born in Beersville, now Asa, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1860. After attending the public schools he entered the Keystone State Normal School, in which he spent a year and a half. He also had the benefit of instruction from a private teacher both before and after his normal course. He engaged in teaching, which profession he has followed in various grades in Monroe, Northampton, Lehigh and Lancaster counties. He served for sixteen years as principal of the schools of Nazareth, and his administration was characterized by steady improvement in the school and by a marked advance in the standard of education in that place. During four consecutive years he was instructor of a class of private pupils who were preparing for the teacher's profession. He gained recognition as one of the leading educators connected with the public school system of the Lehigh Valley, and when he tendered his resignation as principal of the



schools of Nazareth the members of the school board and private citizens there put forth every possible effort to induce him to remain, but he had determined to give his attention to other fields of labor. During the period of vacation he had become interested in the insurance business as a representative of life, fire and general insurance companies, and also had dealt to some extent in real estate. In retiring from the teacher's profession he continued in these lines of business activity, and has secured a large clientage as a real-estate and insurance agent. He likewise has other business interests, being at this writing (in 1904) the secretary and treasurer of the Blue Mountain Consolidated Water Company. Experts, after careful analysis, have proclaimed that the water controlled by this company is purer than any other to be found in the state. It is bottled and shipped far and near for medicinal and other purposes, and the company also supplies the town with its water privileges.

Mr. Huth is independent in his political views, giving his support to the men whom he regards as best qualified for office. He has for five years served as secretary of the board of health of Nazareth, and for about four years was a member of the town council. He has passed all the chairs in the local organizations of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and is one of the prominent Masons of Nazareth, serving as a representative to the grand lodge in Philadelphia in 1903, when the anniversary of the initiation of George Washington into Freemasonry was celebrated.

On the 27th of May, 1881, Mr. Huth was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Reinhard, a daughter of Edmund J. and Sarah (Beidler) Reinhard, of the western part of the county. Her father is one of the best known educators and musicians of this part of the county. He has completed a half century devoted to school teaching, and he has been for twenty-three years organist in the Lutheran Reformed church, of which he and his wife are devout members. They are both held in high regard in the community where they make their home and Mr. Reinhard

is particularly influential in educational and musical circles.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Huth have been born four children: Harry Osca, born January 1, 1884, attended the public schools of Nazareth, completed the high school course there, and afterward became a student in the Lehigh University; he is now employed as chemist in a large cement mill in California. Anna Florence, born March 20, 1888; Laura Alice, born December 12, 1889; and Frank Reinhard, born April 8, 1897, are all attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Huth and their family are members of the Lutheran Reformed church.\* They occupy a pretty and attractive home on Mauch Chunk street in the borough of Nazareth.

FRANKLIN M. KRAMER, whose mercantile career formed an important chapter in the business history of Allentown for many years, was born in that borough, January 23, 1822.

His grandfather was Nicholas Kramer, his father, Charles Kramer. The latter married Julia Ann Miller, a daughter of William Miller, and they became the parents of ten children, the eldest of whom was Franklin. The others are as follows: James Allen, married Elemanda Horn, and they have six children: Harry F., who married Emma Bowlby, and had six children, of whom three are living; Charles N., who never married; Howard, who married Jennie Miller, and has one child, Stanley; Jennie, who married George Krause, and had three children; Laura, unmarried; and Sallie, the wife of Harry Blank. Tilghman W. Kramer (3) married Mary Guth and they had two children, but both are deceased. Milton J. (4) married Louisa Stettler, and they had one daughter, Mary J., who is the wife of Charles E. Berger, and has one child, Louise. Eliza (5) is the wife of Edward Lawall and has two children, Lizzie, single, and Julia, who is married. Kate (6) is the wife of Edward S. Shimer, and has two children; Edward, who married Nora Lichtenwalner, and they have two children, Bessie and Francis; and Alice, who is the wife of Dr. J. D. Christman, and has two children: Edward and Florence. Maria (7) was





*Chas. H. Stranice*



married to Peter S. Wenner, and they have seven children: Sallie, married to Frank Weil; Charles K., who married Bertha Hirner and has two children; Robert W., who married Elmina Kistler; Park B., who married Miss Lefavor; Edward F., who married Miss Hecker; Thomas P., who is married; and Harry C., unmarried. Amanda (8) became the wife of Henry Smith and had three children: Charles, who is married; Harry, deceased; and Mrs. Julia Kleckner. After the death of Henry Smith his widow, Mrs. Amanda Smith, became the wife of Hugh Eschbach, and had two children: Dr. W. W. Eschbach, who married Miss Krum, and Robert. George N. (9) married Amanda Schwartz, and they have one daughter, Julia Ann. John C. (10) married Kate Leh and has one son, George, who is married.

Franklin M. Kramer was educated in the public schools and in Allentown Academy, after which he learned the butcher's trade under the direction of his father, who was the first one in his line in the city. The business career of Franklin M. Kramer was marked by untiring activity and enterprise, and when his son John had attained a sufficient age he instructed him in the methods of mercantile life, and himself continued in the business up to the time of his death in 1894. For many years he was a director in the Allentown National Bank, of which his father, Charles Kramer, had been one of the original incorporators. He held relationship with no secret societies, but was a member of the Lutheran church, and gave his political support to the Democratic party.

Franklin M. Kramer was united in marriage to Miss Mary Fry, a daughter of Major William Fry, and his wife Elizabeth (Worman) Fry. Her father was long identified with the state militia and volunteer military service of Pennsylvania, and thereby became widely known and prominent. He was born in Bladensburg, Maryland, in May, 1800, and in his early boyhood accompanied his parents on their removal to Germantown, Philadelphia, where he learned the carriage-making trade. Later he spent several years in Georgia, and in 1822 he came to Allen-

town, which was then a small village. He was employed at carriage-making for some time, and subsequently became the proprietor of the establishment. His business gradually developed along substantial lines, and he won the success which is the goal of all business endeavor. About 1853 he retired from the carriage-making industry and turned his attention to farming and mining interests, having previously made judicious investments in several farms and large tracts of land in Salisbury township, including the ground now occupied by the Fairview cemetery and the meadows and lowlands along the little Lehigh creek in the southeastern section of the city. This property afterward became immensely valuable by reason of the demands made for it by manufacturers, who desired to establish their plants in that locality. Thus from humble financial surroundings in boyhood, Major Fry arose to a position of affluence, his estate at the time of his death being one of great value. His educational privileges in youth were limited, but he possessed strong common sense, marked habits of observation, made a careful study of passing events, and by reason of a retentive memory stored his mind with practical knowledge and general intelligence. He was also remarkable for the energy and activity with which he transacted all business, and his correct judgment and enterprise invariably led to success. Although rather brusque in manner, he possessed a kindness of heart that was well understood by those in his employ and by those who were most intimately associated with him. He was plain and open in his manners, fearless in the expression of his opinions, and yet most warm and devoted in his friendships. He never deserted a friend, and while they faltered he remained true. He despised hypocrisy, and there was not the least trace of it in his disposition. In the early years of his residence in Allentown he became a member of military organizations, and was active in establishing the Lehigh Artillerists, of which company he was twice the commanding officer. He filled other military positions, and in 1835 was elected inspector of the brigade then composed of the counties of Lehigh and Carbon. For a number of years, too, he held

the office of burgess of Allentown, and in 1852 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, where he soon acquired the reputation of one of the most industrious members of that body, and as such he became widely and prominently known to politicians and eminent men in all parts of the state. He gave an unfaltering support to the Democracy, believing that its principles alone were best calculated to preserve and bless our common country. His position concerning a political question was never a matter of doubt to those who cared to know his opinions, and yet he was esteemed by all parties for his humor and his general good qualities. He married Elizabeth Worman, a daughter of Jacob Worman, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Allentown, and it was of this marriage that three children were born. Mary A., married to F. M. Kramer, who was born May 13, 1827, and died March 2, 1904. She was survived by a brother, George Fry, an alderman of Allentown, and a sister, Mrs. Ellen E. Stein. Ellen E. became the wife of Jacob J. Stein, and they had five children: William J., now deceased; Annie E.; Mary S.; Franklin K., who married Laura Hartman, and after her demise married Bella Kleckner; and Lizzie F., who married Nevin F. Davis, and has two children, Frederick S. and Robert. George Fry married Aurelia Bickley, and they have had two children, Harry, deceased; and William B., who married Sallie Massey, and has one child, Howard.

Mrs. Kramer was educated in the Moravian Seminary in Bethlehem, attending that school in the early '40s. Throughout almost her entire life she held membership in St. John's Reformed church, and her christian faith permeated her entire career. Her salient characteristics were her cheerful, hopeful disposition, her devotion to family and friends, and her loyalty and activity in the church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Franklin M. Kramer were born two children, John T., and Fred F. The latter married Sallie Haines, and had three children, Dorothy, Frederick F., and Mary Emma, the latter deceased. John T. Kramer in his boyhood was instructed by his father in the methods of mercantile life and became an active

factor in the business after his graduation from the public schools of Allentown, and after his father's death in 1894 he continued in the business until 1900, when he sold out and entered into partnership with his brother, Fred F. Kramer, proprietor of Kramer's Music House.

Fred F. Kramer, having acquired a public education, entered a music store to learn the business and continued for seven years. He then started out in business for himself in Center Square, and subsequently removed to his present location at No. 544 Hamilton avenue, having recently purchased the building that he now occupies. He handles all kinds of musical instruments and music, and since 1900 has been associated with his brother in the conduct of what has become one of the leading enterprises in their line in the city. Frederick Kramer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, St. Leger Club, and of the Reformed church, and he gives his political allegiance to the Democracy.

WILLIAM H. H. MECKLEY, who is living a retired life in Alburtis, was born in Lower Macungie township, Lehigh county, on the 20th of July, 1846. His paternal grandfather, John Meckley, was a native of Germany, and accompanied his father John Meckley, Sr., on his emigration to America in the seventeenth century. The family home was established in Lower Macungie, and John Meckley, the grandfather, was there reared, and by his marriage had five children: Philip, John L., Stoffle, Ludwig and Elizabeth.

Of this number Ludwig Meckley was the father of William H. H. Meckley. He was born in Lehigh county in 1806, and became extensively engaged in farming, accumulating a handsome competence and much valuable property during the life of intense and well-directed activity. He took a helpful interest in the Reformed church, to which he and his wife belonged, and served as one of its deacons. He married Miss Elizabeth Wieand, who was born in Lehigh county in 1812. His death occurred in 1855, while his wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1892. Their family numbered two sons, William H. H. and John



J. L. The latter was born near Alburdis, on the 11th of October, 1847.

William H. H. Meckley was reared and educated in his native township, and in his youth became familiar with the labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist by working upon his father's farm, which was one of the finest in Lower Muncie. He continued to follow agricultural pursuits with excellent profit until 1890, and became the owner of the old homestead, and also of the Rothrocksville Hotel. In addition to this he is the owner of a flouring mill in Long Swamp township, which is in operation, Mr. Meckley employing a practical miller to carry on the business. In 1890 he retired from active farm life, and now merely gives his attention to the supervision of his property interests. He has served his township as school director. He and his wife are members of the Reformed church.

On the 14th of March, 1868, Mr. Meckley was united in marriage to Miss Elemanda W. Wagenhorst, and they became the parents of a daughter, Ellen L. The wife and mother died in 1896. On the 14th of April, 1900, Mr. Meckley married Miss Emma Geisinger. Their only child is deceased.

B. S. ERWIN, M. D. The Erwin family, of which Dr. B. S. Erwin, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and a practicing physician of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, is a representative member, is of Scotch-Irish origin. The pioneer ancestor, the great-grandfather of Dr. Erwin, came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he served in the capacity of colonel. A long list of the name appears on the roster of soldiers in that war, many as privates and many as officers, among them General Erwin. Washington Irving was related to this family. The immigrant ancestor obtained a grant of land in New York for his services in the Revolutionary war, and this was known as Erwin Center.

John Francis Erwin, father of Dr. Erwin, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, and moved to Bethlehem when ten years of age. Early in life he learned the tanning and currying trade in Beth-

lehem, with Joseph Leibert, and this he followed successfully up to about 1852, operating a large currier establishment at Bethlehem and a tannery in Monroe county. Later his dealings were in real estate, and his keen foresight enabled him to make profitable investments. Mr. Erwin was a very quiet, pious and peaceful man, a member of the Moravian church, a Democrat in politics, and his fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in his early manhood. He married Johanetta Louisa Schneider, daughter of the Moravian miller, John Schneider, of Bethlehem, and his wife, Katharine (Seyfried) Schneider. John Schneider was famous in his day as the maker of Putz, or Kris Kingle toys for Christmas time. His toy houses carved out of wood, and miniature water falls, and his wonderful skill, won for him a reputation as a genius in mechanical ability. He made models for wax figures and other objects from which Mrs. Jedediah Weiss made molds, and cast the figures and toys. He was largely instrumental, also, in maintaining an interest in the old Dutch Kris Kingle legendary lore of the Yuletide season.

The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Erwin: 1. Ambrose John, now deceased, who kept a general store at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, being a member of the firm of Erwin & Krause, and who later removed to Staten Island. He married Mary Clauder, and their children were: Dr. Frank H., Martha, Anna, Charles, deceased; Carrie (who became the wife of Harry Wilbur, son of Warren Wilbur, of Bethlehem); and William. 2. Mary Catherine, who became the wife of Horace B. Jones, of Philadelphia, conducting a book and stationery store at Bethlehem. They were the parents of one daughter, Florence Louise, deceased. 3. William A., who married Miss Ella Amanda, daughter of Dr. Kast, of Weissport, Carbon county. Their children were: Louisa, wife of Joel Tengage, born at Phoenixville; Edith, deceased; and Harold, deceased. 4. Edward Francis, who is a skilled jeweler and watchmaker at Bethlehem, having learned his trade with the renowned jeweler, John M. Miksch, of Bethlehem. John Francis Erwin, father of these children, died February 8, 1883,

at his home in Bethlehem, and his wife passed away March 10, 1883.

Dr. B. S. Erwin was born May 30, 1845, in the old brick homestead on Broad street, Bethlehem, where all the children were born. He attended the Moravian day school (parochial) until sixteen years of age, and in this manner acquired an excellent preparatory education. He then entered the employ of E. T. Meyers, proprietor of a drug store, remaining four years, and at the expiration of this period of time was employed in a drug store in the city of Philadelphia, conducted by Charles Ellis, Son & Co., the successors to John Marshall, the first druggist in Philadelphia. The store was located at Market and Seventh streets. Mr. Ellis was president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy at the time, and Dr. Erwin pursued a course in that institution, graduating in 1867, after which he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1871. During that year he engaged in private practice in Bethlehem, but the following year (1872) removed to Mauch Chunk, where he has since conducted an extensive general practice. During the years 1889 and 1890 he pursued a course of study of the eye, ear, nose and throat, at Würzburg, Bavaria, Germany. For thirty-two years he has been one of the leading physicians of Mauch Chunk, and during this long period of time, has seen many members of the medical profession come and go. Dr. Erwin is a member of the United States Pension Examining Board, the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, is surgeon of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and also serves in the same capacity for a number of insurance companies. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Dr. Erwin married Florence Somers Cook, daughter of Dr. Charles Cook, a prominent physician of Jersey City, New Jersey. They occupy a handsome residence, which stands on a hillside and commands a fine view of the town, among the mountains. It is unique in being built of rough stone, just as it comes from the quarry, and the external appearance is attractive, and of original design. It has frequently been photographed by

visitors to that section. Dr. Erwin is well informed on general topics, is of a studious disposition, and possesses a very alert and active mind. He is a most interesting conversationalist, is witty and fond of a joke, and also historical reminiscences, of which he possesses a rich store. He is an ardent advocate of a National University and National Degree in Medicine, also of a Bureau of National Hygiene, and of Manual Training schools. He has also had practical experience in the introduction of sericulture among the farmers and laborers, following the renewed government activity in the industry. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Erwin: A daughter, Johanetta Louisa, died in 1891, after a prolonged illness, aged eleven years. Bertine Francis, an only son, at present at the University of Pennsylvania anticipating degrees in arts and science, also medicine. His age is twenty years.

LAVENE SCHORTZ, a farmer of Hanover township, Northampton county, resides upon the old family homestead which was purchased by his grandfather, George Schortz, in the early part of the nineteenth century. George Schortz was a native of Lower Nazareth, and throughout his entire life carried on agricultural pursuits. He was a Lutheran in his religious faith, and in his political affiliations was a Whig. He died at the advanced age of eighty years. The children were Reuben, Mary Ann and Rebecca.

Reuben Schortz, the father of Lavene Schortz, was born on the old homestead in 1816, and early became familiar with the duties of field and meadow as he assisted in the operation of his father's land. He succeeded to the old homestead and throughout his entire business career carried on farming. He belonged to the Lutheran church, and died in that faith April 11, 1896. His wife bore the maiden name of Anna Maria Dewalt, and was a daughter of Jonas Dewalt, of Mount Bethel township, Northampton county. They had eight children: Asher, Mary Ann, Susanna, Lavene, James, Eliza, Elmina and Amanda.

Lavene Schortz was born on the old family homestead January 2, 1850, and, like his father,

was here reared, and succeeded to the ownership of the property. While his life has been quietly passed, his record is one of industry, perseverance and capable management, guided by unfaltering honesty in all business transactions. Politically he is a Republican, while socially he is identified with the Improved Order of Red Men, and religiously with the Lutheran church. He was married September 26, 1879, to Catherine Meyer, who was born in Bushkill township, August 7, 1851, a daughter of Abraham and Lucy (Young) Meyer. By this marriage there was one child, Martha R. By a former marriage Mrs. Schortz had a daughter, Eva Snyder, who married Edgar Fehnel, and has two children, Leo and Roscoe.

ANDREW B. JOHNSON. Among the families who have promoted the prosperity of Northampton county through agricultural pursuits is the Johnson family, of which Andrew B. Johnson is a representative, and who follows the occupation of his ancestors. His grandfather, Martin Johnson, was born in Palmer township, Northampton county, on the old family homestead, and in his youth pursued the common branches of English learning in the common schools. He made farming his life work, and married Margaret Knechdt, also a native of Palmer township.

John Johnson, a son of Martin and Margaret Johnson, was born on the old family homestead in Palmer township in 1826, and died in 1897. On leaving school he devoted his entire attention to farming, having in the meantime spent his vacations in the work of field and meadow. Throughout his business career he engaged in the tilling of the soil. In politics he was a Democrat, but never sought or desired office. At the time of the Civil war he was drafted for service, but feeling that he could not leave his farm he sent a substitute. He married Susanna Johnson, a daughter of William and Mary Johnson, the former a farmer of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county. Unto this marriage were born six children: Andrew B.; Sabilla, who married Frank Gold, by whom she had eight children; Martin, wedded Amanda Messinger, by whom he had two

children; James, who wedded Ellen Knecht, and had eight children; Emma, who wedded Harvey Meixell, and is the mother of three children; Abbasena, who first wedded Benjamin Schortz, by whom she had two children, and later married Thomas Dornblaser, by whom she has four children.

Andrew B. Johnson was born January 26, 1857, in his parents' home in Palmer township, but the same year they moved to Lower Nazareth township, taking up their abode on the farm which is now the place of residence of Andrew B. Johnson. At the usual age he entered the public schools, and when he had completed a course of study there he took his place at the plow, and has since been engaged in the development of his fields. He votes with the Democracy, and has held a number of township offices. He and his family attend the Reformed church.

In 1878 he married Ellen Fehr, whose father, Henry Fehr, was an agriculturist of Bushkill township, Northampton county. Her mother bore the maiden name of Catherine Marsh. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had three children, but Floyd, the second child, born in 1888, died in infancy. The daughters are Edna, born in 1879, and Lizzie, born in 1889.

ABSALOM MUSSELMAN, who owns and manages a farm in Lower Nazareth township, upon which he has continually resided since 1884, was born in East Allen township, Northampton county, November 14, 1845. His father, Peter Musselman, was also a native of that township, and was a student in its public schools in his boyhood days. He afterward engaged in farming on what was then the old family homestead, and throughout his entire business career devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, and he was a recognized leader in many movements that tended to benefit his township. He married Miss Catherine Kreidler, also a native of East Allen township, and the children of this marriage were Absalom, Joseph, Harrison, Reuben, Samuel, Thomas, Alonzo, Marie, Sabina, Amanda and William. The last named is deceased.



Absalom Musselman entered the public schools at the usual age, and when not engaged with the duties of the schoolroom was largely employed at farm work on the old homestead, where he lived with his father until 1866. He then learned the miller's trade, which he followed for eighteen consecutive years, living successively in Freemansburg, Easton and again in Freemansburg. In 1884 he removed to his present home in Lower Nazareth township, and has since been connected with agricultural pursuits. Mr. Musselman is deeply interested in the political questions of the day, and gives an unfaltering support to the Republican party, but has always preferred to aid his country as a private citizen rather than as an official, and has refused to become a candidate for various township offices. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is a member of the Lutheran church, while his wife attends the Reformed church.

In 1871 he married Fietta E. Walton, who was born November 22, 1836. Her father, William Walton, was a resident farmer of Lower Nazareth township, and wedded Mary Kunkle. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Musselman have been born two children: William A., who was born in September, 1873, and died February 5, 1874; Annie C., who was born in 1875 and is the wife of Harry F. George, by whom she has two children; and Ruth I. and Grace A., who are at home.

CHARLES INSLEY BERLIN, secretary and treasurer of the Bath Foundry and Machine Company of Bath, Pennsylvania, is a son of Dr. James Oliver Berlin, who for a number of years successfully pursued his profession in the Lehigh Valley. The family has long figured in Pennsylvania in connection with lines of business activity that have been a benefit to the state.

The great-grandfather, Isaac B. Berlin, was one of the colonial settlers of Northampton county, and the village of Berlinsville was named in honor of the family. The grandparents, Charles and Mary A. (Brown) Berlin, were both born in Northampton county, and were highly esteemed citizens. The father, a mechanic, pursued his trade in Lehigh township, Northampton

county for a number of years. His son, Dr. James O. Berlin, was born at Berlinsville, September 30, 1847, and was one of a family of three sons and four daughters. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town and subsequently he became a student in the Freeland Seminary at Freeland, Pennsylvania, and his more advanced education along literary lines was obtained in Palatinate College at Myerstown. He then engaged in teaching school, following the profession for four years in Lehigh township, Northampton county, but he regarded this merely as an initiatory step to further professional labor, and in 1872 became a student in the office and under the direction of Dr. W. H. Seip, of Bath, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1872 he matriculated in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1874 on the completion of the regular course. Several years later he pursued a post-graduate course in the same institution. In August following his graduation he opened an office at Chapman's Quarries and became resident surgeon to the Chapman slate quarries. Owing to ill health he was forced to relinquish his practice there in 1886, and for a short time he lived retired from active life. In 1888 he resumed the practice of medicine in Bath, where he remained until 1899, when ill health again forced him to leave the profession and his practice was given over to the charge of Dr. Frank J. Hahn. He gradually failed, and in January, 1903, he went to Philadelphia to enter the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. While there on the 19th of March he suffered a stroke of apoplexy and died five days later.

While in Bath, Dr. Berlin was very active in both religious and business circles. He served as a director of the First National Bank of Bath, and while at Chapman's Quarry he filled the office of burgess, and was likewise a member of the board of education and of the town council. A very faithful and devoted member of the Presbyterian church he served as one of its active workers in the Sunday school and in the choir for many years. Socially he was connected with Monocacy Lodge, F. and A. M., and in the line of his profession was identified with the Lehigh



Valley Medical Association, the Medical Society of Northampton County and the State and National Medical Associations. He was married May 23, 1876, to Elizabeth M. Insley, a native of Northampton county, and a daughter of Isaac B. Insley, of Bath, Pennsylvania, who was formerly of East Allen township.

Charles Insley Berlin, their only son, was born at Chapman's Quarries, December 30, 1879, and pursued his preliminary education in the public schools of Bath and the Lehigh preparatory school. He afterward spent one term in Lehigh University, and afterward was graduated in the South Bethlehem Business College. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Bath Foundry and Machine Company, of which his father was one of the organizers. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian church, a member of the Knights of Malta, and in politics is an independent Democrat.

On November 25, 1903, he was married to Anna M., daughter of Rev. Alfred and Tillie M. Heebner, of Philadelphia, and on October 31, 1904, they were blessed with a son, Insley Heebner Berlin, which completes four generations in the house.

ISAAC BARBER INSLEY, a successful farmer and honored citizen of East Allen township, is a grandson of Godfrey Insley, who was a native of New Jersey, and a lifelong farmer. He was a member of the Lutheran church. The name of his wife was Barbara Fine. Mr. Insley, who was a good man, much respected by all his neighbors, died March 5, 1864, at an advanced age. His wife died March 26, 1855.

Philip Fine Insley, son of Godfrey and Barbara (Fine) Insley, was born April 7, 1800, in New Jersey, was reared on the homestead, and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1830 he moved to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the old Horner homestead in East Allen township. He devoted himself for the remainder of his life to the cultivation of his farm, in which he was in all respects very successful. He was active in all the duties of a citizen, affiliating in the sphere of pol-

itics with the Democratic party. He attended the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Insley married Elizabeth Barber, whose birth occurred, strange to say, on the same day as his own. The following children were born to them: Isaac Barber, mentioned at length hereinafter; Mary Margaret, who was born September 9, 1824, married Nesmuth F. Manly and moved to Wisconsin, where both she and her husband died; Elizabeth, who was born March 15, 1826, and died in childhood. Mrs. Insley, the mother of these children, died the latter part of March, 1826, and Mr. Insley married Henrietta, born December 5, 1814, daughter of James Horner. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Insley: Jane, March 11, 1836, and married George J. Kuntz; Esther Ann, October 5, 1838, and is the widow of Samuel J. Berger, of Bath; Maria, December 1, 1842, and resided on the homestead until April, 1904, when she moved to Bath; Emma, April 2, 1846, and is the wife of Colonel John Craig, of Lehigh Gap. Alice, July 18, 1849, and resided on the homestead with her sister mentioned above until April, 1904, when she also moved to Bath; Clara, July 18, 1851, married Frank Warman, and has one daughter, Bessie. Mrs. Warman died January 16, 1904. Martha, who was born March 21, 1856, and died April 20, 1889. Mr. Insley, the father of the family, died May 1, 1878, deeply and sincerely regretted, not only by his family and near friends but by the whole community of which he had been for so many years an honored member. His wife, who expired March 19, 1901, was truly mourned by her many friends, while to her family her loss was irreparable.

Isaac Barber Insley, son of Philip Fine and Elizabeth (Barber) Insley, was born September 8, 1822, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and was eight years old when his parents moved to Pennsylvania. He received his education in the common schools of East Allen township, and until reaching manhood remained on the homestead assisting his father in the labors of the farm. In 1860 he purchased the old "Colonel Thomas McKeen farm," where he has since fol-

lowed agricultural pursuits with a gratifying measure of success. While Mr. Insley's abilities as an agriculturist are undisputed, and he has for many years been recognized as a leader among the farmers of the county, his talents as a financier and his sterling worth of character are no less appreciated. This is evident from the fact that for forty years he was one of the directors of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. For three years he served as director of the poor. He has ever been conscientiously attentive to all the duties of good citizenship, and no worthy cause has appealed to him in vain. His political principles are those of an earnest Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Insley married, September 27, 1849, Susan A., daughter of Joseph and sister of Henry F. Steckel, the former of Bath, and the latter of Easton. Mr. and Mrs. Insley were the parents of two children: Elizabeth Minerva, who was born October 28, 1855, and May 23, 1876, became the wife of the late Dr. James O. Berlin; and Henry Barber, who was born October 10, 1858, and died February 3, 1872. Mr. Insley and his family have been deeply afflicted by the death of the wife and mother, who passed away July 13, 1897, her loss being felt as a personal bereavement by a large circle of friends.

MILTON PETER SCHANTZ, lawyer and postmaster of Allentown, Pennsylvania, was the eighth child in the family of John and Elizabeth (Meyer) Schantz.

The founder of the family in America was John Schantz, whose name is upon the record in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, upon the arrival of emigrants from Germany, October 1, 1770. He was the father of four sons—Jacob, Philip, John and Henry. Of this family Jacob Schantz was born in 1761, and he became the father of three sons and six daughters—Jacob, Peter, John, Mrs. Mohr, Mrs. Henninger, Mrs. Helfriet, Mrs. Fisher and two sisters, who married a man by the name of Shimer. Philip Schantz, the second son of the founder of the family, had a number of children, including Philip, Henry, John, Mrs. Snyder, two Mrs. Kecks, Sarah, and one child

whose name is not recorded. John and Henry Schantz, the other two sons of the founder of the family, settled at the Trappe, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and their descendants were found there in recent years.

John Schantz, son of Philip Schantz, was the grandfather of Milton P. Schantz, and his son John became the father of Milton P. Schantz. John Schantz (father) married Elizabeth Meyer, a daughter of Peter Meyer, whose wife bore the maiden name of Gungawere. John and Elizabeth (Meyer) Schantz became the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters: 1. Mary, the wife of William Moyer, by whom she had two children, now deceased. 2. John Benjamin Franklin, who married Cornelia Pearson, and their children were: William, who died in childhood; Frank, Mattie, Howard, Fred, Lee, Mary, Harry, who died in infancy; Lillian, and Evalyn, who died at the age of nine years. 3. Paul, deceased, who married Esther Searle, also deceased, and had two children, George and Paul. 4. Charles O., who married Amanda Kline, and their children are: John T., who married Gertrude Koehler; Alice E., Charles O., Jr., William D., who married Helen Laury; Hattie A., Edgar J., Robert K., and Dorothy, who died in childhood. 5. Martha, who resides at the home of her brother, Milton P. Schantz. 6. Catherine, wife of Lewis Seifert, by whom she has six children: Mary, Sarah, John, Charles, Helen, and Anna. 7. Sarah, wife of George Eberhardt, by whom she has six children: Raymond, Ralph, Augustus, Mamie, Martha, and Harold. 8. Milton P., mentioned at length hereinafter.

Milton P. Schantz began his education in the public schools, and during that time carried the morning papers. Subsequently he attended a business college, and as his parents were in limited financial circumstances he received his tuition for his services of sweeping and keeping in order the school, and also by working in the book store of Brobst, Deihl & Co. He thus manifested the elemental strength of his character, showing the strong purpose which has been one of the salient features in his life history. On March 23,



*Mr. P. Schantz*





1898, he was appointed postmaster of Allentown, and while filling the duties of the position took up the study of law, devoting his evening hours to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. He read law in the office and under the direction of Hon. Robert E. Wright, and December 22, 1902, was admitted to the bar. In the period of time which has since elapsed he has secured a lucrative practice, and has been connected with the trial of important litigated interests. March 26, 1902, he was again appointed postmaster, and is now filling the office for the second term to the entire satisfaction of the general public. Prominent in Allentown as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, he has been honored by his fellow townsmen with official preferment. In 1887-88 he was a member of the common council; in 1890 was elected to the office of county auditor; and in 1893 became a member of the select council from the third ward of Allentown. In 1895 he was appointed president of the council, presiding over its deliberations until his appointment as postmaster in 1898. His official record is indeed creditable, being characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty. He possesses unflinching purpose and laudable ambition, and has already attained a prominent place in professional circles as well as in the regard of his many friends.

Mr. Schantz was married to Miss Catherine Dotts, and this union was blessed by the birth of six children: Harold, Catherine, Milton Philip, who died in infancy; Earle, Lewis, and Marcus Perry, who died in infancy. On the paternal side Mrs. Schantz is a granddaughter of Henry and Margaret Dotts, and on the maternal side of John and Judith Roeder. Her parents are Charles and Judith (Roeder) Dotts, whose union was blessed with the following named children: 1. Clement L. V., who married Emma L. Dellicker, and their children are: Russel M. and Lester E. Dotts. 2. Catherine O., mentioned above as the wife of Milton P. Schantz. 3. C. Virginia, who became the wife of Jerome Hummel, and their children are: Ethel V. and Ralph Hummel. 4. B. Frank, who married Annie Pentz, and their child, Vincent H., is now deceased. 5. O. Victor.

6. A. Irene. 7. M. Winnifred. 8. E. Pearl, who became the wife of Frank C. Ermalin. 9. M. Gertrude, deceased. 10. Grace Elizabeth, deceased. 11. Charles Herbert, deceased.

EDWIN F. GERMAN. The prosperity of a community depends largely on the character of its business men, and if these are able and energetic the vital current set in motion by their activity diffuses itself through every part of the social system. To this class of business men belongs Edwin F. German, of Heidelberg township, Lehigh county.

Adam German, born March 31, 1811, died November 8, 1881, was a native of this township, and was educated there in the common schools, and all his life followed agricultural pursuits. He married Elizabeth Snyder, born January 1, 1819, died April 18, 1895, a native of Lynn township, county aforesaid. Their children were: John, mentioned at length hereinafter; Daniel, born February 1, 1841; Harris, born July 11, 1843; Leana, born November 4, 1844, died October 25, 1861; Arie, born September 30, 1846, died September 13, 1847; Sabina, born December 23, 1847, died September 30, 1849; Edwin, born September 21, 1849; Susan, born March 29, 1851; Amanda, born August 16, 1853; Nathen, born April 7, 1855, died February 3, 1900; Mary, born August 25, 1857; S. Louisa, born October 21, 1860; Henry A., born March 30, 1862, died July 8, 1900. Mr. German, the father of this family, was a man of sound judgment and irreproachable character. He prospered to such a degree that he was considered to be one of the wealthiest men in the township.

John German, son of Adam and Elizabeth (Snyder) German, was born May 22, 1839, died February 27, 1873. He received his education in the common schools of the township, and learned the carpenter trade, which he followed during the remainder of his life. He was a superior workman, and helped to construct many of the houses in the township. He was much esteemed by his neighbors, who elected him to various minor offices. He married Sarah Clause of the same township, and they were the parents

of one child, Edwin F., mentioned at length hereinafter. Mr. German died at the age of thirty-three. Although so young, he was already possessed of a well established reputation for industry, good judgment and sterling worth of character. He was sincerely respected and cordially liked by all who knew him, and his honor still lives among the living. Some years after the death of her husband, Mrs. German married Daniel Kistler (justice of the peace) of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where they now reside.

Edwin F. German, only child of John and Sarah (Clause) German, was born April 4, 1864, on the old homestead in Heidelberg township, where he obtained his education in the common schools until reaching the age of fifteen. He devoted himself to the cultivation of the parental farm and accompanied his mother to Schuylkill county, and there remained, leading the life of an industrious farmer, and also operated several portable saw mills with which he traveled through different counties doing custom work for lumber contractors. He also had a portable steam threshing machine, traveling around from harvesting until new year threshing grain for the farmers. At the same time he conducted several farms, a bone mill and steam cider press, which was his leading business in the season. Some customers came as far as from twelve to fifteen miles to have their cider made.

Mr. German has always been busy, and takes an active interest in whatever pertains to the welfare of the community in which he resides, and his neighbors have testified to their confidence in him by electing him to the offices of auditor and collector of taxes for the county and township, which he has held for years.

In April, 1904, Mr. Edwin F. German rented away his farms in Schuylkill county, and at that time, being the owner of some dwelling houses, a general store and an up-to-date planing mill in Heidelberg township, and feeling an inclination for a commercial career, he returned to the region which had been the home of his ancestors, and assumed the proprietorship of his store and planing mill, which he was conducting for the

last four years. During the said time he manufactured and shipped large quantities of fine material to different parts of the state. Although but a short time has elapsed since the change, he has prospered to a degree which convinces both himself and the community that he made no mistake in abandoning agriculture for commerce. His store is situated at German's Corner, a place which was named in honor of his family. He and his family attend the Lutheran church.

Mr. German married, September 12, 1885, Viola, daughter of Joseph M. and Polly Zimmerman, a farmer of West Penn township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. German are the parents of two daughters: Alice A., born October 29, 1887, and Carrie E., born August 10, 1893. The family have a large circle of friends throughout the county.

ALVIN E. FRANTZ. The family of which Alvin E. Frantz, cashier of the Second National Bank of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, is a representative, originated in Germany, from whence his ancestors emigrated to this country in 1748 and settled on an unimproved tract of land in what is now Monroe county, the same property being in the possession of his descendants at the present time (1903). He was an industrious and model farmer, and in due course of time the land became rich and arable and produced a plentiful harvest in return for his labor and toil. George Frantz was the father of the following named children: Philip, George John, and Mary Frantz.

Philip Frantz, eldest son of George Frantz, was born in what is now known as Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in 1772. He followed agricultural pursuits during his entire active career and was recognized as a leading and substantial citizen of the community. He was united in marriage to Mary Christman, a daughter of Christopher Christman, and their children were: David, Joseph, Michael, Susanna, Elizabeth, Mary, Anthony and John M. Frantz. Philip Frantz, father of these children, died in 1844; the death of his wife, Mary (Christman) Frantz, occurred in 1819.

David Frantz, eldest son of Philip and Mary

Frantz, was born in Chestnut Hill township, Northampton county, now known as Eldred township, Monroe county, in 1798. He was reared on the paternal estate, educated in the common schools, and in early life learned the trade of shoemaker which proved a very profitable source of income for many years. Later in life he accepted a position as school teacher, and served creditably and satisfactorily in that capacity for a number of years. He was a deacon and elder in the Reformed church, and since attaining his majority gave an earnest and loyal support to the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Frantz was married twice; his first wife, Mary (Borger) Frantz, was the mother of one child, Mary, now the wife of Peter Gower. His second wife, Mary (Andrew) Frantz, daughter of John and Eva (Weiant) Andrew, became the mother of four children—Sally Ann, Reuben, Edward A. and Leveina. Of this family Edward A. is the only surviving member at the present time (1903). Mr. Frantz died in 1869; his wife died in 1861.

Edward A. Frantz, second son of David and Mary (Andrew) Frantz, was a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred on the old homestead in 1831. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and during his boyhood days acquired a thorough knowledge of farm life, which occupation engrossed his time and attention for a number of years. He was engaged as a teacher in the public schools of Eldred township for several years. He also served in the capacity of organist in the Reformed church at Kunkletown for fourteen years. He was a Democrat in politics, and was chosen by his fellow townsmen to fill many of the local offices. In 1878 he removed from Monroe county to Northampton county, and has since made his residence in that section of the state, now residing in Nazareth. Mr. Frantz married Emma C. Daniel, born in Moore township, Northampton county, in 1847, a daughter of Addi and Elizabeth (Renner) Daniel. Addi Daniel was born in Lower Nazareth township, a son of William Daniel, who was born in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and he in turn was a son of William Daniel, who came from

France and settled in Nazareth, Pennsylvania. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frantz: Erastus S., born in 1865, died in infancy; Alvin E., born in 1869; Clinton D., born in 1871; Charles A., died in infancy; Henrietta, born in 1875; Mary C., born in 1877; George W., born in 1879.

Alvin E. Frantz, eldest surviving son of Edward A. and Emma C. Frantz, was born in Eldred township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1869. He obtained a practical education in the township schools near Nazareth, and after laying aside his school books began his business career as a clerk in a store. He retained this position for one year, after which he accepted a position as school teacher and served in that capacity for four years. The following nine years he was employed as a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Pen Argyl, and during this period of time acceptably discharged the duties of the position. He then organized the Second National Bank of Nazareth and on March 11, 1901, received the first appointment as cashier. In all his business career Mr. Frantz has proved himself a thoroughly honorable and reliable man whose chief characteristics are those which would win success and recognition in any vocation he chose to engage in. He holds membership in the St. John Reformed church of Nazareth, and for a number of years has served as superintendent of the Sunday school, which position he is filling at the present time (1903). Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Senior and Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Order of Heptasophs.

HON. WILLIAM F. BECK resides in Lower Nazareth township, on the old Ehret homestead that has been in possession of the Ehret family for four generations and to which his wife belongs. Peter Beck was the progenitor of the Beck family in America. His son, John Henry, was the father of George H. Beck, who was born on the old Beck homestead in Lower



Nazareth township, April 1, 1798. His boyhood and youth were there passed, and he eventually became the owner of the property, devoting his entire life to agricultural pursuits. In matters pertaining to public progress and improvement he was prominent and influential. He was serving as a trustee of the Lutheran church of Hecktown at the time the present church edifice was erected. In politics he was an old line Whig until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the ranks of the Republican party. He married Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in 1800 and they became the parents of eleven children: Henry J., Jacob, John P., Charles F., William G., Simon P., Elizabeth, Sabina, Samuel J., James E. and Stephen C. George H. Beck died in 1879, and his wife departed this life in 1876.

Henry J. Beck, the father of Hon. William F. Beck, was born in the old homestead property March 7, 1821, and became a pupil in the common schools in his early boyhood days. When but a youth he also became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and later he inherited the old homestead, upon which he carried on farming to within a few years of his entire life. He served in many local positions, and gave his political allegiance to the Republican party. He also filled the positions of elder and trustee in the Hecktown Lutheran church. His death occurred April 13, 1882, and his wife died May 13, 1894. He had married Adeline Biery, a daughter of Jonas Biery of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, and their children were William F.; Alavesta C., the wife of Milton Dech of East Allen township; and Allen B., who died at the age of two years.

William F. Beck, like his direct ancestors for several generations, was born on the old Beck homestead in Lower Nazareth township, his natal day being November 4, 1851, and since his father's death holds the exclusive right of possession of the old homestead which has been in possession of the family for four generations. Having attended the common schools he afterward entered Bethlehem Academy, and was for a time a student in a select school in Bethlehem. In early manhood he was engaged in teaching for

four years, and then turned his attention to farming. Since 1875 he has resided continuously upon the farm which he now occupies, and which has been in possession of the Ehret family for four generations.

Mr. Beck has been active in public life as an advocate of the Democratic party, and in 1902 he was elected to the state legislature. He has been especially helpful and active in behalf of agricultural interests, and in 1884 became associated with the Northampton County Agricultural Society. He was a member of its various committees for several years, is still a member of the board of managers, and was president of the society for seven years. He is also a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was its vice president in 1902. He belongs to the Hecktown Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee.

Mr. Beck was married October 4, 1873, to Miss Sybilla M. Ehret, who was born on the old Ehret homestead in Lower Nazareth township, September 5, 1852, and is a daughter of Joseph and Angelina (Best) Ehret. Her father was born August 12, 1819, and his parents were George and Margaret (Ritter) Ehret, while the great-grandfather of Mrs. Beck was John H. Ehret, who served in the Revolutionary war for a time. Mr. and Mrs. Beck had one son Floyd W., who was born December 8, 1877. After he had completed a course of study in the Nazareth high school he had engaged in teaching school himself for a time, after which he prepared for college in Lerch's preparatory school at Easton, Pennsylvania. He afterwards entered Lafayette College, but was obliged to abandon his collegiate work on account of failing health. On the 17th of September, 1898, he was married to Miss Minnie E. Schneble, but continued to fail in health until finally he had to succumb, and departed this life on January 23, 1904, without issue.

JOHN ELI LENTZ, deceased, was actively associated with the commercial development of Allentown for a number of years, and in community affairs took a deep interest that resulted in helpful co-operation in many measures that contributed to the substantial improvement of the



city. He was born in Siegersville, February 1, 1842, his parents being William and Sarah (Ballet) Lentz.

John E. Lentz in his boyhood days was a student in the public schools, and when not engaged with the duties of the schoolroom he assisted his father in the operation of the home farm. In 1863, after having served a short apprenticeship in a carriage factory at Schnecksville, he came to Allentown and engaged in the carriage business on his own account on South Seventh street. February 1, 1867, he associated with William S. Young at No. 603 Hamilton street in the manufacture of boots and shoes, under the firm style of Young & Lentz. This association was continued until 1872, when Mr. Young retired and Mr. William H. Weinsheimer and John Seaboldt, Jr., became his partners at the southwest corner of Sixth and Hamilton streets, continuing the manufacture of shoes on a large scale under the firm name of J. E. Lentz & Co. On the dissolution of this connection in 1889 Mr. Lentz was alone in business until May 1, 1901, after which the Honest Shoe Manufacturing Company purchased the shoe department, while Mr. Lentz continued in the wholesale rubber trade (which he had previously established) until the time of his death, November 19, 1901. All of his enterprises proved profitable, bringing to him a very gratifying financial return. It was along legitimate business lines that he won his success, his enterprise, careful management and well directed activity serving as the foundation upon which he built his prosperity. Mr. Lentz was for many years a director in the Allentown National Bank of Allentown, the Allen Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and Fairview Cemetery Association, and a trustee of St. John's Reformed church and of the Allentown Hospital Association. He was the first treasurer of the latter association, and started its endowment fund by a liberal donation. He served as school director, and gave his political allegiance to the Republican party.

Mr. Lentz was united in marriage February 1, 1870, to Miss Amanda Maria Schreiber, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Laubach) Schreiber. Mrs. Lentz died November 30, 1885.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lentz were Mary E. and William S. Lentz. The latter died September 23, 1903, unmarried. For a number of years he assisted his father, but latterly assumed general management of the business and afterwards took full charge of the affairs of his estate. The daughter is the wife of John Thomas Little, and has one child, Margaret. Mr. Little is a son of the Rev. James A. Little, D. D., and is a graduate of Lehigh University. After completing his education he became connected with the Thomas Iron Company as chemist, and subsequently with the American Cement Company at Egypt.

Mr. Lentz was married a second time, July 11, 1888, to Margaret E. Reninger, a daughter of Aaron G. and Eliza J. (Schreiber) Reninger. She survives and resides at the family homestead.

DR. EUGENE HENRY DICKENSHIED, who in the practice of medicine has given evidence of the possession of professional qualifications and ability such as are won only through close application, earnest study and diligent research, and is therefore accounted one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Allentown, was born in Plover, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1859. The family is of German ancestry, and Dr. Dickenshied is a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of the founder, who emigrated to America in 1765. His paternal great-grandparents were John and Mary (Martin) Dickenshied, the latter named having been a daughter of Dr. Christian Frederick Martin, the emigrant of the Martin family in this country. His grandparents were Dr. Charles Frederick and Anna Catherine (Everhard) Dickenshied, the former named serving his country as a surgeon in the war of 1812. Anna Catherine (Everhard) Dickenshied was one of three children born to Henry and Anna Mariah (Dubbs) Everhard, the other children being Jacob and Michael. Henry Everhard was a son of Michael Everhard, who came to this country, October 16, 1727, accompanied by his brothers, Joseph and Peter, and settled in the great swamp.

Dr. John Henry Dickenshied (father) was

graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1847, and has since practiced his profession in Lehigh county. He married Amanda Steinman, a daughter of George and Mariah (Berger) Steinman, and their son, Eugene H. Dickenshied, followed in the professional footsteps of his father and grandfather.

Dr. Eugene H. Dickenshied pursued a course of study in the preparatory and collegiate departments of Muhlenberg College, being a student in that institution from 1870 until 1876, and the succeeding year attended the Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Matriculating in the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, he was graduated from the medical department with the class of 1881, and was awarded the Tyson Morbid Anatomy prize, given by Dr. James Tyson for a thesis upon the histology of atheroma. Returning to his native town immediately after his graduation, Dr. Dickenshied practiced there continuously until 1890, when he came to Allentown, where he immediately attained prominence as a medical practitioner, and is now one of the best known physicians and surgeons of this part of the state. Official honors in connection with his profession have been conferred upon him, and outside the path of his private practice he has done effective service as a member of the medical fraternity. He has occupied the position of surgeon to the American Steel and Wire Company at Allentown since 1896 to the present time (1904), and of the Allentown Foundry and Machine Company. He is the president of the board of United States pension examiners. He is president of the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and was formerly president of the Lehigh County Medical Society and of the Allentown City Medical Society.

Dr. Dickenshied has various fraternal and social relations. He is a Master Mason of Saucon Lodge, No. 469, and ranks as past master. He is a member of the Z Chapter of the Chi Phi fraternity, and of the St. Legier and Livingston Clubs, also of the Elks Lodge, No. 130. His political support is given to the Republican party,

and he manifests a public-spirited interest in the growth of the political principles which he deems contain the best elements of good government. Although he has little political aspiration he nevertheless takes a deep and co-operant interest in community affairs. He served for six consecutive years, from 1890 to 1896, as a member of the Allentown school board, while from 1893 to 1895 he was president of the board. For three years, from 1895 to 1898, he held the position of health officer.

On May 2, 1882, Dr. Dickenshied married Miss Clara C. Bryan, daughter of A. C. and Rebecca (Andrews) Bryan, and their children are Harry M. and Margaret C. Dickenshied. George Andrews, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Dr. Dickenshied, married Catherine Miller, both being representatives of old and honored families of Carbon county, residing at Ashfield. A. C. Bryan, father of Mrs. Dr. Dickenshied, was a son of Sidney and Elizabeth Bryan; he was a leading man of affairs in Luzerne county, and also for a period of time in the city of Allentown. He was a Mason of high standing. His death occurred in Dexter, Arkansas, in 1885.

PETER J. KERN, a resident farmer of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, belongs to the family long connected with agricultural interests in this portion of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Peter Kern, was born in Mount Bethel township, and as a youth was a student in the public schools, subsequent to which time he became an active farmer, residing upon the old family homestead, where his last days were passed. He married Catherine Ott of the same township, and one child was born to them, to whom they gave the name of John S. Kern. The date of his birth was 1832 and his death occurred in 1903, so that his life record more than covered the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten. Having acquired his education in the district schools he followed farming throughout his entire business career. He voted with the Democracy, and for many terms filled the office of school director. John S. Kern was united in marriage to Pauline C. Roth, now deceased, a daughter of

Joseph Roth, a resident farmer of Saucon township, Northampton county. There were but two children of this marriage: Emma J., the wife of Jacob Knecht, by whom she has one child; and Peter J.

Peter J. Kern was born in the old family homestead in Upper Nazareth township, May 13, 1862, and when he had mastered the branches of learning taught in the common district schools he continued his studies in Bath and Nazareth, Pennsylvania. He then took up his abode upon the old homestead, and remained there until his father removed to Lower Nazareth township in 1901. He has since that time engaged in the operation of a tract of eighty acres in the latter township, and this farm is highly cultivated, indicating the supervision of a practical and progressive owner. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and he has held the office of auditor.

Mr. Kern was united in marriage in 1893 to Anna S. Nicholasen, widow of the late Jacob F. Henning, of Washington township. By this marriage there are two children: Clarence C. Henning and Eva M. Henning. Mr. Kern and his family attend the Reformed church at Hecktown.

AARON LERCH, a retired agriculturist and one of the public-spirited and influential citizens of East Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided for the past forty years, nineteen of which were devoted to the cultivation and operation of his extensive farm property, was born in Forks township, Northampton county, November 1, 1829, a son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Abel) Lerch, and grandson of Michael Lerch.

Jonas Lerch (father) was also a native of Forks township, the year of his birth having been 1791, and after the completion of his common school education he served an apprenticeship at the trade of shoemaker, which line of industry he followed with a large degree of success for several years, but later his tastes and inclinations led him to become a farmer, and the remainder of his life was spent in conducting

operations on a tract of land near the old homestead. He was conscientious and honorable in all his transactions, was a member and served as elder in the Reformed church; was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and served as county commissioner for several years. Jonas Lerch and his wife, Elizabeth (Abel) Lerch, daughter of George Abel, reared a family of six children, all of whom attained years of maturity: Amandus, deceased, was engaged in agricultural pursuits; Matilda, deceased, was the wife of Hiram Knecht; Peter, deceased, was a farmer by occupation and during the year 1848 removed to the state of Ohio, where his death occurred; Sarah Ann, deceased, was the wife of Thomas Uhler; Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Schoch; and Aaron, mentioned at length hereinafter. Jonas Lerch, father of these children, died at his home in Forks township in 1853, and his widow survived him forty years, passing away in 1893 at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Aaron Lerch resided on the old homestead until he attained the age of twenty-four years, and his educational advantages were obtained in the common schools adjacent to his home. In 1863 Mr. Lerch changed his place of residence to East Allen township, where he was employed as a farmer, and during the following nine years he accumulated sufficient capital by his industry and thrift to purchase the old Mulholland farm, which is located in the section known as the Irish Settlement. The farm consists of one hundred and thirty-one acres of finely improved land which he cultivated to a high state of perfection, and by careful and judicious management the estate yielded plentiful harvests which amply repaid him for the labor expended. He subsequently purchased a one-hundred-and-five-acre farm in the same township, conducted his operations upon an extensive scale, and the proceeds from both these pieces of property enabled him in 1883 to retire from active business pursuits with a handsome competency. In religion and politics Mr. Lerch adheres to the example set by his father, being a member of the Reformed church, in which he also serves as elder and deacon; and he is a firm advocate of the principles of the Democratic



party. He has served his township as school director for three terms.

Mr. Lerch was united in marriage, November 16, 1852, to Margaret L. Weaver, a daughter of Jacob Weaver, and they are the parents of the following named children: Ellen Susan, widow of the late Martin King, whose death occurred March 6, 1883; they were the parents of one child, Mary Margaret King, now the wife of Elmer C. Heberling, of Philadelphia. Martha M., wife of Philip C. Odenwelder, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Fanny, deceased, was the wife of Howard Kuntz, and their family consisted of three children—Frank, Rella and Chester. Oliver, actively connected with the hosiery mills at Bath, Pennsylvania, married Susan Engler, and three children have been the issue of this marriage—Aaron, Frances, and Margaret Lerch. Amanda, deceased. Mary, deceased. Thomas, a resident of Philadelphia and employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; he married Carrie Greissmayer, and they are the parents of four children—Florence, Robert, James and David Lerch. The last son of Aaron Lerch, Frank, died in early life.

DAVID McKENNA is well known in connection with the material, political and social progress of Slatington, and is a typical representative of his Scotch nationality. He was born near Newton Stewart, Wigtonshire, Scotland, January 10, 1838.

His parents were David and Agnes McKenna. They received such education as the schools of their native country then afforded. They were zealous adherents of the Covenanter or Presbyterian faith. By his first wife, David McKenna had three children, William, Helen and Margaret; and by his second wife but one child, David McKenna, of this review. His father died in Scotland in 1841, when he was only three and a half years of age. The widow and her son came to America in 1843, and settled in Wyandotte county, Ohio, amongst friends who had emigrated from Scotland and located there some few years before, and there they made their home for thirty years.

Mr. McKenna was sent to the schools of his native parish in Scotland at a very early age, and at that time the Bible was about the only textbook in school. After settling in this country, he entered the public schools of Ohio, and availed himself of the limited educational opportunities of that region, and also studied at different times under private teachers. He was reared in the famous "Northwestern Territory," as that part of Ohio was then called, and early developed traits of industry and enterprise.

In 1856 he and his mother came to Pennsylvania and located at Slatington, when there were less than a score of houses in the village, his mother living with him until her decease in 1879, aged ninety-four years. He secured employment with the Lehigh Slate Company, the first chartered organization of its kind in Pennsylvania, and of which Robert McDowell was superintendent and treasurer. After being employed by them in various capacities during the year he was appointed station agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company early in 1857, and was also telegraph operator, mail carrier and express agent, devoting his time and energies to his multitudinous duties for eight years. Upon retiring from the railroad service he became assistant superintendent of the Lehigh Slate Company, and filled that position until the death of his father-in-law, Robert McDowell, in 1878, when he was elected superintendent of said company and served until 1880. He then engaged in business for himself, and was instrumental in the development of quite a number of slate quarries, the more prominent ones among them being the McDowell (now the Girard), the Brooklyn and the Meadow Brook. In company with other enterprising business men he purchased the large farm now known as the "Kern Farm Slate Property" on which six large quarries have been opened under lease and are now among the most profitable quarries in the Lehigh slate region.

In his early manhood he was imbued with the cause of anti-slavery, and as a young man he took an active interest in the campaign of Salmon P. Chase for the governorship of Ohio in 1855. Upon his arrival in Pennsylvania in 1856 he became a





*Yours Very Respectfully*  
*David McKenna*



warm enthusiast of the principles of the Republican party, which made its first presidential nomination in that year, and he has ever since been an energetic and loyal adherent of that party. He has been the recipient of many political honors. For many years he was a member of the county executive committee, and served a number of times as chairman of the county conventions; was a delegate to the state convention at Lancaster which nominated General John F. Hartranft for governor, and also a delegate to the Harrisburg convention which nominated Henry M. Hoyt. He has always been prominent in political circles in the northern part of the county. His judgment carries weight in the councils of his party, and he commands the respect of his political opponents. His political enthusiasm from his boyhood days to the present has been one of his marked characteristics. He was appointed notary public by Governor Hartranft, and has filled that office up to the present time. He was nominated for assemblyman and afterwards for state senator, but, his party in the county being largely in the minority, he was not elected.

In public affairs in his own town Mr. McKenna is prominent and influential, is one of the active, progressive and liberal citizens, and is ever ready to do all he can to further its advancement. He served on the school board for upwards of twenty-five years, and as its president for fifteen years. He was nominated for chief burgess one year, but declined to accept. He is also a member of the Slatington Board of Trade.

He is an active and prominent Mason, and takes a great interest in the fraternity, belonging to Slatington Lodge No. 440, F. and A. M., having served as worshipful master for two terms; a member of Allen Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M.; Allen Council, No. 23, R. and S. M.; Allen Commandery, No. 20, K. T., of Allentown; and Rajah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Reading, Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and is deeply interested in their history.

He has always been closely identified with the Presbyterian church of Slatington, having served as one of its elders and as superintendent of

the Sabbath school for over twenty-five years; represented the Presbytery of Lehigh in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church at Omaha, in 1887, and was a delegate to the Synod of Pennsylvania held at Wheeling in 1890.

In 1865 David McKenna was united in marriage to Rebecca Augusta McDowell, a daughter of Robert and Sarah E. (Mulholland) McDowell, who were at one time residents of the old Irish Settlement near Bath, in Northampton county, where Mrs. McDowell's grandparents settled in 1743, but later took up their abode in Slatington. Mrs. McKenna was educated by a governess in her own home, and in Dow's Female Seminary at Easton, Pennsylvania, afterwards moved to Plainfield, New Jersey, where she graduated in 1858. Early in life she displayed great musical talent, and through its cultivation became very proficient in that art. She is a most earnest and active Presbyterian who has identified herself prominently with church work.

The children born to David and Rebecca McKenna were Sarah Agnes, Helen Augusta, Phebe Bergen and Stella Almira. The eldest daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Franklin Prince, of Philadelphia, in 1890, by whom she had a daughter Marguerite. Mr. Prince died in 1893, and his widow married Rev. Julius W. Brockway, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1901; one son was born to them who bears the name of David McKenna. Helen Augusta died in 1870, and Phebe Bergen died in 1890. Stella Almira is at home with her parents.

REUBEN D. BUTZ. The Butz family, of which Reuben D. Butz is the present head, were among the early settlers of eastern Pennsylvania.

They trace their descent from Peter Butz, a native of Switzerland, who about 1730 crossed the Atlantic with his wife (*nee* Carl) and son John, and settled in that part of Philadelphia county which has since become Longswamp township, Berks county. In February, 1761, he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, lying in Lower Macungie township, Lehigh county. Thither he removed his family on his farm, situated in what is known as Butz Gass, or Butz

valley, has ever since been in the possession of his descendants, who are quite numerous in this part of the state. Peter Butz had three sons: Peter, who settled in Whitehall; Samuel, who lived at Cedar Creek; and John, who after the death of his father purchased the old homestead and resided there until his decease at a very advanced age in 1827.

John Butz married a Miss Miller, and they reared a family of four sons and four daughters—Abraham, Jonathan, John, Peter, Barbara, Elizabeth, Catherine and Esther. The oldest son, Abraham, married Esther Egner, and removed to Hokendauqua. Jonathan married Elizabeth Dankel, and settling near the old homestead, engaged in farming. John and Peter Butz married sisters—Catherine and Elizabeth Schmoyer, daughters of Daniel Schmoyer. Peter died in 1847, and his son Stephen, one of nine children, inherited part of the old homestead farm on which he lived until 1877.

To John Butz (who inherited the remainder of the ancestral lands), and Catherine Schmoyer were born six children—Reuben, James, Mary, Catherine, Elizabeth and Rachel. Of these Reuben married Henrietta Drescher, and reared a family of six children—Sarah, who married William Deisher; Caroline, who married Jacob Deisher; John D.; Reuben D.; Mary Etta, who married Charles Drescher; and Samuel A.

The oldest son, John D., married Maria Zeigler. Their children are: Ida, widow of Harry Cooper; Raymond D., a prominent physician of York, Pennsylvania; and Minnie, wife of Lewis Peters. He died in 1889.

Samuel A. Butz, youngest child of Reuben and Henrietta Butz, is one of the leading lawyers of Lehigh county. After studying law with the late Peter Wyckoff, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1868, and by his studious habits, sterling integrity and strict attention to the duties of his profession soon won an enviable reputation as a safe and judicious counselor, and secured a large and lucrative clientage. It has been said of him that he enjoys the confidence of certain substantial elements in the country districts to a greater

degree than any other member of the local bar. He manifests special ability in civil practice, and represents the best type of the successful office lawyer. He is a member of the Reformed church, and had been a generous supporter of her various institutions and a liberal contributor to every department of religious, charitable and educational work. He served for a number of years as a member of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and is vice-president of the board of trustees of Allentown College for Women. He is a staunch Republican, but devotion to his professional duties has kept him from taking an active part in politics, despite the fact that his party has at various times recognized his possession of many of the qualities that make the successful politician.

In 1872 he married Myra Albright, who died in 1901. Their children are: Gertrude, wife of Professor Joseph C. Groff, of New York; and Edgar D., who has not yet attained his majority. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Charlotte Shafer, of Maryland.

Reuben D. Butz, second son of Reuben and Henrietta Butz, was born at the old homestead in Lower Macungie township, and acquired his education in the public schools and the Allentown Seminary. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1869 when he turned his attention to the lumber trade, removing for that purpose to Allentown, where he has since resided. He still owns and operates the homestead farm. He has always taken an active and helpful interest in the affairs of the community, and enjoys to a remarkable degree the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen. In 1874 he was elected a member of the city council, and served for one term, while for eight years he has been a member of the school board. He is a faithful and consistent member of the Reformed church, and an ardent Republican.

He married Mary Anne Schwartz, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Seidel Schwartz, and their children are: Eva M., who is the wife of Marvin O. Kuntz, a prominent business man of Lehigh; Laura M., who married George A.



Prediger, a leading lawyer of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Reuben J.; George S.; and Lillian H.

Reuben J. Butz, elder son of Reuben D. Butz, stands foremost in the group of brilliant young lawyers at the Lehigh county bar. He early distinguished himself for scholarship, having been graduated from the Allentown High School in 1883, and from Muhlenberg College in 1887 with the highest honors of his class in the latter case. He then entered the law office of Hon. Robert E. Wright, was admitted to the bar in 1889, and began the practice of his profession with his uncle, Samuel A. Butz. The studious habits which won for him distinction in his scholastic career, soon commanded the admiration of his colleagues, and he was speedily recognized as possessing a remarkably deep, thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the theory of law, while the skillful manner in which he conducted cases in which were arrayed against him the oldest and most experienced members of his profession demonstrated his ability to cope successfully with the ablest lawyers at the bar. Studious, thorough and logical, keen, alert and resourceful in argument, ever rigidly honest and conscientious, he has won recognition both as a safe and conservative counselor and as a forceful and eloquent pleader. His devotion to the cause of his clients is a distinguishing feature of his character. Their cause is his cause, and the profound care with which he studies every aspect of a case, the energy, force and zeal with which he conducts it, form the secret of his success as a lawyer. He occupies the important position of trust officer of the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company; is solicitor for the public schools of Allentown, and an active member of the board of trustees of Muhlenberg College, taking a leading part in the present extensive building operations of the college. He belongs to the Livingston Club, and has followed in the footsteps of his ancestors in his church relationship and political affiliations. In 1897 he married Mary E., daughter of Rev. J. D. Schindel, a prominent Lutheran clergyman of Allentown.

George S., younger son of Reuben D. Butz, is a graduate of the Allentown High School and Muh-

lenberg College, class of 1891. After spending three years of study in the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he was graduated in 1894, and ordained a minister of the Reformed church. The same year he was called to the pastorate at Prospectville, Montgomery county, and since then he has assumed charge of six congregations in Northumberland county, residing at Paxinos. He is a young man of scholarly tastes and studious habits. He is a profound student of Church history and for advanced study along this line, he spent the summer of 1904 in Europe. In 1894 he married Miss Kate Russ, of Lancaster. They have two sons, Harold A. and Carl Alfred.

JAMES MADISON PORTER. Robert Porter, the first representative of the name in America, came from the isle of Bert, Ireland, in 1720, his home having been about nine miles from the city of Londonderry. Like most people of that period he followed the occupation of farming, and the land which he owned and operated is now in possession of some of his descendants who still remain in Londonderry. The ruins of the original dwelling are also to be seen there amid one of the most beautiful and picturesque localities of that fair land. Robert Porter arrived in Londonderry, New Hampshire, but soon afterward removed to a farm in which is now Worcester township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, his place being about four miles from Norristown. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in July, 1770, when he was seventy-two years of age. He had a family of nine sons and five daughters, some of whom removed to the west and others to the south, becoming farmers and tradesmen.

The most successful and prominent of his sons was Andrew Porter, who was born on his father's farm near Norristown, September 4, 1743. Unlike his brothers and father, he displayed no fondness for an agricultural life or for industrial pursuits, but manifested instead special interest in books, especially upon mathematical and scientific subjects. He was continually seeking out opportunities for indulging his love of study, and he

profited by the assistance and guidance of Patrick Mennon, who was a skilled teacher in his district. He made rapid progress, and his ability in this direction attracted the attention of Dr. David Rittenhouse, who secured for him a position as teacher in an English mathematical school in 1767. This work he conducted with marked ability, making for himself an excellent reputation as an educator. He was thus occupied until the spring of 1776, when in response to the call of the Continental congress to aid in establishing liberty in the new world he enlisted in the army. He was at that time at the head of a school of about one hundred pupils, which afforded a liberal support for himself and his five motherless children. He had also continued his own studies during his residence in Philadelphia, and became an expert astronomer. On the 19th of June, 1776, however, he was commissioned by congress as a captain of marines, but not finding the service such as he desired he was transferred to the artillery force, for which he was better qualified by reason of his previous occupation and broad knowledge. He served as a captain in an artillery organization until March, 1782, when he was promoted, his commission to be dated from the 19th of April, 1781. Then came successive promotions through the rank of lieutenant, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and was commander of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery, acting in that capacity until the army was disbanded. He took a prominent part in the battles of Brandywine, Princeton and Germantown, also at Trenton, and was personally commended by General Washington for his conduct in action at the battle of Germantown, where most of his company were either killed or taken prisoner. In 1779, in conjunction with Generals Sullivan and Clinton, he was active in removing and destroying the Indian settlement in and around Tioga Point. He was also engaged in superintending the laboratory at Philadelphia where the different kinds of ammunition were prepared.

After peace was declared, Colonel Porter retired to his farm, and was recognized as an influential and leading resident of his community by reason of the helpful part which he took in public

affairs. His knowledge of astronomy made his services sought in many directions, and in 1809 Governor Snyder selected him for the office of surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, which position he filled up to the time of his death. In 1800 he was appointed brigadier-general of the First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia, and on the removal of General Peter Muhlenberg soon afterward, he became major-general of the division. During the years 1812 and 1813 he declined the position of brigadier-general in the army, and also that of secretary of war of the United States, owing to his advanced age and the manifold duties which these positions involved. In connection with David Rittenhouse he was appointed in 1775 by the city council of Philadelphia one of the commissioners to mark and settle the boundary lines in the western part of the state. This work was accomplished in the face of great hardships and suffering, owing to the unbroken condition of the country, but the work was done to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. His public service was all of an important and varied character, and he thus left the impress of his individuality upon many events which have contributed to the well being of the state and nation, having found record on the pages of history. General Porter was twice married. He first wedded Elizabeth McDowell, on the 10th of March, 1767; and after her death, which occurred April 9, 1773, he was married to Elizabeth Parker, on the 20th of May, 1777. By his first wife he had five children, and eight were born of the second union.

James Madison Porter, born of the second marriage on the 6th of January, 1793, after obtaining his education, studied law and was admitted to the bar on the 24th of April, 1812. He became a resident of Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and for more than forty years practiced his profession throughout the eastern portion of the state with eminent success. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1838, and his name was proposed for the presidency of that body, but he was defeated by Hon. John Sergeant, who won by one vote. Mr. Porter, however, presided over the convention during Mr. Sergeant's absence in congress. He was president judge of

his district, then comprising the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill, and while holding that position was appointed by President Tyler to the position of secretary of war. He served in the cabinet during that administration, and upon his retirement resumed the practice of law. Not long afterward, however, he was elected judge of his district, and continued to preside over the court until failing health caused his resignation, and he died at his home in Easton November 11, 1862. He belonged to a family whose history is one of honor and distinction, two of the representatives of the name having become governors—one of Michigan and the other of Pennsylvania. Many others have attained fame as lawyers and some as merchants, while in the Revolutionary and Mexican war others displayed marked gallantry in the defense of their country. Judge Porter was one of the founders and the first president of Lafayette College, and for twenty-five years served as a member of its board of trustees. He then lectured in the law department of the college upon different subjects connected with jurisprudence. He was a leading official of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and his co-operation in public affairs contributed in large measure to the progress of his state. Judge Porter married Eliza Michler, a daughter of Peter Michler, who belonged to one of the oldest and most respected families of Easton. Seven children were born of this marriage, but all are now deceased.

James Madison Porter, son of Judge Porter and the father of him whose name introduces this record, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and died August 1, 1879, at the age of forty-five years. His early education was acquired in public and private schools, and later he pursued a course in Lafayette College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1857. He then studied law in his father's office, and became a distinguished member of the bar. He served as district attorney for a few years, and held some local positions, but never sought or desired political preferment, being of a conservative nature and preferring to give his time and energies to his profession. He was a distinguished representative of Masonry, and attained the thirty-third

degree, for which distinction he made a trip across the ocean. He held many high positions in the fraternity, and his opinions were regarded as authority on all matters pertaining to the craft throughout Pennsylvania and neighboring states. Like his father he endorsed the principles of the Democracy, and was a Presbyterian in religious faith. He married Ruth Pearson Cook, a daughter of Dr. Silas Cook, of an old and influential family of Easton. They had two children, James Madison Porter, and Eliza Michler Porter, who became the wife of Ross H. Skilleen, a leading physician of Philadelphia.

James Madison Porter (third) was born in Easton, May 10, 1864. He attended the public schools of that city, after which he was a student in the Hackettstown and Blainstown academies. In 1882 he matriculated in Lafayette College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1886 on completing the course in civil engineering. Following his graduation he entered the employ of Nippett & Wood, large structural manufacturers of New Jersey, with whom he remained until he accepted the chair of professor of civil engineering in Lafayette College, which he is now filling. When a student in that institution Professor Porter spent the period of vacation in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in construction work and in supervising the construction of bridges. He has traveled extensively and being a close observer has in this way gained many valuable ideas concerning his chosen calling. He has not only a broad and practical knowledge of civil engineering, but as an instructor has great force and ability, imparting clearly and readily to others his knowledge of the science. Professor Porter belongs to the Zeta Psi Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Engineers' Clubs of New York and Philadelphia, and the International Association for Testing Materials. He is a member and formerly was a director of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; is a member of and was formerly secretary of section D of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He belongs to the Pontfret and Markham Clubs; was vice-president of



the University Club of Philadelphia, and is now connected with the Automobile Clubs of America and Philadelphia.

Professor Porter was married November 15, 1888, to Miss Mary Virginia Drake, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Bird) Drake, of Easton. They have one child, James Madison Porter (fourth). Professor and Mrs. Porter are active members of the Presbyterian church, in which he formerly served as a trustee. They reside in the original Porter home in Easton, where the first meeting of the directors of Lafayette College was held, and their home is the center of a cultured society circle.

WILLIAM THORNTON CARTER, whose name is commemorated in the William T. Carter Junior Republic, at Redington, Pennsylvania, during a long and active career prominently identified with industrial and financial affairs of first importance, was a native of England, born in Breage, Cornwall, August 23, 1831. His parents were William and Mary Thomas Carter, also of Breage, where the Carter family have resided for many generations, and his ancestry on the paternal side traces back to the royal blood of England.

He came to the United States in 1850, a young man of twenty years, and joined his uncles, John and Richard Carter, who were among the pioneer anthracite coal miners at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. He soon became interested in the same business, and in 1861 purchased the Colleraine Collieries near Beaver Meadow. These he greatly enlarged and developed, and for thirty years he was recognized as one of the most extensive and successful individual coal operators in America. In 1867 he purchased a large tract of land on the Lehigh Valley Railroad below Bethlehem and founded the town of Redington. Here he erected two large blast furnaces and machine and car shops, which have been kept continuously in operation for more than twenty-five years, in spite of the discouragements incident to depression in trade and suspension of mining and manufacturing operations in that region at various times.

In later years Mr. Carter became largely interested in developing and operating street railroads, especially the Ridge Avenue system of Philadelphia, and it is worthy of note that this road, largely owing to his influence, was the first in the country to adopt a uniform five cent fare. He was one of the original subscribers to the United Gas Improvement Company, in which he was a director, and he owned a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Tamaqua, at which place were extensive machine shops which he controlled. He was one of the projectors and financial supporters of the construction of the Poughkeepsie Bridge over the Hudson river and its connecting railroads, and was closely identified with many financial institutions in his own city.

Mr. Carter was a man of remarkable foresight and keen judgment, and throughout his entire business career was governed by the strictest integrity and persistency of purpose. He was a trustee of the Second Presbyterian church, and was associated with many church organizations and charities. He was a member of various historical and genealogical societies, of the Franklin Institute, the Union League Club, the Art Club and the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia. In politics he was an uncompromising Republican, and he was an ardent advocate of protective trade principles and policies. He was a man of broad culture, possessed a charming personality, and was an unusually interesting conversationalist. He made his home in Philadelphia from 1855 until his death, which occurred February 9, 1893.

Mr. Carter was twice married; first, in 1854, to Miss Jewell, who was also a native of England, and who died in 1864, leaving two children—Mrs. T. Chester Walbridge, of Germantown, and Charles John Jewell Carter, of Redington. In 1868 Mr. Carter married Miss Cornelia Redington, a descendant of John Redington, one of the founders of Topsfield, Massachusetts, and of many other of the pioneer settlers of New England. She is a granddaughter of Captain John Redington of the Revolution, who was later one of the most enterprising settlers and prominent





WILLIAM T. CARTER



citizens of Lawyersville, Schoharie county, New York. Of her marriage with Mr. Carter were born three children—Mrs. Joseph Leidy, William E. Carter and Alice Carter.

Mrs. William T. Carter makes her home at No. 2116 Walnut street, Philadelphia. As a memorial to her husband, in 1898 she founded the William T. Carter Junior Republic at Redington, which is entirely supported by her. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America, the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Acorn and Sedgely Clubs, of Philadelphia, and of many other social and philanthropic organizations.

FRANKLIN OBERLY, of Easton, Pennsylvania, is one of the representatives of a numerous family of Swiss origin, which, as the records would seem to indicate, was planted in America in the early part of the eighteenth century and has given in the succeeding generations many worthy and useful citizens to the land of its adoption.

Rudolph Oberly, to whom belongs the honor of having been the founder of the American branch of the family, was born June 8, 1712, a son of a silk manufacturer at Ruderwyl, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland. Of his boyhood days nothing definite is known more than that he was a member of a large family, and, being obliged to assist in their support, his education was neglected to such an extent that he never learned to write his own name. About the time he became of age there were a great number of Germans and Swiss emigrating to America, principally to Pennsylvania, and the fever must have early taken hold of him, for we note that he sailed for America in the spring of 1735, in the ship "Mercury," from Rotterdam, and was qualified as an emigrant at Philadelphia, May 29, 1735. Presumably he settled at once in the Saucon Valley, and no doubt after his marriage built a log hut to live in. He soon took an active interest in the affairs of the province, and was naturalized by the supreme court at Philadelphia, September 24, 1757. He had in the meanwhile secured title to a portion of the property on which he settled,

for a patent for two hundred and ten acres was issued to him January 8, 1755, and another for thirty-eight acres on July 1, 1765. This gave him a clear title to two hundred and forty-eight acres of land, on which he lived the remainder of his days. On May 1, 1770, he purchased two hundred acres of land on the south bank of the Lehigh river, from William Allen, founder of Allentown, and then chief justice of Pennsylvania, this property being a portion of the ten thousand acres of land which had been willed to William Penn, grandson of the proprietor and founder of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the German Reformed church, and in 1752, when the inhabitants of the Saucon Valley decided to build a church, he contributed liberally both of time and money.

Rudolph Oberly married Margaret Harbell, about January, 1740, her birth having occurred September 21, 1721. They reared a family of seven children—five sons and two daughters:

1. Elizabeth, born August 17, 1741, died March 3, 1826; she was the wife of George Frederick Kleinhans, who was born February 23, 1741, died June 13, 1814, and they were the parents of two sons and three daughters.

2. John, born July 9, 1746, mentioned hereinafter.

3. Anthony, born November 2, 1749, died July 25, 1828; he married Rebecca Freeman, and their children were: Isaac, born February 28, 1782, died January 26, 1801, buried in Shimer's graveyard; and John, born in Saucon township, and married, February 5, 1815, Eva Christman, and they became the parents of four children. After the death of his wife, Anthony Oberly married Mrs. Catharine Mechling, who was born November 20, 1754, died June 13, 1830, and five children were born to them: Rosina, born May 11, 1796, died September 1, 1801; Catharine, born February 9, 1788, died May 17, 1840, married June 5, 1809, to Paul Feit, who was born October 4, 1782, died February 28, 1859; Anthony, born May 11, 1796, died June 8, 1878, married, April 19, 1818, Rebecca Schweitzer, who was born August 19, 1799, died January 3, 1882; Susannah, died May 23, 1878, married, December 16, 1817, to Joseph Lerch, who died January 22, 1865; Elizabeth, born May 12, 1791, died January 5, 1849, married April 12, 1812, to John Freeman, born August 13, 1787, died April 7, 1861.

4. Rudolph, born January 14, 1756, died October 5, 1777.

5. Jacob, born April 16, 1757, died September 30, 1830; by his father's will he inherited the homestead farm of two hundred and forty-eight acres, also a mulatto boy whom he was requested to grant his freedom when he became of age. On May 4, 1786, he married Elizabeth Lerch, who was born January 5, 1769, died January 10, 1859, a daughter of Gratus Lerch, who was a native of Germany. Their children were: Anthony, born March 16, 1787, died October 1, 1801; Jacob, born September 9, 1790, died October 3, 1801; Rebecca, born December 29, 1793, died September 28, 1801; Solomon, born January 3, 1796, died September 30, 1801; Anna Maria, born September 19, 1798, died October 20, 1801; Lydia, born October 19, 1809, died February 25, 1811; Isaac, born September 3, 1801, died September 14, 1882; Elizabeth, born December 17, 1805, died October 23, 1853.

5. Christina died October 6, 1831; she became the wife of Valentine Uhler, and their children are: Elizabeth, born August 11, 1802; Johanna, born April 15, 1799; Maria Caroline, born March 5, 1807.

6. Frederick, born October 22, 1760.

Rudolph Oberly, father of these children, died February 1, 1790, and his remains were interred in the Old Saucon churchyard; his wife, Anna Margaret (Harbell) Oberly, died October 12, 1795, and her remains were interred beside those of her husband.

John Oberly (2), son of Rudolph (1) and Margaret (Harbell) Oberly, was born July 9, 1746, in Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Shortly after his marriage to Elizabeth Uhler, April 6, 1772, who was born July 14, 1751, daughter of Valentine Uhler, of Bethlehem township, he moved to the two-hundred-acre farm which his father deeded to him and his brother Anthony in 1777, and they held this place in common until their respective children, or some of them, became of age. June 12, 1793, he purchased a farm of three hundred and sixty acres in Bethlehem township, on the Lehigh river, where he built permanent farm buildings, and in the spring of the year 1804 moved into his new quarters, where the remainder of his life was spent. He took an active interest in the welfare of the country, and served with

the Frontier Rangers from 1778 to 1783, inclusive. Their children were: John, who married Catherine Schweitzer, and their children were: Charles, John S., Maria, Robert, Polly and Owen; George Henry, who married Elizabeth Schweitzer, and their children were: Julia Ann, Eliza and Sabilla; Rudolph, who married Anna Barbara Mechling, and their children were: Rosina, Susanna, Thomas, Ann, Jesse, Rudolph, Peter and Benjamin; David, who married Susannah Seip, and their children were: Elizabeth, Sabina, and Susanna; Andrew, who married Susannah and their children were: Daniel, Elizabeth, and Joseph; Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Dech, and their children were: Elizabeth and Rudolph; Margaret, who became the wife of John Mechling; Maria Magdaline, who became the wife of Jacob Dech, and their children were: Joseph, Jesse, Aaron, Reuben, and William. John Oberly, father of these children, died August 19, 1805, and was buried in the Easton Lutheran burying ground, from which place his remains were exhumed and again buried in the Reformed burying ground on Third street, and finally were again exhumed and buried in the Easton cemetery, in what is known as the Oberly plot. His wife, Elizabeth (Uhler) Oberly, died February 1, 1831; she is buried beside her husband in the Oberly plot. She attained the advanced age of eighty years.

John Oberly (3), son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Uhler) Oberly, was born in Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1781. He spent his boyhood days on the farm his father inherited from his father, and after the death of his father he and his brother George Henry inherited the farm of about three hundred and sixty acres in Bethlehem township. John Oberly lived in the new buildings on the northern part of the place, and took charge of the working of the northern half of the estate. This section was a portion of what has been known since the days of the first settlers as the dry lands; it was entirely devoid of springs, and consequently the question of water supply became at once a serious question. Three large cisterns were built for the storage water caught



from roofs of buildings, and a well one hundred and forty feet deep was dug and equipped with a bucket and windlass for hoisting the water. He was a man of industrious and economical habits, and made the very best efforts to give his children a good start in life. He married Catharine Schweitzer, who was born March 23, 1788, and their children were: Charles, who married Annie Boyer, and their children were: Rebecca, John T., William, Owen, Charles, Catherine. John S., mentioned hereinafter. Maria, who became the wife of Daniel Odenwelder, and mother of one daughter, Emma. Robert, who married Elizabeth Best, and their children were: Jacob J., Amanda, Emma J., Eleanor, John Wilson, Catharine E., Abbasyia, Mary C., Mary Alice and Owen R. Polly, who became the wife of Levi Heil. Owen, who married Maria ———.

John Oberly, father of these children, died August 23, 1833, and was buried in the Reformed burying ground at Easton; later his remains were exhumed and reinterred in the Farmersville burying ground. He was survived by his wife nearly thirty years, her death occurring April 22, 1861.

John S. Oberly (4), son of John (3) and Catharine (Schweitzer) Oberly, was born on the estate where he lived and died in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1809. During the winter months he attended school, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by a brief attendance at a private school in Easton, where he acquired the branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, and bookkeeping as then taught. During his early years he assisted with the work of the farm, which in that day was more arduous than at the present time, and being deprived of his father by death when he reached the age of manhood, the care of his mother and two youngest children and the property devolved upon him. He was among the first in his section of the state to adopt the new inventions for lightening the work on the farm. At the age of forty-seven he commenced to erect new buildings on the west side of the estate, which were completed in three years, after which he decided to divide the large homestead into two farms, and in 1860 moved to the

new two-story double brick house, leaving the old homestead to his son Erwin. In the spring of 1867 he resigned all farm work, and left the care of the upper farm to the tenant, living near by on his estate. Possessing an unlimited character for honesty, he was for years selected as the custodian for moneys, and the person to settle estates in his vicinity. His advice was being constantly sought, and some of his trusts were only ended with his life. He was on friendly relations with his neighbors, and those who loved him most were those who knew him longest and best. He had a pleasant salutation and a cheerful smile for everybody he met, and his kindly blue-gray eyes lighted up and heightened the expression of his face whenever he engaged in conversation. Under all circumstances he was the same, unruffled in his feelings, cool and deliberate in his judgment. He possessed an intense activity and endurance in which few persons were his equal, and he never expected anybody to do anything that he was not willing to do himself. As he was accustomed to take the lead and never undertook what could not be accomplished nor rested while anything to do was on hand, he proved successful in life in everything he attempted. Whatever he did himself he did well, and those in his employ he guided well, as the neatness and order of his numerous farms and buildings testified.

In early life he embraced Christian doctrines, was a regular and faithful attendant at church, and was always called upon to hold some responsible office. In school matters he also took an active part, and for years filled the position of school director in the township in which he lived. When the subject of a new schoolhouse adjoining his own home was advocated, he stood ready with his hands and money while others held aloof, and insisted that all the modern conveniences and comforts should be provided. In politics he was less active, casting his vote for the man who in his opinion was best suited for office. In his dress and tastes he was plain and simple, despising all ostentations. He was strictly temperate in all things. To his children he was kind and considerate, and later in life

he took a great interest in watching their progress as they took an active interest in life's work. Thus his life passed quietly and happily, and his example was one well worthy of imitation.

On March 5, 1835, Mr. Oberly married Catharine Shimer, who was born August 11, 1815, second daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Leidy) Shimer. Their children were: Stephen, who died in early life; Aaron Shimer, who married Anna Maria Woodford, and their children were: Florence Maria and Beatrice Catharine; Erwin, mentioned hereinafter; Clara, who became the wife of Oliver K. Jones, and their children were: Harry Oberly and Charles Aaron; John Leidy; and Margaret, who became the wife of William Reigel. John S. Oberly, father of these children, was stricken with paralysis and ten days later, July 18, 1887, passed away to his reward; his remains were interred in the church yard at Farmersville, amid a large concourse of relatives and friends. His wife and five children survived him, her death occurring on July 18, 1904.

Erwin Oberly (5), son of John S. (4) and Catharine (Shimer) Oberly, was born in Bethlehem township, November 27, 1839. He was educated at the school known as Boyer's school, situated at one corner of his father's estate, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. On January 2, 1863, he married Sarah Elizabeth Feit, who was born June 27, 1841, in Greenwich township, Warren county, New Jersey, and their children were: Anna Elizabeth, born August 29, 1863; Albert Daniel, born November 6, 1865, married Valetta May Love, and their children were: Cordelia Catharine and Love Elizabeth; Albert D. graduated from the Kingston Seminary, and later as a civil engineer from Lehigh University. Ira Anthony, born June 15, 1870, who married Mary A. Boehler, and their children are: Timothy Nevin, Albert Boehler and Franklin Leidy; he now resides in Bethlehem, where he is employed in the postoffice. Franklin, mentioned hereinafter. The mother of these children died May 24, 1873, and her remains were interred in the Farmersville church yard. Mr. Oberly married (second), December 25, 1875, Henrietta Shimer, who was born February

3, 1844, and their children were: Lilla May, born October 1, 1876, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, who is a librarian. Minnie Catharine, born April 8, 1878, educated as a trained nurse at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. John S., born September 3, 1883, a graduate from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Robert Shimer, born September 26, 1885, a student of Cornell University. The mother of these children died October 6, 1885, was buried in Farmersville church yard, and was shortly afterward followed by her husband, who passed away December 9, 1888.

Franklin Oberly (6), son of Erwin (5) and Sarah Elizabeth (Feit) Oberly, was born September 28, 1871. He was educated at Keystone State Normal School, after which he taught school for two years, and later graduated from Lehigh University in a course of electrical engineering. He afterwards accepted a position with the General Electrical Company in their testing department at their works in Lynn, Massachusetts, from which place he was transferred to the testing department of their works at Schenectady, New York. The success which has thus far attended Mr. Oberly's career proves that he has made no mistake in his choice of a profession.

JAMES C. HAYDON, president of the Jeanesville Iron Works Company, at Jeanesville, Pennsylvania, whose excellent business ability and acumen has been exercised for many years in connection with leading industrial enterprises, is a native of the city of Philadelphia, born in 1833.

He was a student at Burlington College, Burlington, New Jersey, where he pursued a scientific course, and after his graduation from that institution was engaged on the construction of the North Pennsylvania Railroad as civil engineer, remaining thus until the completion of the road in 1855. He then entered the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, but after a year's service there took charge of the Buck Mountain Coal Company, at Rockport, Carbon county, remaining about ten years, during which

time the coal was shipped by the Lehigh canal, the breaker being run by a twenty-five-foot water wheel, the only one in use in the anthracite regions. In 1866 he became interested in the Spring Mountain Coal Company, of Jeanesville, operating the mines for some thirty years, together with the machine shop. He also operated the Glendon Colliery at Mahanoy City, and the Mt. Carmel Colliery at Mt. Carmel, selling the product in New York city, No. 1 Broadway, under the firm name of Robinson, Haydon & Co. They were the agents for the sale of Maryland Coal Company's George's Creek, and Royal bituminous. In 1894 they sold out to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, who are now operating the mines. In 1903 the firm moved the machine shops to Hazleton, where they erected the most modern shops of concrete, using electricity for power, their specialty being the building of both steam and electric pumping engines, and in order to carry out their numerous contracts require a force of two hundred and fifty men, thus making it one of the leading enterprises of that section of the state. The Jeanesville Iron Works Company, in which he is actively interested, has for its officers James C. Haydon, president; Vernon H. Rood, vice-president and manager; A. Bartholomew, treasurer; and T. Milnor Morris, secretary.

WILLIAM L. ZANE, a retired machinist well and favorably known in South Easton and this portion of the state, comes of an old family of Swiss descent. His father, William Zane, was born in Gloucester, New Jersey, on the 29th of January, 1792, and in early life learned the trade of a ship-carpenter, becoming a proficient workman. He wedded Miss Mary Cutwalt, who was born in Philadelphia, August 25, 1794, and for some years they resided in Schuylkill, but in 1819 removed to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, where some of their children were born, their son Redinger being the first white child born in that city, his natal year being 1820. The names and dates of birth of the other children of the family are as follows: Isaac, December 16, 1814; Elizabeth, July 24, 1816; Sarah, April 6, 1818; Almira,

January 30, 1822; George G., February 13, 1825; Charles, April 17, 1827; Hannah W., April 27, 1829; John, March 18, 1831; and William L., April 15, 1833. Of this number Hannah and William are now the only survivors.

The father, William Zane, Sr., after his removal to Easton, was employed by the Lehigh Coal Navigation Company as agent and superintendent of their line. Although descended from a long line of Quaker ancestry, when residing in Mauch Chunk he was converted to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for thirty years was an active and influential member of that denomination. He held the offices of steward, trustee and class leader in his church, and was extremely liberal in his contributions in its support. His pastor found in him always a man upon whom he could rely in time of need, and to his friends his example was both a source of encouragement and inspiration. His wife was also a member of the same church for thirty years, and was a kind-hearted and hospitable woman who enjoyed the highest regard of those who knew her best, and who found great pleasure in companionship with the followers of the church. She died in November, 1858, at the age of sixty-four years, and Mr. Zane passed away in 1864, at the age of seventy-two years. He was popular with his fellowmen, and was a favorite with all who knew him. He served the borough of South Easton as its treasurer before its annexation to the city, and when his country was engaged in the second war with England he rendered active military aid as a soldier of the American army.

William L. Zane was born, reared and educated in South Easton, where he has always made his home. In early life he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade, which he followed successfully until 1889, when he retired from active business. Thus throughout his entire business career he was engaged in one line of activity, and his prosperity is undoubtedly largely due to his perseverance in that department of business in which he embarked as a young tradesman. He became an expert workman, and whatever the task assigned him it was faithfully, carefully and



conscientiously performed, so that he enjoyed in large measure the confidence of those by whom he was employed.

In 1853 occurred the marriage of Mr. Zane and Miss Sarah Dickey, a daughter of Peter and Sarah Dickey. She was born in Bath, Pennsylvania, and their children were three in number, but William, born in 1856, and John, born in 1858, are deceased. The daughter Mary, born January 26, 1854, yet survives.

Recognized as a citizen of worth and of patriotic principles, Mr. Zane was called by his fellow townsmen to fill the office of councilman for the borough of South Easton, and acted in that capacity for three years. Fraternally he is connected with Saranac Tribe, No. 84, I. O. R. M., and is also a member of Easton Lodge, No. 152, F. and A. M.; Columbia Council, No. 13, U. A. M., and Knights of the Golden Eagle, No. 41. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a respected citizen, well preserved for his years, and enjoys the good will and favorable opinion of his fellow men.

JACOB LUTTENBERGER stands as a representative of that class of our citizenship who, coming from foreign lands, have improved the advantages and opportunities accorded by the new world, and thereby have advanced steadily to the goal of prosperity. At the same time they have become loyal sons of the land of their adoption, and are champions of its institutions and its form of government. Through thirty-seven years Mr. Luttenberger has resided in Easton, and long ago worked his way to a position in the front rank of the representatives of its industrial interests, and as a stone contractor has erected many fine structures which have added greatly to the improvement and substantial development of the city.

A native of Germany, Mr. Luttenberger was born in 1843, a son of Joseph and Mary Ann Luttenberger, who spent their entire lives in the fatherland. It was there that the son was reared and educated, and when a young man of twenty-three years he bade adieu to family, friends and native country, and sailed for America, that he

might enjoy the better business opportunities of the new world, where labor wins rapid recognition and is not hampered by caste or class. In August, 1866, he arrived in Easton, and in the same year was united in marriage to Miss Eva Bart, who was also a native of Germany, born August 25, 1842, and who likewise came to the United States in 1866.

Having learned the stonemason's trade, Mr. Luttenberger has followed it continuously since his arrival in Easton, first as a journeyman, but soon as a contractor, and because of his excellent workmanship and fidelity to the terms of a contract he found that he soon had all the business to which he could well attend. Many have engaged his services, until now many monuments to his enterprise, thrift and ability can be seen in the fine stone structures of the city. He employs a number of workmen, and has the reputation of being a just and considerate employer. As his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investment in realty here. In 1870 he erected the house in which he resides, and he also owns five other dwellings in this city, the rental from which brings him a good income. He also owns a property at Martin's Creek which is becoming very valuable.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Luttenberger have been born four children: Lizzie, born May 8, 1867, now the wife of Joseph E. Bouch; Nicholas, born November 5, 1868, wedded Kate Shafer; John, born February 25, 1878, led to the marriage altar Miss Augusta Slagel; and Kate, born September 5, 1882, is yet a young lady at home. The married children are all comfortably situated in life. The family are all communicants of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. In his political affiliations Mr. Luttenberger is a stanch Democrat, and fraternally belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men. The trust and confidence of his fellow townsmen is uniformly accorded him, for throughout his long residence in Easton he has done nothing to forfeit the high regard of his fellow men, but on the contrary has so lived that he has won respect and honor, as well as business success which classes him with the men of affluence in the city.



WILLIAM H. REBER, an active and enterprising citizen of Weissport, Pennsylvania, was born in the year 1853, at Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania, a son of Edward and Mary (Anthony) Reber, and grandson of John and ——— (Handiwork) Reber. John Reber was a substantial farmer whose extensive operations placed him in good circumstances and enabled him to give his family the comforts of life. His children were: Stephen, Edward, Christian and Eliza.

Edward Reber (father) was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1829. He possessed a large amount of energy and enterprise, and in early life learned the trade of tailor, but subsequently turned his attention to farming and lumbering, achieving success in all these undertakings. In 1866 he removed to Carbon county, where he purchased a tract of land consisting of one hundred and twenty-nine acres, upon which was located the Clarissa (afterward called the Maria) Furnace, at Harrity, about three miles east of Weissport. This property is now in the possession of his heirs. Mr. Reber was a man of considerable prominence and influence in the neighborhood, and was elected commissioner of Carbon county, the duties of which office he discharged with entire satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He was affiliated with the Knights of Honor. He was united in marriage to Mary Anthony, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and the issue of this union was ten children, namely: Mary, Ellen, Hester, Emma, Martha, Levina, John, William H., Frank and Harry. Edward Reber, father of these children, died in 1898, having survived his wife two years, her death occurring in 1896.

William H. Reber acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town, and this was supplemented by attendance at Kutztown Academy, where he completed his educational advantages. His business career has been devoted to farming, the sale of agricultural implements, and the management of the Pocopoco Hotel at Harrity, which he successfully conducted for fourteen years. He conducts his transactions in a thoroughly honorable and businesslike manner, and in addition to the income

derived from these enterprises owns a share of his father's estate.

Mr. Reber was married in 1876 to Miss Sarah C. Anthony, a native of Franklin township, and daughter of Robert and Catherine Anthony. Their children are Lilly, Lottie and Ella Reber.

OLIVER SNELL. Among the many highly cultivated and therefore productive farms for which the Lehigh Valley is noted may be mentioned the one owned and operated by Oliver Snell, a native of Franklin township, Pennsylvania, the year of his birth being 1846. He is the son of John and Lydia (Weidman) Snell, the former named a native of Germany, and the latter of Franklin township. John Snell settled in said township after his emigration to this country, where he conducted extensive farming operations which proved most profitable, and this line of enterprise he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in the seventy-ninth year of his age. By his marriage to Lydia Weidman he became the father of four children—John, Oliver, Eli and Louise Snell.

Oliver Snell was reared and educated in his native township, and since attaining young manhood has devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, with the exception of three years spent in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Company. His farm is located in Franklin township and consists of one hundred and twenty-seven acres of productive land, whereon he has recently erected a modernly constructed barn at a cost of nineteen hundred dollars, in addition to other extensive improvements. He is practical and progressive in his ideas of management, and the entire appearance of his estate indicates the supervision of a master hand. He has a choice dairy of seventeen well bred cows, and his horses (whose silky coats show constant and affectionate care) are noted for their speed and endurance. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen to fill several township offices, including that of school director.

Mr. Snell was twice married. His first wife, Priscilla (Rhodes) Snell, bore him four children:

Tilman, who married Esther Solt; Charles, who married Laura Michael; Eliza, who became the wife of Charles Montz; and Emma. His second wife, Alena (Solt) Snell, born in 1859, daughter of Reuben and Eliza Solt, of Franklin township, Pennsylvania, whom he married in 1888, bore him six children: Franklin, Beulah, Alice, Gertrude, Bessie and Ada Snell. The family are members of the Reformed church.

WILLIAM SCHADEL, a veteran of the Civil war who fought long and valiantly for the flag he loves and honors, is now serving in the capacity of tax collector for the borough of Lehigh, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, having been the incumbent of that office from 1880 to the present time (1904), with the exception of one year (1891). This long tenure of office is a sufficient proof of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens, and also demonstrates that he is a man of unusual intelligence and integrity. He traces his lineage to a German extraction.

Michael Schadel, father of William Schadel, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania. His father, was a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and a man of considerable means, but lost a large portion of his wealth by being too large-hearted and charitable toward others. Michael Schadel was a sawyer by trade, and by close application and industry he was enabled to provide a comfortable home for his family. He was twice married. His first wife, Sarah (Ritz) Schadel, bore him six children, two of whom are now living, Jacob and William. His second wife, Sarah (Gerheringer) Schadel, also bore him a like number of children, three of whom are living at the present time (1904).

William Schadel was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1835. He was reared and educated in his native county and resided there until 1857, when he removed to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and after a residence of one year in that place, he settled in Lehigh. During his early years he served an apprenticeship at the trade of tanner, and for several years thereafter he labored as a journeyman in the same

line of work. In 1862, when his country needed the services of her loyal citizens, he enrolled in the First Division of the Twelfth Army Corps under General Williams, this being attached to the Army of the Potomac. He was detailed to the quartermaster's department, but in 1863 he was transferred to the western army and was with General Sherman in 1864 on his extended march to Savannah, Georgia. He served from the time of his enlistment up to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged from the service of the United States government in April, 1865.

Upon his return to civil life Mr. Schadel again settled in Allentown and resumed work at his trade, following this industry up to 1884, when he once more took up his residence in Lehigh, and at once entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Company, with which corporation he remained until 1887, when he was incapacitated for active railroading by a serious accident which cost him his left arm, a car passing over it close up to the shoulder. The following year (1888) as above stated, he was elected to his present office. He holds membership in Post No. 481, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Schadel was united in marriage in 1865 to Valleria De Frhen, and the issue of this union was four children, two of whom are now living, Martha and Gussie Schadel. The family are members of the Lutheran church, in the work of which body they take an active interest.

CHARLES G. REHRIG, a worthy citizen of Lehigh, Pennsylvania, is a representative of a distinguished and well known family of Holland extraction who immigrated to this country seven generations ago. One of the early pioneers of whom there is any authentic information was Conrad Rehrig, who was a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and he and his wife reared a family of thirteen children.

Martin Rehrig, grandfather of Charles G. Rehrig, was a resident of East Penn township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and was prominent and influential in the administration of affairs. He

was a farmer by occupation and a man of considerable means as wealth was estimated in his day. During his several years incumbency of the office of justice of the peace he gave entire satisfaction to his fellow citizens, and he also served in the capacity of constable. He married Maria Andres, and to them were born the following named children: Charles, Solomon, Jacob, Paul, Mary, William, Lydia and Rebecca Rehrig.

Charles Rehrig, father of Charles G. Rehrig, was a native of East Penn township, Carbon county, the year of his birth having been 1813. After completing a common school education, which was a thorough and efficient preparation for the active duties of life, he taught school for a number of years. He then learned the trade of millwright, which he followed in connection with that of carpenter for a long period of time, and by dint of perseverance and close application to work became the owner of a large amount of property, a portion of which he lost through others with whom he was associated. He was chosen by the citizens of the township to fill the offices of constable and justice of the peace, being the incumbent of the latter named office for several years. Mr. Rehrig married Mary Buck, of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, to whom were born ten children, the following named being the surviving members: Lewis H., Martin R., George W., Charles G., Henry O. and Mary. Mrs. Mary (Buck) Rehrig, mother of these children, died in 1888.

Charles G. Rehrig was born at White Haven, Pennsylvania, but shortly afterward his parents removed to East Penn township, where he was reared. Most of his early life was spent at the schools of East Penn, where by diligent study he prepared himself for a life of future usefulness. His first experience in a business career was gained as a teacher, and after pursuing this vocation for a period of time he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in the year 1877. During his seventeen years connection with this corporation he has served as a conductor, his run being from Lehigh, Pennsylvania, to Jersey City, New Jersey, and in the discharge of his duties he has given entire satisfaction to his em-

ployers, and has never met with a serious accident or mishap. He resides in his own home in the borough of Lehigh, this having been earned by honest toil and hard labor, and this fact makes him appreciate it the more fully. He has held the office of town councilman, and twice was a candidate for the office of sheriff, but was defeated by the opposing candidate each time. He is a member of the Knights of Malta and the Brotherhood of Conductors, and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He is a public-spirited citizen, a conscientious employe and a worthy gentleman.

In 1882 Mr. Rehrig was married to Catherine S. Romig, daughter of Daniel Romig, of East Penn, born in February, 1863. The following named children were born to them: Estelle M., Herbert C., Maud S., and a child who died in infancy.

IRA EVERETT, general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Company's shops at Packer-ton, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, is a representative of a long line of ancestors who have made their home in the state of Pennsylvania, emigrating thence from Germany at a very early period in the history of the new world, and their influence throughout these many years has been exerted for the material growth and development of the section wherein they have resided. He was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and is now one of the active and influential residents of Lehigh.

The pioneer ancestor of this branch of the family was Henry Everett, a native of Germany, who was a good example of that class of men from whom this country derives some of its best and most loyal citizens. During his active life he followed the quiet but useful calling of agriculture, and in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, he reared a family of children among whom was a son Henry, a native of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, who by his marriage to Miss Dorheimer became the father of the following named children: William, George, John, Jacob, Sarah, Mary and Elizabeth.

William Everett (grandfather) was born in



Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and his time and attention were devoted principally to farming in his native county. He married Christie A. Dorheimer, and of their nine children eight attained years of maturity: George William, Sarah, Annie, Jackson, Nathan, Lucinda, Elizabeth, Hannah, and an unnamed infant. Jackson, aforementioned, lost his life while defending the honor and integrity of his country during the trying period of the Civil war; he was a courageous soldier, held the rank of sergeant, and lost a leg at the battle of North Ann River.

George W. Everett (father) was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1831. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, and this line of industry has engrossed his entire attention, and for twenty-four years he has been in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Company. In 1880 he changed his place of residence to Packerton, Carbon county, where he resided until March 17, 1891, and since then has made his home in the borough of Lehighton. He is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church; in which he has held several offices, and is greatly respected and esteemed in the community. He was united in marriage to Julia A. Weiss, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and the following named children were born to them, seven of whom are living at the present time (1904): Martha, Jackson, Ira, Augusta, Grace, Emma and Harry Everett.

Ira Everett was reared and acquired his preliminary education in his native county, but during his last term he attended a school in Packerton, Carbon county. On May 3, 1880, he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Company as a day laborer. He was soon promoted to the repairing of cars, and by close application to his duties and his proficiency in the discharge of them he was next promoted to the position of car inspector, and in 1902 to his present position of general superintendent of the entire force employed in the repairs on the New Jersey and Lehigh Divisions. He has the general foremanship of the shops at Packerton and the men who are in connection with it, numbering almost seven hundred. In 1893 he removed from Packerton

to Lehighton, where he remained up to 1898, at which time he took up his residence in Allentown, where he was engaged as joint car inspector for the Lehigh Valley Company on the Philadelphia & Reading Division, and in 1902 he returned to the borough of Lehighton, where he now resides. Mr. Everett takes a keen interest in local affairs, and holds membership in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Knights of Malta, in both of which organizations he has held office.

Mr. Everett married Clara Harleman, daughter of Thomas and Sadie Harleman, in 1888, to which union there was one child born, now deceased. Mrs. Everett was born in Weatherly, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, in 1853. Her father was born in 1827, a son of Isaac Harleman, a son of John Harleman, whose father was a native of Germany. Thomas Harleman, father of Mrs. Everett, is one of the oldest railroad men in Lehighton, if not in the valley. He served fifty-eight years in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Company, two years as brakeman, two years as fireman, nineteen years as engineer, and thirty-five years as yardmaster. He is hale and hearty today, notwithstanding he has had several accidents befall him.

GEORGE MILLER, a prominent resident of Franklin township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he is now leading a retired life and enjoying the fruits of his many years of labor, is a native of Germany, but during his residence of half a century in his adopted country has fulfilled all the duties and obligations of a loyal and public-spirited citizen, and is eminently worthy of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

He was born November 14, 1825, reared and educated in his native country, and in 1854, accompanied by his wife and two children, he emigrated to the United States. After a short residence in the city of Philadelphia he removed to Carbon county, and they have since resided in that section of the state. For a number of years he followed the occupation of milling, after which he was employed at the trade of butchering, and



subsequently became an agriculturist, being now the owner of a fine and well tilled farm. In addition to this property he is the owner of two double houses which he rents and the house which he and his family occupy. He possesses in a large degree the characteristics which insure success—perseverance, energy and enterprise—and therefore in the various lines of industry to which he applied himself he achieved financial success.

In 1849, prior to his emigration to America, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Catherine Rudolph, born in Germany, December 15, 1819, and to this union were born the following named children: 1. Henry, born in Germany in 1850, is now a successful business man of Lehigh, Pennsylvania, and is the owner and operator of an extensive planing mill; he married Sarah E. Strasburger. 2. Catherine, born in Germany in 1853, became the wife of John Leikel, and their family consists of three daughters, namely: Clara, wife of Albert Miller; Lizzie, wife of Ulysses Krim, and they are the parents of one daughter, Katie Krim; and Emma Leikel. 3. Crissy, born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1855, died June 12, 1872, from that much dreaded disease, smallpox. 4. George, born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1861, died June 6, 1872, from the same disease as his sister. Mrs. Miller, the mother of these children, departed this life on July 7, 1899.

HOWARD J. EYER, manager of Bowers Brothers' general store in Bangor, was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1872. The public-school system of that locality afforded him his educational privileges. He was reared upon the home farm, where he remained until his seventeenth year. In 1888 he left the old home place and came to Bangor, where he entered the employ of S. J. Piper & Company, with whom he continued for five years. In 1893, in company with Jesse Buzzard, he opened a general store, which partnership was continued until after the death of Mr. Eyer's wife. In 1902 he became the manager in the general store of Bowers Brothers, in Bangor, and has entire control of the bus-

iness here. He displays excellent executive power and enterprise in the management of this concern, and sustains a very enviable reputation in church circles in the borough.

In 1898 Mr. Eyer was elected a member of the school board of Bangor, and during his first term of service was its secretary. In 1901 he was re-elected, and is now president of the board. Socially he is a member of the Bangor Lodge, No. 565, F. and A. M., and he also belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Knights of Malta. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and is a young business man who has the entire confidence and good will of the people of his community.

In 1892 Mr. Eyer was married to Miss Ida Buzzard, and to them were born three children—Roy, Lizzie and Jessie. The wife and mother died September 19, 1902. On the 9th of October, 1903, Mr. Eyer married Miss Julia Abel, a daughter of Josiah and Sarah Abel, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

IRWIN R. KERN. The Kern family is of German origin, and, like many representatives of the name, Irwin R. Kern has devoted his life to the tilling of the soil. Through many generations the family has been connected with agricultural interests in the Lehigh Valley and has contributed to the development and progress of the community as its fellow citizens who uphold the political and moral status of his community.

His great-grandfather, Leonard Kern, was probably a native of Lower Mount Bethel. At all events he was a resident of that locality. It is definitely known, however, that his father was born in Germany. Leonard Kern became an extensive farmer and prospered in his undertakings, but while he won success he did not neglect his church and the higher duties of life. His wife was an estimable woman, and to them were born three children, Mrs. Fulmer, Peter and John. Of this number Peter Kern was the grandfather of Irwin R. Kern. His birth occurred in Lower Mount Bethel in about 1799, and his death in 1871. He, too, was largely engaged in farming, and was the owner of about two hundred and fifty

acres of valuable land. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Reformed church, in which he held the office of deacon and elder. He married Catherine Ott, and their family numbered fifteen children, eleven of whom reached years of maturity: Samuel, Peter, Jeremiah, Thomas, Charles, Elizabeth, Susan, Catherine, Sarah, Lavina and Sophia. Of this number Thomas, Catherine, Sarah, Lavina and Sophia are living.

Samuel Kern, father of Irwin R. Kern, was born in Lower Mount Bethel in March, 1820, and he, too, engaged in farming. He was a straightforward man and made the golden rule the motto of his life. He married Lavina Dewalt, and the only child of this marriage is Irwin R. Kern, whose birth occurred on the 22d of January, 1847, in Bethlehem township, Northampton county. He was there reared and educated and in early life learned the cigarmaker's trade, which he followed for a number of years, but eventually abandoned that pursuit in order to devote his attention to farming. He now owns sixty-six acres of land in addition to town property in Stone Church, where he has a very desirable home.

Mr. Kern was married October 10, 1878, to Miss Frances Datesman, a daughter of Reuben and Matilda Datesman. Her people have been residents of Lehigh Valley for over one hundred years. John Datesman, the great-grandfather, removed from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Northampton county, and unto him and his wife Margaret were born the following named: Jacob, John, Philip, Samuel, Susan and Magdalene. Of this number John Datesman settled in Upper Mount Bethel township on the farm now occupied by the widow of William Jacoby. Jacob Datesman, the grandfather of Mrs. Kern, was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, April 22, 1803, and died July 22, 1868. He was a prosperous farmer, and he married Margaret Illick, who was born in 1804 and died in 1894. They became the parents of thirteen children: Reuben and Wilson, twins, born October 25, 1825; Susan, born 1827; Maria, in 1829; Jessie, in 1831; Samuel, in 1833; John, in 1835; Jeremiah, in 1836; Philip, in 1838; Jacob, Jr., in 1840; Maggie A.,

in 1842; Matilda, in 1844; and Lorenzo, in 1848. Reuben Datesman married Miss Matilda Stein, and unto them were born three children, Florence, Mrs. Kern, and one that died in infancy unnamed.

Mr. and Mrs. Kern became the parents of two children, but only one is living: Lyman, who is a machinist by trade. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kern are members of the Lutheran church of Stone Church, Pennsylvania.

HIRAM YETTER, who follows farming in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, now owns and operates a tract of land which was in turn the property of his grandfather and father. The origin of the family is lost in the remote regions of antiquity, and the first of the name of whom there is authentic record is John Yetter, who lived in Pennsylvania. His history, however, is very meager, but it is known that he was the father of Joseph Yetter, the grandfather of Hiram Yetter. Joseph Yetter finally left his native country and removed to Northampton county, where he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land. He was not only a most practical, energetic and successful farmer, but was also a good blacksmith. In community affairs he was active and influential, and held membership in the Lutheran church, in which he served as deacon, elder and president at different times. He married Miss Mary Metzger, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. For his second wife he chose Mrs. Jones, a widow, and their children were nine in number.

George Yetter, father of Hiram Yetter, was born in Mount Bethel township, November 23, 1811. He spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads of that place and period, and after reaching man's estate removed to Lower Mount Bethel township, where he purchased a farm of eighty-five acres on which he lived for twenty years. He then removed to Upper Mount Bethel township, purchasing his father's old homestead of one hundred and fifty acres, upon which he resided up to the time of his death in December, 1889. He was a man well respected by all who knew him, his life being in harmony

with his professions as a member of the Lutheran church, in which he held at various times the office of deacon, elder and president. In 1834 he married Miss Sarah Morey, who was born in 1812 and is now more than eighty-one years of age. Her people were residents of Saucon township, Northampton county. Her father was born November 29, 1788, and died in 1881 at the age of ninety-three years, while his wife, who was born in 1790, died in November, 1890, being a centenarian. They had for some years resided in Upper Mount Bethel township. Of their thirteen children who grew to adult age seven are living at this writing in 1903. The family are earnest and active members of the Lutheran church.

Hiram Yetter is the only surviving member of a family of four children. His natal day was October 29, 1838, and his birthplace was the old home farm in Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county. He, too, has made farming his life work, and he has been actively interested in public affairs in his community, supporting many measures for the general good. He belongs to the Grange, and for nine consecutive years has held the office of school director. He is also serving as an elder in the Lutheran church, of which he and his family are members. He was married in 1858 to Miss Sarah E. Weidman, who was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, in 1836, a daughter of Philip E. and Catherine Weidman. They had four children: George; Philip; Belle, the wife of Dr. D. R. DeLong; and one that died in infancy unnamed.

THEODORE FRUTCHEY, one of the well known farmers of Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, represents one of the oldest families of the Lehigh Valley. It is claimed that the family is of French lineage, while others say that it is of German origin, and still others assert on equal good authority that the ancestors prior to the emigration to America were Swiss. It is positively known, however, that Theodore Frutchey is descended from one of three brothers: William, Peter and Morris Frutchey, who settled

in Upper Mount Bethel township about 1800. The family had been established in Saucon township as early as 1750, and Peter Frutchey was born in 1776. William, one of the brothers, located in Mount Bethel. He was born in 1774, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Allenburg, was born about 1775. William Frutchey owned eighty acres of land, and was an enterprising farmer and a loyal citizen. He died April 11, 1843, and his wife passed away September 1, of the same year. They were members of the Reformed church, and he gave his political support to the Democratic party, which has been the faith of the family through many years. His children were Jacob, John, William, Frederick, Peter W., Christian, Susan, and three that died in childhood.

Christian Frutchey was born in Mount Bethel township in 1804, obtained a common school education, and became a practical, progressive farmer who owned and operated one hundred acres of land that is now in possession of his son, Joseph. Mr. Frutchey married Miss Sarah Loehr, a daughter of Frederick Loehr, who was a native of Germany and was twice married. He first wedded Miss Keizer, to whom were born five children: Joseph, John, Sarah, Catherine and Margaret. His second wife was a Miss Emery, and their children were Jacob, Washington, Henry, Elizabeth, Catherine, Eve, Matilda, Barbara and Amanda. Christian Frutchey died January 11, 1868, while his wife, who was born in January, 1813, long survived him, passing away December 20, 1893. They were both valued and leading members in the Reformed church. Their family numbered the following: William H., born July 4, 1834; Tobias, June 15, 1836; Frederick, January 1, 1838; Enoch, April 18, 1841; Theodore, May 2, 1843; Francis, February 7, 1846; Joseph, August 12, 1851; and Sarah C., born February 1, 1855. All are yet living and comfortably situated in life.

Theodore Frutchey, who was born in Mount Bethel township, in May, 1843, there passed the days of his boyhood and youth, worked in the fields through the summer months and afterward chose agriculture as a life vocation. In this he



has been pre-eminently successful. In 1871 he purchased his present farm, on which he has resided continuously since, and he is known as one of the most progressive and prominent agriculturists of Upper Mount Bethel township. No farm of this size yields better products, owing to the care and labor he bestows upon it and the sound judgment which characterizes all of his business affairs. His farm comprises ninety-eight acres of land, on which he has two fine dwellings, one of which he occupies as his own home. He is also a stockholder and director in the East Bangor Supply store.

Theodore Frutchey was married December 30, 1865, to Miss Leah Hess, who was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, November 6, 1846. Her father, Jacob J. Hess, was born in the same township in 1819, as was his wife, who died in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Frutchey became the parents of six children, four of whom are now living: Minerva, who was born in 1870 and is the wife of P. Yetter; Jacob A., who was born in 1872 and married Della Rutt; Rose E., who was born in 1876 and is the wife of Walter Oyer; and Nettie, born in 1879.

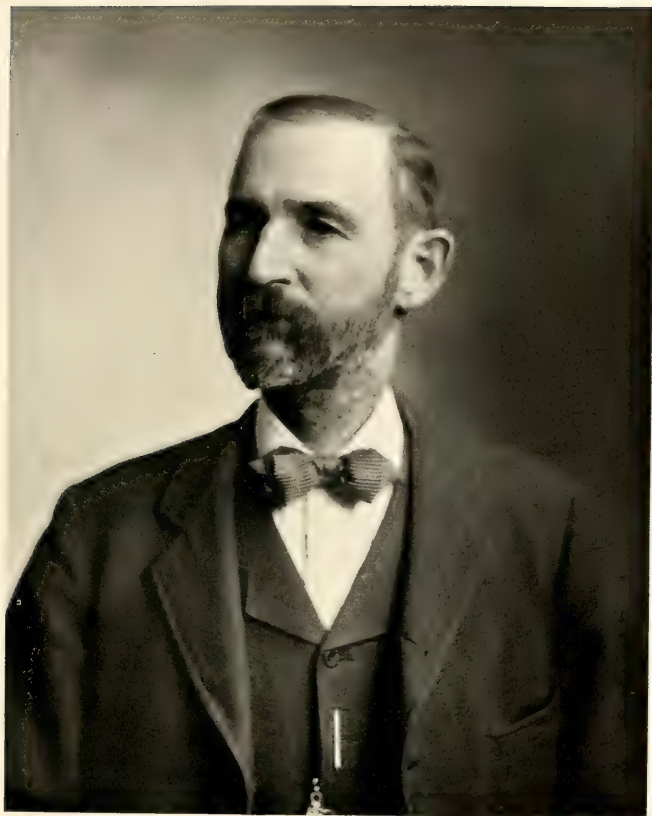
CHARLES H. EDWARDS, a prominent contractor and builder of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and the head of the firm of C. H. Edwards & Co., who conduct an extensive trade in their line, and whose name in business circles is synonymous with honorable and straightforward dealings, is a man of large and varied experiences, and the following named buildings stand as monuments to his skill and ability: The Commonwealth Office building, the Hotel Allen, the clothing establishment of Brenig & Bachman, the dry goods establishment of Hess Brothers, the manufactory of the Consolidated Steel Wire Company, the Atlas Cement Company building, all the power houses and barns for the Allentown & Lehigh Valley Traction Company, the Philadelphia & Lehigh Valley Traction Company, and the Somerset Chemical Works at Bound Brook, New Jersey. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Jesse and Jane (White) Edwards, the former named a son of

Jesse and Elizabeth Edwards, and the latter a daughter of John and Ann White.

Jesse and Jane (White) Edwards (parents) reared a family of eleven children, two of whom died in infancy, and the remainder attained manhood and womanhood. Their names are as follows: 1. Franklin, who married Rachel Lingerman, and their children are Sally, Annie, James and Lulu Edwards. 2. John, unmarried, who lost his life at the age of twenty years while serving his country during the Civil war. 3. Gustavus, who married Alice Thomas, and the issue of this union was three children—Gustavus Edwards was killed in a wreck on the Canada & Atlantic Railroad in the year 1894. 4. Casper, who married May Wilson, and their family consists of two children, Harry and Edith Edwards. 5. Alfred, who married Sally Wonder, both now deceased, and they were the parents of one child, Susan Edwards. 6. Charles H., mentioned hereinafter. 7. Stephen, who married Carrie Fetter, and one child was born of this marriage. 8. George, who married Fannie Conover, and the issue of this union was one child, Edna Edwards. 9. Rachel, wife of Philip Grove, and mother of one child, Ralph Grove.

Charles H. Edwards attended at public schools adjacent to his home until he was thirteen years of age, after which his services were required in the work of the farm, and during this period of a few years duration his education was confined to attendance at school during the winter months. In his eighteenth year he located in Bethayres, Montgomery county, in order to learn the carpenter trade, and after serving an apprenticeship of four years he removed to Philadelphia, where he followed his trade and remained until 1873. He then took up his residence in Allentown, but two years later returned to Philadelphia, where he resided until 1880, a period of five years, after which he finally settled in Allentown and at once established a business as contractor and builder. He has recently admitted his son Jesse into partnership, and the firm is now conducting an extensive and profitable trade under the style of C. H. Edwards & Co. Mr. Edwards holds membership in the Reformed church; Lehigh Lodge,





Charles W. Edwards & Co.



Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Livingston Club. He is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Edwards was married to Sallie L. Landenschleger, daughter of Nathan and Rebecca (Horn) Landenschleger. Their children are: Clara, wife of Fred C. Herrington; Jesse, who married Mamie Beitler; Charles, Helen and Frances Edwards.

ENOS DUNBAR, who follows farming in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, is of Irish lineage. The student of history does not have to carry his investigation far into the annals of the Lehigh Valley ere learning that the Dunbar family has long been connected with agricultural interests in this part of the state. The great-grandfather was a native of Ireland and his son, James Dunbar, the grandfather, was born in Lower Mount Bethel township. Owing to his mother's second marriage he was reared by strangers, and when a young man he learned the shoemaker's trade, which vocation he followed throughout the greater part of his active business career. He married Miss Sarah Price, and their children were Thomas, Margaret, Sarah, Lavina, John, Robert, Jabez and William.

John Dunbar, the father of Enos Dunbar, was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county July 4, 1812, and devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. He was an acceptable member of the Lutheran church, to which his wife also belonged. He married Miss Margaret Hilliard, a member of one of the old families of ante-Revolutionary times. They had eight children: Maria; Sarah; Elisha, deceased; William J.; Enos; John H.; Calvin; and Catherine, who has also passed away. The father died in 1885 at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife, who was born in 1808, died in 1874 at the age of sixty-six years.

Enos Dunbar was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, March 2, 1842, and with the exception of a period of nine years has spent his entire life in that township, the work of field and meadow becoming familiar to him in his youth, and he continued to assist in the operation of the home farm until 1862, when

in response to his country's call for aid he enlisted in the Union army, as did his brothers, James and Elisha. James was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, while Enos and Elisha joined Company F of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment. James was slightly wounded by a bayonet thrust. Enos Dunbar participated in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He sustained a wound in the right arm at Fredericksburg and because of his disability was honorably discharged in May, 1863. He is now a member of Armstrong Post, G. A. R., of Portland, Pennsylvania, and he also belongs to the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. A practical farmer, he has resided in his present place since 1878, and owns two tracts of land, comprising eighty-two acres, on which he follows general farming in a methodical and scientific way, utilizing his efforts to the best possible advantage.

In 1888 Mr. Dunbar was married to Miss Sarah Thomas, a daughter of John and Mary Thomas, and a native of Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, born on the 16th of September, 1854. There has been one child of this marriage: John I. Dunbar, born July 31, 1893. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar are earnest Christian people, the former belonging to the Lutheran church and the latter to the Methodist Episcopal church.

ARASON O. BRINKER. At an early date in the history of the Lehigh Valley the Brinker family was established in the United States. John Brinker, the grandfather of Arason Brinker, was born on Chestnut Hill, north of Easton, Pennsylvania. He became a farmer and owned and operated more than one hundred acres of land. A great lover of horses, he raised some of the best animals ever seen in this part of the country. He married Miss Werkheiser, and their family numbered seven children, namely: John, George, Tilman, Eliza, Diana, Selina, and one whose name is not remembered. Of this number Diana, Selina and Eliza are yet living.

John Brinker, the father of Arason Brinker,

was born on Chestnut Hill in 1831, and died in 1883 at the age of fifty-two years. He was a farmer by occupation, and was the owner of ninety acres of land in Plainfield township, where he carried on agricultural pursuits along progressive lines leading to the acquirement of a comfortable competence. He was married to Miss Catherine Bitz, who was born in Washington township, in Northampton county, in 1832, and died on the 26th of August, 1901. Unto this couple were born five sons and one daughter. One of the sons died in infancy, but the others are yet living, namely: Albert, Ellen, Amanda, Emma and Arason.

Like the other children of his father's household, Arason Brinker was born in Plainfield township, Northampton county, his natal day being the 20th of April, 1875. He acquired his education in the public schools, after which he learned the blacksmith's trade, and since that time he has followed that pursuit. In 1892 he became the owner of his present farm by purchasing the interests of the heirs on the old home property. His energies therefore are now devoted to agricultural pursuits and to blacksmithing, and in both lines of his business he is meeting with creditable success. He is an excellent mechanic, and a liberal patronage is accorded to him in his shop.

Arason Brinker was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Ruffe, daughter of Michael and Joanna Ruffe, in 1902. She was born in Plainfield township, January 13, 1882, and they now have a little son, Samuel, whose birth occurred May 8, 1903. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brinker hold membership in the Lutheran church of Plainfield.

**EMERY SPEER.** The family of which Emery Speer is a representative is of German lineage. His paternal grandparents were John and Barbara (Sebold) Speer, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they emigrated to America early in the nineteenth century or about the year 1812. They were passengers on the same vessel, but it was some years after their arrival in this country that they were married. Following that event they took up their abode in

Upper Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, and John Speer followed the weaver's trade throughout his remaining days. Unto him and his wife were born ten children, seven of whom are now living, while four are now residents of Bangor, namely: Christian, Lewis, Margaret and Mrs. Hannah Weaver.

Christian Speer, the father of Emery Speer, was born in Upper Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and in the year 1856 was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Bartholomew. He has been a very useful and enterprising citizen. In early life he learned the miller's trade, which he followed for a number of years. Subsequently he removed to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in driving a stage for eight years. He then took up his abode in Bangor, where he entered mercantile life on Market street, conducting business for nine years. As time passed he prospered in his undertakings, and in 1879, having acquired a handsome competence as the result of his well directed efforts, retired from active business. He has done much for the development of Bangor, co-operating in many measures for general progress and improvement. Several times he has served in the town council, and has exercised his official prerogatives in behalf of all measures for the upbuilding and substantial improvement of the city. Of the Lutheran church he is a highly respected member. His wife is deceased. Their children, of whom four are now living, were: Mary, Walton, Martha, Flory, Emery and William.

Emery Speer, a son of Christian and Catherine (Bartholomew) Speer, was born in Upper Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1857. A portion of his youth was passed in Monroe county and the remainder of his boyhood days was spent in Northampton county. He is one of the enterprising young business men connected with the operation of the slate industry of Pennsylvania, and in conjunction with J. M. Kress, of Pen Argyl, he is now working the West Bangor slate quarry, having had control of this for about six years. The quarry was opened in 1870 and produces a fine quality of slate. The company employ about sixty men, and



their output finds a ready sale on the market, so that their labors prove profitable.

In 1875 Mr. Speer was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Reimer, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Reimer. Their children are Gertrude V., Lula G., Daisy A. and Reimer. Mrs. Speer is a native of Upper Mount Bethel, and like her husband is a member of the Lutheran church, in which he is now serving as an elder. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. In business life he has utilized his time to the best advantage, and has so directed his labors that they have brought to him gratifying success. He has allowed no obstacles in his path to deter him or to delay his laudable ambition, and as the years have advanced he has won a creditable place in industrial circles in Northampton county.

A. D. LANDES, of Lafona, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, proprietor of the Lawyer Hill creamery, is a representative of one of the oldest families of that section. His great-grandfather cleared the farm on which he settled in Plainfield township, and the place has since been known as the Landes homestead. The men of these early generations were industrious and earnest, and bequeathed an honorable name to their descendants.

The name of the first of the family in the township was Abraham Landes, and the name was continued in the two succeeding generations of the line here traced. The first Abraham married Eve Zeigler, and both he and his wife were prominent members of the Mennonite church. They had a family of seven children: Samuel, Abraham, Margaret, Barbara, Eve, Mary, and another daughter who became the wife of a man named Shelly.

Abraham, second child and second son of Abraham and Eve (Zeigler) Landes, was born in 1797. He came into possession of the homestead and took his father's place as a sterling citizen in the community. He was a faithful member of the Mennonite church, as was his wife, Nancy, daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Yelles) Bechtel. The children of his marriage with Nancy Bechtel were Henry, Abraham,

George, Jacob, Jonas, and Kate. Abraham Landes died in 1840, and his wife, who was born in 1800, died in 1884.

Abraham, second child and second son of Abraham and Nancy (Bechtel) Landes, was born on the old homestead in East Allen township in 1831, and died in 1902. He learned a trade in his youth, but became a farmer, owning one hundred and thirty-five acres of valuable farming land. He was a member and one of the founders of the Snyder Union Reformed church. In politics he was a Republican. He married Sarah Jane Miller, of East Allen township, a daughter of Nathan Miller. The children of this marriage were as follows: William H., of Bath; George, of Akron, Ohio; Abraham, of Lafona; Elizabeth, who married Henry Edwards; Sarah, deceased wife of George Laubach; A. D., who receives fuller notice; Ellen, wife of John T. Jones, of Bath. Nathan Miller was a native of Lehigh county, and a prosperous farmer, owning two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, some of which was underlaid with valuable deposits of slate. He opened and operated two quarries, known as the Miller quarries, which are now operated as an estate. Mr. Miller's wife was Eliza Bertz, a member of an old Northampton county family. She was very well known, and died at the great age of ninety-two years.

A. D. Landes, sixth child and fourth son of Abraham and Sarah Jane (Miller) Landes, was born in East Allen township, July 19, 1865. He was brought up in his native township and obtained his education in the public schools there. On leaving school he became a clerk, and for fifteen years held positions in various firms both in Pennsylvania and in New York. In 1895 he took charge of the creamery he now owns, operating it on a salary up to 1902, when he bought out the concern. The plant was established in 1894 by F. Messinger, who was succeeded by Andrew Silfus in the management of it. Silfus was followed by A. D. Landes, first as engaged manager, and afterward as owner and proprietor. The capacity of the plant is fifteen thousand pounds of butter a day, but the present daily output is about thirty-five hundred

pounds. Mr. Landes is one of the best butter-makers of the section, as is attested by high prices and quick sales in disposing of his product. Under his management the creamery has gained a high reputation, and its continued success under the new proprietorship is assured. Mr. Landes is active in township affairs, and both he and his wife are members of the Reformed church. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

In 1890 Mr. Landes married Anna L., daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth Conklin, of Long Island, New York. Mrs. Landes is a cousin of Roscoe Conklin. Three children have been born of this marriage—Alfred D., Hazel E., and Lillian R.

**JOSEPH H. YETTER.** Among the representatives of the early German settlers of the Lehigh Valley who have preserved the sturdy character of the pioneers is Joseph H. Yetter, of Washington township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He is a farmer of advanced ideas who takes both pride and pleasure in the improvement and beautification of his land. His ancestors helped to clear the land and open it to cultivation, making the present intensive agriculture possible.

His grandfather, Joseph Yetter, had a farm of fifty acres in Mount Bethel township, where he was highly respected for his industry and his upright moral character. He was an active member and liberal supporter of the Lutheran church. He was married twice, the first wife being a woman named Yanson. By both marriages he was the father of eight children.

Charles, son of Joseph Yetter, was born in Upper Mount Bethel township in 1813. He was a carpenter of skill and standing, and in 1853 he moved to Illinois. Most of his time in the west was given to farming, he having purchased five hundred and ten acres of land. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, and he died in Illinois in 1894. The first wife of Charles Yetter was Anna Maria, daughter of John Keller, who was the mother of Joseph H.

Yetter. The second wife was Maria J. Davis. Charles Yetter was father of five children—Joseph H., before named; Jacob, Joshua, Sally A. and Charles.

Joseph H., son of Charles and Anna Maria (Keller) Yetter, was born in 1849, in Upper Mount Bethel township, and was only three years old when his parents removed to Illinois. He was reared and educated in the west, and lived there up to 1872, when he returned to Pennsylvania and settled in his native county. In 1893 he bought the farm of seventy-three acres in Washington township, which he now occupies. He is a sterling citizen and a kind neighbor, enjoying the respect of the community. He has been a deacon in the Reformed church.

He married Caroline, born in 1850, in Upper Mount Bethel, a daughter of Jacob and Mary A. Hess, in 1879. Four children were born to the couple: Sarah K., Jacob C., Lizzie J., and Mary A. Like her husband, Mrs. Yetter comes of a long line of German ancestry. Her great-grandfather, Christian Hess, was born in Ireland in 1740, when his parents were on the way to America from Germany. He was brought to Pennsylvania where he was brought up and educated, becoming in his manhood a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife was Annie Minch, to whom were born the following children: Nicholas, Jeremiah, Peter and Elizabeth. He was the owner of two hundred and sixty-five acres of land, and the house he built in 1790, which is in a good state of preservation, is now owned and occupied by his granddaughter. Jeremiah, one of the sons of Christian Hess, was born in Upper Mount Bethel in 1775. He was a blacksmith and farmer and an estimable man. His wife was Catherine Butz, who became the mother of twelve children, as follows: Christian, Jacob, Adam, William, Henry, Elizabeth, Susan, Mary, Anna, Sarah, Leah, and Eva, of whom Jacob and Leah are still living.

Jacob Hess, father of Mrs. Yetter, was born in 1819 at Upper Mount Bethel. During his active life he was the owner of a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, which he kept in a high state of cultivation, at the same time conducting

business as a blacksmith and cooper. He is now living in retirement, a highly respected citizen. His wife, Mary A., was born in Bucks county June 22, 1819. Four children were born of the marriage, namely, Jeremiah, Leah, Caroline, and Sarah C.

**MARSHALL KEIFER.** The Keifer family represented in the present generation by Marshall Keifer, a representative farmer of Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is of German extraction, and the earliest ancestor of whom there is any authentic record was Peter Keifer, who first located in Bucks county, later removed to Northampton, where he resided in the townships of Saucon and Lower Mount Bethel. In the year 1799 Peter Keifer removed his family, which consisted of a wife and nine children, to the latter named township, where he had previously purchased a farm located on the banks of the Delaware river, which consisted of one hundred and thirty-seven acres of highly cultivated ground. This property has been in the possession of the family ever since, being now owned by George Keifer, brother of Marshall Keifer.

Joseph Keifer, son of Peter Keifer, was born in Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1783. At the age of sixteen years he accompanied his parents to their new home on the banks of the Delaware river, and subsequently his tastes and inclinations led him to adopt the quiet but useful calling of agriculture, which proved a most profitable means of livelihood. Mr. Keifer and his wife, Sarah (Kline) Keifer, were the parents of nine children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of one son, Samuel Keifer, who resides near the city of Newark, New Jersey, where he is engaged in "trucking." Their children were: Charles, Peter, Joseph, Jackson, Samuel, Sarah, Catherine, Elizabeth, and a child who died in early childhood. Mr. Keifer and his wife were zealous members of the German Reformed church, contributed liberally toward its support, and Mr. Keifer served in the capacity of deacon and elder for many years. His death occurred in the year 1873,

in the ninety-first year of his age, and his wife died in the year 1866.

Joseph Keifer, third son of Joseph and Sarah Keifer, was born April 20, 1820, in a house erected by his father in the year 1808 in Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. After obtaining a common school education, he turned his attention to farming pursuits which proved both successful and remunerative. In due course of time he became the owner of a two hundred and forty-five acre farm, and this he cultivated to a high state of perfection and conducted extensive operations thereon. He was an upright, conscientious man, and in all the relations of life fulfilled every trust that was reposed in him. He was interested in the cause of education, and for more than twenty years served as a director on the school board or the township. He was united in marriage in 1845 to Malinda Schech, of Upper Mount Bethel, who bore him the following named children: Irvin, deceased; Calvin, Lenora, Sarah, Marshall, Ida, Mary, Estella, Wesley, and George. For a number of years Mr. Keifer filled the offices of deacon and elder in the Lutheran church, and his wife still holds membership in the same. Mr. Keifer died in 1897.

Marshall Keifer, third son of Joseph and Malinda Keifer, was born in Lower Mount Bethel, upon the old homestead purchased by Peter Keifer, February 4, 1853. He attended the common schools in the neighborhood, where he obtained a knowledge of the fundamental principles of education, and, like his forefathers, he chose the independent life of a farmer, and has confined his attention exclusively to that occupation from that time to the present. In 1888 he purchased a farm adjoining the property of his brother, George Keifer, and during the intervening years he has cultivated and improved it, also added many practicable features which has greatly enhanced its value. Mr. Keifer is an energetic public-spirited citizen, has always advocated the measures that tend toward the material growth of the community, and his influence is on the side of right and morality.

In 1875 Mr. Keifer married Harriet Reimer,



daughter of Daniel Reimer, but no children have blessed their union. For the past seventeen years Mr. Keifer has been a member of the board of deacons and also served as treasurer of the Lutheran church, and his wife is also a member and active worker in the same church.

SOLOMON SPANGLER, a respected citizen of Martin's Creek, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he is now living in retirement, spent the active years of his life as a farmer, worthily upholding the name for industry and upright dealing gained by several generations of his ancestors. The family is one of the oldest in the Lehigh Valley. The great-grandparents of Mr. Spangler came from Germany to Northampton county, where they cleared land for a homestead.

Daniel, a son of these early German settlers, was born in Northampton county and became a resident of East Allen township, where he owned a small farm. His wife was Elizabeth Musselman, and of his marriage twelve children were born. The sons became mechanics, and the family all proved useful and worthy citizens. They were brought up in the Lutheran church, of which the parents were members.

Joseph, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Musselman) Spangler, was born on his father's farm in East Allen township in March, 1807. He himself became a well-to-do farmer, being the owner of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land which were purchased of his father-in-law. He was a man whose standards of life were of the highest, and he had a reputation for unswerving honesty. He held most of the township offices and enjoyed the public confidence in an unusual degree. He married Susanna, daughter of Philip and Catherine Guisinger, in 1829. Philip Guisinger, after the death of his wife Catherine, married Elizabeth Schoenberger, to whom three children,—Elias, Moses, and Sarah, were born. Philip Guisinger and his wife were both members of the Lutheran church, in which he held several offices. He died in 1872, and his wife Elizabeth died in 1895. Their children are all living. Seven sons were born to Joseph and Susanna

(Guisinger) Spangler, namely, Thomas, deceased; Philip, deceased; Levi, Solomon, Joel, Noah, deceased; Daniel, deceased. Susanna G. Spangler died in October, 1848.

Solomon, fourth son of Joseph and Susanna (Guisinger) Spangler, was born in East Allen township, July 28, 1839. He attended the neighborhood schools and lived at home until he was eighteen. He then became a farmer in Lower Mount Bethel township, where he is esteemed as a practical man of affairs, an intelligent and progressive farmer, and a disinterested and public-spirited citizen. He has worked hard for the security of his own acres, and prizes the independence of his calling. He has held most of the local offices in the township, and maintains an interest in the larger political issues.

He married, in 1860, Mary A. Hutchinson, who died in 1901, her one child, Lily C., having died before her. The second wife of Mr. Spangler was Jennie J. Osterstock.

EMANUEL SCHOCH. In Bangor, Pennsylvania, no name is more respected than that of Emanuel Schoch who for a series of years has been numbered among the worthy residents, and has taken an active and influential part in township affairs. He is descended, as his name indicates, from German ancestry, and it is probable that the founder of the family emigrated to America at some period during the eighteenth century, inasmuch as John Schoch was a resident of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, considerably more than a hundred years ago. He moved to Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, where he purchased a tract of land consisting of four hundred acres. He manifested his loyalty to his country by serving in the army during the war of 1812. He married Elizabeth Dederde, and their children were: John; Philip, mentioned at length hereinafter; Michael, Henry, Daniel, Susan, Elizabeth, Sarah Margaret, and another daughter, who became the wife of a Mr. Oyer.

Philip Schoch, son of John and Elizabeth (Dederde) Schoch, was born in 1781 in Upper Mount Bethel township. He was a practical farmer, owning as his father had done four hun-



dred acres of land, and in connection with his agricultural labors followed the trade of a miller. He was a worthy citizen, respected by all. In the Lutheran church, of which he was a prominent member, he held all the offices to which a layman was eligible. He married Mary Miller, of Mount Bethel, and their family numbered eleven children, of whom the three following are living: Philip, mentioned at length hereinafter; Melinda; and Lydia A.

Philip Schoch, son of Philip and Mary (Miller) Schoch, was born in 1822, in Upper Mount Bethel township, and was for a number of years a miller, as his father had been before him. When, in 1856, the father died, the son turned his attention to farming, which he has followed ever since with an industry and skill which have insured a more than common degree of success. Notwithstanding Mr. Schoch's advanced age, his physical vigor and mental activity are such that he now conducts by proxy a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres. He married in 1846 Pauline Allenberger, who was born in 1829. They were the parents of two children: Emanuel, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Sarah, who is now the wife of B. F. Miller, of Bangor. In 1892 the family sustained a severe bereavement in the death of Mrs. Schoch, a woman who was deservedly loved and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Schoch subsequently married Catherine Hahn. By this marriage there were no children. Mr. Schoch now resides on the farm which has been his home since 1873. The extraordinary strength of mind and body by which he is sustained in the discharge of his daily duties animates him no less in the maintenance of his church relations. At the present time he holds the offices of deacon, elder and president in the Lutheran church, of which he is an honored member.

Emanuel Schoch, son of Philip and Pauline (Allenberger) Schoch, was born November 12, 1846, in Upper Mount Bethel township, where he received his education and also the training which fitted him for his future calling, which was that of a farmer. He was actively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1892,

when he moved to Bangor. Here he entered into business as a dealer in farming implements, but after a time retired from this sphere of activity. One of Mr. Schoch's most marked characteristics is the keen interest which he takes in public affairs, and the penetration, sound judgment, and highmindedness which he displays in dealing with political questions. So thoroughly do his townsmen appreciate these qualities that they made him by their votes a member of the town council, of which he became president, and in which he served with distinction.

Mr. Schoch married, in May, 1868, Julia Ann Beck, of Stone Church, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one daughter: Mary C., who was born in 1870, and is now the wife of E. J. Houch of Bangor. Mrs. Schoch belongs to a family which has been long resident in Northampton county. Her grandfather, George Beck, was born in Upper Mount Bethel, where he lived as a farmer, owning one hundred and forty acres of land. He married Elizabeth Raesly, and they were the parents of nine children, two of whom are living, namely: Sarah, who became the wife of a Mr. Beaver; and Pauline Jocelyn. Jacob J. Beck, son of George and Elizabeth (Raesly) Beck, was a practical farmer, owning ninety acres of well-tilled land. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and was in all respects a worthy man and a good citizen. He married and eleven children were born to him, of whom the following are living: Julia Ann, who became the wife of Emanuel Schoch, as mentioned above; Rosaltha, who married Mr. Oyer; Emma, who is the wife of Mr. Smith; Caroline, who married Mr. Haring; and another daughter, who became the wife of Emanuel Allenberger. The death of Mr. Beck, the father of the family, occurred in 1886, and that of his wife in 1896. Both passed away rich in the esteem and love of all who knew them.

• WILLIAM C. SHERRER, a leading business man of Bangor, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is connected with the chief industrial and financial enterprises of the town, many of which he has helped to develop. He is of German de-

scent, his first American ancestors having settled in New Jersey in the early history of the state. It is perhaps from these pioneers that he inherits the fibre that was strengthened instead of broken by the hard circumstances of his early years, for he was orphaned as a child, and in his first youth he was thrown upon his own resources just when he was ready to enter on a college course.

The grandfather of William C. Sherrer was John Sherrer, whose wife was Julia Carpenter. They were natives of New Jersey, and in that state their son Joseph was born. Joseph Sherrer married Margaret Smith, daughter of William B. and Elizabeth C. Smith. William B. Smith was a native of Bloomsbury, New Jersey, and his wife was born at Carpenterville in the same state. Their family consisted of three children—Abraham C., Margaret, and Rachel.

William C. Sherrer, son of Joseph and Margaret (Smith) Sherrer, was born in Bloomsbury, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, October 18, 1844. His father died when he was but a child, and he went to live with his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Smith. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Easton and prepared for Lafayette College. He was, however, disappointed in his hope for college training, and took a position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He proved himself a highly competent and trustworthy employee, and was several times promoted during his service with the company, being made a conductor in 1865. He resigned this position after six months and engaged in the commission business in Philadelphia, conducting it for a year, when he was obliged to go to New Jersey to take charge of the financial affairs of his grandfather. He was occupied there for two years, and about 1871 went to Bangor, Pennsylvania, where he became superintendent of the Elmira Slate Company. He was with this company for three years, when he entered the employ of the Old Bangor Slate Company, with which he is still connected, now as chief clerk. He is a stockholder in his company as well as a stockholder and director in the Merchants' National Bank of Bangor, and secretary and director of

the Banner Slate Company, which controls a quarry at Danielsville, one of the best in Northampton county. He has worked in other than industrial lines for the betterment of the town, and has always been ready in the support of church and school. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, a deacon of the society, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He has acted as chief burgess, town clerk, and school director, among other township offices. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and formerly was an active member of the Knights of Pythias.

He was married October 12, 1869, to Mary Angelica Straub, a daughter of Samuel Straub, of Bath, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Sherrer have one son, H. Straub, born October 18, 1875, who is a graduate of Lafayette College.

ALFRED M. PAFF, president of the First National Bank of Bangor, Pennsylvania, typical of the best citizenship and leading financial interests of the borough, was born a farmer boy of German stock.

His forefathers came to this country about 1793 and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The first authentic record is of Jacob Paff, who was born in Bucks county and spent his life there as a farmer. He married a woman named Berger, and of their children, Henry was born August 17, 1782, in Richland township, and died at Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton county, December 13, 1852. Henry Paff, who like his father was a farmer, married for his first wife Catherine Demick, and their children were Aaron, Conrad, Maria, and Peter. The family name of the second wife was Johnson, and she bore two children, John and Catherine. Shortly after his second marriage Henry Paff moved to Northampton county, and there at Lower Mount Bethel, John was born, the only son of the last wife. John Paff was a farmer all his life, and like those of the generations before him was an industrious and worthy man. He was a member of the Lutheran church. He married a woman named Hile, to whom were born three children, Christian, Henry and Joseph. The father died in 1830.





*Horace W. Schantz.*



Henry, second son of John Paff, was born in Lower Mount Bethel township, October 4, 1821. He owned a valuable farm of eighty acres which he cultivated with much intelligence and thrift. His wife was Sarah Ann Miller, and six children were born of the marriage, one of whom died in infancy. The surviving children are: Catherine Ann, who married R. H. La Bar; Susannah, who became the wife of Daniel Grewer; Jacob H., whose wife's name was Darrhon; Alfred M., who was spoken of at the beginning of this article; Sarah J., who married Joseph Slamp.

Alfred M., fourth child and second son of Henry and Sarah Ann (Miller) Paff, was born December 14, 1849, on his father's farm in Lower Mount Bethel township. He grew up in the activities of the farm and attended the common school. He made the best of narrow opportunities, and became himself a country school teacher. Thus he was enabled to take a course in the Millersville State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1873. After this professional training, he taught in various schools for five years, and in 1878 became principal of the school at Bangor. For two years he held this position, which he was the first to occupy after Bangor became a borough. It was a formative period in the schools, and to Mr. Paff is due in large degree the direction of their later growth. He introduced the graded system and raised the standard throughout. It was one of his maxims that a teacher must also be a student, and he continued his own studies in Latin and mathematics. He was active in the educational associations and institute work of the county, and kept in touch with the best thought of the time in his profession.

Mr. Paff finally abandoned teaching for business. The town was growing and he foresaw greater growth. The trade demanded banking facilities, and for a time Mr. Paff transacted a banking business in a private way. In 1882 the First National Bank of Bangor was organized as the outgrowth of his idea, and its prosperity and the financial standing of the institution is the best proof of his business sagacity. It was organized with a capital stock of \$60,000, and today its assets amount to \$1,049,244.73. For

twenty years Mr. Paff was cashier, with J. A. Long as president. In 1902 he was made president, with Oliver La Bar as cashier. Aside from his connection with the bank Mr. Paff has been identified with other financial enterprises. He is a stockholder in the East Bangor Slate Company and in the Bangor Union Slate Company, being treasurer of the latter corporation. He also is president of the Bangor Water Company, as well as of the Bangor Gas Company. When the Bangor & Portland Railway was built he was one of the men whose influence secured the right of way. He has been active in local politics, acting with the Republican party, and has been chief burgess, borough surveyor and councilman, besides serving on the school board. He is a member of Bangor Lodge No. 565, F. and A. M., of which he is a past master. With his wife he is a member of the Reformed church.

May 6, 1876, he married Ariella, daughter of Joseph H. and Margaret A. Beck, of Stone Church, Pennsylvania. Two children were born, Joseph Willard in 1877, and Mary Florence in 1882. The son is a graduate of Lafayette College and of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Northampton county bar in 1902, and is practicing law in his former town.

HORACE WALKER SCHANTZ, a general practitioner at the bar of Allentown, was born in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, and is a son of Ambrose and Emma J. (Backensto) Schantz. His paternal gandparents were William and Elizabeth (Roeder) Schantz, in whose family were six children, Ambrose being the eldest. Amelia, the second child, now deceased, became the wife of a Kline and to them were born six children: Harvey, who married Ellen Yeakle, and had two children; Annie, the wife of Alfred Larose; William; Milton, who married Emma Wamboldt; Wayne, who married Stella Walter; and Daniel. Amanda, the third child of William and Elizabeth (Roeder) Schantz, is now deceased. She was the wife of William Moyer, and had three children—Frank; Susanna, the wife of Henry Diehl; and Rebecca, who married Victor Backensto. William, the fourth child of

William and Elizabeth (Roeder) Schantz, married Jennie Krepp, and has one son, Clarence. Mano, the fifth member of the family, married Agnes Romig, and had three children—Mabel, the wife of Forest French; Vambert, and Fay. Maria, the youngest child of William and Elizabeth (Roeder) Schantz, became the wife of Daniel G. Treichler, and had a large family. Among those known are David, who married Miss Heil; Harry, who married Miss Hallman; Carrie, Sally, and Gary.

Ambrose Schantz, the father of Horace Walker Schantz, was united in marriage to Emma J. Backensto, and to them were born five children: Theresa, who is the wife of A. Z. Shelly, and has three children, Clarence, Wilmer and Irene; Lizzie, at home; Horace W., who married Mamie L. Hartman and has two children, Linn H. and Marguerite H.; John W.; and Elwood.

Horace Walker Schantz is indebted to the public school system of the state for the early educational privileges he enjoyed, and also for a high school course which he pursued in Emaus. Later he attended the Perkiomen Seminary, and he also spent one year in Princeton College. After leaving college he came to Allentown and entered the office of James L. Biery, with whom he read law until the 6th of October, 1902. Following his admission to the bar he entered into partnership relation with Hon. F. E. Lewis, the present mayor of the city, and has remained in business with him continuously since. He is conducting a general practice, and has secured a good clientage that has connected him with the important litigation tried in the courts of his district in recent years. He was for many years the solicitor of the prison board of Allentown, and has also filled the office of justice of the peace, but has never aspired to political honors, preferring that his undivided attentions shall be given to the duties of his profession, and, possessing a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity, he has won for himself a creditable standing at the Lehigh county bar.

Horace W. Schantz married Miss Mamie Hartman, a daughter of Jacob K. and Mary K.

(Fetherolf) Hartman, and a granddaughter of Eli Hartman. She was the third in a family of five children, the others being Clara H., the wife of Dr. George Krause, by whom she has one child, George; Ottis D., who married Annie Shugar, and has two daughters, Mamie and Sadie; and Katie J. and Laura M. Hartman, who are at home.

DR. THOMAS C. ZULICK is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity practicing in Easton, but his comprehensive knowledge, his skill and his close adherence to the ethics of the profession, have gained him the good will of the medical fraternity and a liberal patronage from the public.

He is a descendant of Anthony and Jane (Cummings) Zulick, who emigrated to this country at an early period in the history of Easton. From their native land, Germany, they crossed the Atlantic to Philadelphia, where they tarried some time, but subsequently removed to Easton, where Anthony Zulick established the first music store of the city. He was a gifted musician, and often acted as organist in and near this city. His store was located on Northampton street, where he did a large and lucrative business. His influence was widely felt in musical circles of the city and did much to advance musical development here. Unto him and his wife were born eight children who grew to adult age, namely: Thomas C., who was general superintendent of the Reading Coal Navigation Company; Samuel M., who was a physician well known in Northampton county, where he practiced successfully for a number of years, while during the period of the Civil war he took an active part in the defense of the Union cause, attaining to the rank of general and participating in many of the fiercely contested battles; William, who was connected with a bank in Philadelphia; Anna; Henry, a general shipper of the Coal Navigation Company; Charles B., who became his father's successor in the book and music store, which he conducted until 1877, when he became general agent for the Pennsylvania & Reading Coal Company, and in public affairs was prominent, serving for two

terms in the state legislature; C. Meyer, who is very prominent in political circles and who served for two terms as governor of Arizona in a most creditable and acceptable manner; May, the wife of Thomas Rinck. The others are deceased.

Of this family Charles B. Zulick was united in marriage to Miss Susan Arnold, and they became the parents of twelve children, as follows: Carrie, Ida, Annie, Mamie, S. M., Dr. Thomas C., Jennie, William, James, deceased; Charles and Adams, twins; and Susan.

It is to this family that Dr. Thomas C. Zulick belongs. He was born in Easton on the 9th of June, 1869, and was reared and educated in his native city. After graduating from the schools here he continued his studies for two years under a private preceptor, after which he took a course in the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in that institution with the class of 1891. The same year he began the practice of medicine in Easton, where he has continued in business with marked success up to the present time. He is a member of the Easton Medical Society, and is district physician of Palmer township and the third ward, an office he has held for twelve years. He has been examining physician for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and for the past eight years has been assistant surgeon for the Easton Hospital. He is also surgeon for the Lehigh Traction Company, having acted in this capacity continuously since its organization. His private practice is of an extensive and important character, and he has attained prominence as a leading representative of his profession. Gaining a broad knowledge of the principles of medicine while in college, he has continuously added to his learning by reading, investigation and experience, and today he is one of the best informed of the younger physicians of his native city. His practice is of an important character, and indicates the confidence and trust reposed in him by the public.

GEORGE M. MERSHON, is a leading representative of the business interests of Easton, Pennsylvania, being proprietor and manager of

the Cash Grocery at No. 1000-1002 Ferry street. Of excellent business ability and broad resources, he has attained a prominent place among the substantial citizens, and is a recognized leader in public affairs. He has won success by his well directed, energetic efforts, and the prosperity that has come to him is certainly well deserved. He is one of the most enterprising business men of the Lehigh Valley, in which locality he has spent his entire life.

Mr. Mershon was born July 22, 1848, in Richmond, Northampton county, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Meddaugh) Mershon. The father was a native of New Jersey, where his ancestors had lived for some generations, the family home being near Trenton. The Meddaugh family has long resided in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, having located at what is commonly called Meddaugh's postoffice at an early day. They were all upright and honorable citizens and were thoroughly alive to the best interests of their county and state. Jacob Mershon, the father of our subject, was a cabinet-maker by trade, and followed that occupation continuously throughout his active business life. He died at the age of forty-eight years, and his wife, who was born at Meddaugh's postoffice, died in 1874. They had six children, four of whom are living, namely: Samuel, Jacob, Catherine and George M., all of whom were born at Richmond.

There George M. Mershon grew to manhood and was educated, being taught the rudimentary branches at the common schools and completing his education at Freeland Academy. After his graduation at that institution he engaged in teaching school for eight years. About 1873 he removed to Martin's Creek and opened a general store, which he conducted with profit for five years, having the good will of the people and therefore their patronage. Leaving there in 1878 he came to Easton and continued in the same line of business at this place until 1888, when he sold out his stock of goods and accepted a position on the road as a traveling salesman, handling dry goods and notions. In the latter capacity he continued for eight years to the pleasure and profit of his employers. Subsequently he was engaged



in the real estate business for two years, and on the death of his son Ray took charge of his present store, which he has since carried on with good success, having built up a fine trade.

In 1870 Mr. Mershon was united in marriage to Miss Henriette McFall, a daughter of Jesse McFall, and to them were born four children, those living being Oliver F., now a medical student; and Florence. Ray died in 1903.

Mr. Mershon is a member of Dallas Lodge, F. and A. M., in which he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. He still persisted in search of more light, which was revealed to him by Chapter No. 137, R. A. M., and not being satisfied he went still farther and higher until he reached Hugh DePayen Commandery, K. T., and is now a Worthy Sir Knight. He is also a member of Vanderveer Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Mershon has taken quite an active and influential part in public affairs in his township and forwards ever legitimate enterprise for the general good. For four years he was an efficient member of the school board, and has never withheld his support from any measure which he believed would prove of public benefit.

GEORGE W. LAUB, postmaster at Belfast, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and a representative business man of the village, whose success in life has been the result of perseverance, good judgment, rare discrimination and executive ability of a high order, is a native of Moore township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being July 11, 1849. His parents, George and Annie (Leisenring) Laub, both deceased, were natives respectively of Northampton and Lehigh counties, and were descendants of early settlers of Moore township.

George W. Laub was reared to manhood on the old homestead, and his education was acquired in the public schools of Moore township, a select school at Bethlehem, and in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, where he completed his studies. For a short period of time he was engaged as teacher in the schools of his native township, after which he accepted a clerkship in the mercantile house of

Owen Reyer, at Beersville, Pennsylvania, where he remained for thirteen years. Subsequently he was admitted to partnership in the business, and the firm name became Reyer & Laub. In 1887 he came to Belfast and opened the store which he still conducts, having a large trade and giving employment to several clerks. The building, which was erected in 1879, has a frontage of thirty feet and is seventy-six feet in length, having about fifty-two feet in the front part, and in height it is two and one-half stories. He carries a general line of merchandise, including groceries, dry goods, notions, hardware, flour and feed, boots and shoes, readymade clothing, and the usual stock to be found in a thoroughly equipped village store. Mr. Laub possesses excellent business qualifications, is an able financier, is courteous and considerate to his customers, and thus well merits the financial gain which has attended his enterprise. He is also interested in various leading industries which add considerably to his income, among them being the Pennsylvania Hard Vein Slate Company, in which he is a large stockholder. In politics Mr. Laub is a Republican, and in religion a Lutheran, being one of the leading members and a deacon in the church of that denomination. He is affiliated with Aluta Lodge, No. 488, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Washington Camp, No. 558, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, at Belfast. He was appointed postmaster at Belfast in 1889, and has been the incumbent of the office ever since.

Mr. Laub was united in marriage to Annie M. Geiser, daughter of Samuel Geiser, of Lehigh township, Northampton county, and their family consists of three children: Amy F., Herbert F. and Ella C. Laub.

AMANDUS S. DERR, a descendant of an old and honored English ancestry, and one of the enterprising and progressive agriculturists of the Lehigh Valley, was born June 14, 1833, a son of Daniel and Julia Derr, and grandson of Jacob and Mary Derr.

Jacob Derr (grandfather) is a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, having been born



near the boundary line between that county and Berks. He received the limited education afforded by the schools of that early day, and in this way was prepared for the active duties of life. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmith, becoming an expert mechanic, and this occupation he followed in connection with farming during the active years of his business career, achieving a large degree of success in both lines. He was united in marriage to Mary Weston, and their children were: Daniel, mentioned hereinafter; David, deceased; Lydia, who became the wife of Peter Lerch; Rebecca, who became the wife of Joseph Levin; and Hattie, who became the wife of Charles Christman.

Daniel Derr (father) was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the homestead farm. During the early years of his life he attended the common schools adjacent to his home, and also assisted with the manifold duties of a farm, this being an excellent preparation for the work which he subsequently chose for a means of livelihood, farming, to which he devoted his entire time, and in which he was eminently successful. He married Julia Bear, daughter of Peter Bear, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and the issue of this union was four sons: Levi, deceased; Amandus, mentioned at length hereinafter; P. B., a merchant of Philadelphia; and Benjamin, who was a school teacher by occupation, contracted diphtheria from one of the scholars in his school, and died therefrom in the year 1860.

Amandus S. Derr attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, where he acquired a thorough preparatory education which qualified him for the activities of life. He remained an inmate of the parental home until he was twenty years of age, in the meantime assisting his father with the duties of the farm. He then secured employment with the firm of Saals & Brothers, hardware merchants of Philadelphia, with whom he remained for a period of four years. In 1857 he engaged in the grocery and provision business, establishing a store at 204 Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, which he successfully conducted for fifteen years, and at the expiration of this period of time he disposed

of his business and returned to the old farm, and since then has devoted his energy and time to agricultural pursuits. He is an active and consistent member of the Lutheran church. Previous to the year 1865 he was firm in his allegiance to the Republican party, but since that date he has affiliated with the Democratic party.

REUBEN O. LAWALL is the proprietor of what is known as Greenway farm in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county. His ancestral history does not give record of the arrival of the Lawalls in the county, but it was probably at a very early date in the development of this part of the state. His grandfather, John Lawall, was a native son of Lower Nazareth township, and his life was that of the agriculturist who, having acquired his education in the public schools, became actively engaged in the tilling of the soil and made it a life work. He wedded Mary Bunstein, who was also born in Lower Nazareth township, and they had several children.

Peter Lawall, of this family, was born on the old homestead farm in 1809 and died in 1883. He mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools, and then took up the work of farming, continuing to operate the old homestead place until his life's labors were ended in death. His political allegiance was given the Democracy, and he held various township offices, including that of supervisor. He was also a school director. He married Ruth Frankenfield, who died in 1881, and who was a daughter of Leonard Frankenfield, a resident farmer of Bethlehem township, Northampton county. The children of Peter and Ruth Lawall were Reuben O.; Louisa M.; Martin, now deceased, who married Sybilla Lerch and had two children; and Lyman H., who married Sarah Ott and had one child, now deceased.

Reuben O. Lawall was born in Hanover township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1838. His education, however, was acquired in the common schools of Lower Nazareth township, his parents having removed to the latter township when he was but three years of age. He also benefited by instruction received during a term's

attendance at a private school in New Jersey. Since that time he has followed farming on the old homestead, his place being known as the Greenway farm. It is a well developed property, supplied with modern equipments, and indicating in its splendid appearance the careful supervision and progressive methods of the owner. Mr. Lawall votes with the Democracy, and believes firmly in its principles, but has never aspired to public office.

In 1867 occurred the marriage of Reuben O. Lawall and Elmina Gerner, who was born January 27, 1846, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Woodring) Gerner. Her father was a farmer of Palmer township, Northampton county. The children of this marriage are: Tusnetta A., who was born October 19, 1867, and is the wife of Wilson Bush, by whom she has four children; Elizabeth R., who was born September 23, 1871, and married David Stuben, but died in 1902, leaving three children; and Ella D., born April 11, 1878.

ELI J. SNYDER, who is engaged in the hotel business at German Corners, belongs to one of the old Pennsylvania families that has long been established in Lehigh county, representatives of the name living here in colonial days.

It was the home of his great-grandparents, who resided in Heidelberg township, where occurred the birth of Jonas Snyder, his grandfather. As a boy the latter assisted in the work of the home farm, and took up agriculture as a life work, continuing to devote his attention to the tilling of the fields until his labors were ended. Jonas Snyder, Jr., the father of Eli J. Snyder, was also a native of Heidelberg township, born in the year 1800. He gave his undivided attention to the work of field and meadow, and as the years passed prospered in his undertakings because of the industry and energy which he manifested in his chosen pursuits. His death occurred in the year 1872. After the organization of the Republican party he became one of its stalwart supporters, but never sought or desired political preferment. He married Miss Lydia Hunsicker, a daughter of John Hunsicker, who was a farmer

of Heidelberg township, Lehigh county. Their children were as follows: Eli J., Jonathan, David, Reuben, Lavinia and Polly.

In taking up the personal history of Eli J. Snyder we present to our readers the life record of one who is well known in Heidelberg township, for he is one of its native sons, and his entire life has here been passed. He was born in the old family homestead October 26, 1837, and at the usual age entered the common schools, where his education was obtained. He, too, became a farmer, and continued to follow agricultural pursuits for a number of years, but afterward turned his attention to carpentering. In 1868 he removed to German Corners, in Heidelberg township, where he resumed farming, and in 1903 he built a hotel which he is now conducting.

In 1869 occurred the marriage of Eli J. Snyder and Miss Abbie M. Hunsicker, a daughter of Owen Hunsicker, of Heidelberg township. They became the parents of five children: Lewis F., who married Louisa Handwerk, and has eight children; Allen J., who married Alice Krauss, by whom he had eight children, and after her death wedded Emma Kreitz; Charles W. Oldinger, who has three children; Mary A., who is the wife of Frederick Metzger, and has three children; and Beulah, at home. Mr. Snyder is a Republican in his political affiliations, and he and his family attend the Lutheran church.

FRANCIS W. HARTER. No truer type of the industrious and thriving Lehigh county farmer can be found than Francis Harter, of Heidelberg township. The family to which Mr. Harter belongs represents that sturdy and virtuous German element which almost from the first settlement of Pennsylvania has been so important a factor in the history of the state. The ancestor who brought the family name and traditions to America and transplanted one branch of the race to the shores of the new world was Michael Harter. On his arrival from Germany he sought and found a home in Heidelberg township, where he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to the calling of a farmer. He was, if

tradition may be believed, a very industrious and energetic man, of unusually strong convictions, to which he clung with uncommon tenacity. His wife was a native of Lehigh county, and they were the parents of several children, among whom was a son named Jacob, who was born on the homestead, educated in the best schools which the county at that time afforded, and became, like his father, a lifelong farmer. He married and reared a family of sons and daughters.

Nathan Harter, son of Jacob Harter, was born in 1826 on the homestead, and received his education in the common schools of his native township. Like his father and grandfather he was brought up on a farm, in the labors of which he was early trained to assist, and after life was devoted to the care of the acres to the possession of which in the course of time he succeeded by inheritance. As a citizen he endeavored to promote to the best of his ability all measures which in his judgment seemed likely to be conducive to the welfare of his neighbors, who gave proof of their appreciation of his character and abilities by electing him to fill various minor township offices. He has always been a steadfast adherent of the Republican party, strongly advocating the men and measures supported by that organization. He married Caroline Bloss, of the same township, and to them were born a son and a daughter: Francis, mentioned at length hereinafter; and Annie M. The mother of these children passed away deeply lamented not only by her immediate family but by a large circle of friends. A few years ago Mr. Harter desisted from his agricultural labors and now resides with his son. Although on the verge of fourscore, he is still vigorous and active, retaining and manifesting a keen interest in all the affairs of life.

Francis Harter, son of Nathan and Caroline (Bloss) Harter, was born December 11, 1852, on the old homestead in Heidelberg township. As a boy he attended the common schools of his native place, and on completing his education decided to tread in the steps of his ancestor and make the fourth in an unbroken line of farmers. Time has justified his choice, and today there

is no better agriculturist for many miles around than Francis Harter. His land is maintained in a high state of productiveness and everything about the place testifies to the ability and energy of its owner. He takes a practical interest in educational methods, and for many years has held the office of school director. Like his father he is a firm and consistent Republican, never swerving from his allegiance to the doctrines of the party. He attends the Lutheran church.

Mr. Harter married in 1873 Rosie, daughter of Christian Snyder, a farmer of Washington township, and they are the parents of the following children: Aaron J., who married Alice Metzger, and has four children; Caroline T., who became the wife of William Krauss, and is the mother of one child; and Emma L., who is the wife of Robert E. Peter. Mr. Harter's influence as a citizen is steadily exerted in behalf of all measures tending to advancement in education, finance, commerce, or politics. His interest in public affairs is active and impersonal, and without being a radical he is decidedly the reverse of conservative, being always found on the side of progress on all questions relating to township and county government.

JOHN EDWIN GILES. The career of J. Edwin Giles affords a most interesting example of the achievements of one who may be regarded as a representative of a class of Americans whose talents would command success in almost any field which they may choose to enter, and who rise to a high position in that which ultimately claims their efforts. He was born September 6, 1841, at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, a son of Thomas and Margaret Giles, and grandson of Thomas Giles, who emigrated to this country from Wales during the period between the years 1825 and 1828, and all the authentic information there is about him is the facts that he was a Baptist in religion, and the father of five children, namely: David, deceased; he engaged in farming near St. Louis, Missouri; John, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Thomas, mentioned hereinafter; Elizabeth, wife of a Mr. Murphy, and she resided and died in Colorado; Mary, deceased, who was the wife



of Thomas Williams, of Danville, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Giles (father) was born in Wales, in March, 1810. He came to this country when a boy of about fifteen years of age, served an apprenticeship at the trade of moulder, and by following that line of industry achieved a marked degree of success. His religious convictions were in accord with those advanced by the Baptist church. He was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Evans, (*nee* Watkins) who was the mother of a daughter by her former marriage: Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. David E. Evans, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Giles bore her husband two sons: David, the owner of large pipe and moulding industries at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Bridgeport, Alabama; and John Edwin, mentioned hereinafter. Her death occurred in 1843, at Cuyahoga Falls, now in the city of Akron, Ohio. Subsequently Mr. Giles married Mrs. Elizabeth Willits (*nee* Gearhart), who was the mother of three daughters by her former marriage: Harriet, Jane, and Emma, wife of G. A. Krothe, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Giles: Malvenia, wife of C. G. Young, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Anna, wife of Charles R. Bombay, of Hazleton; and Daniel, also a resident of Hazleton.

J. Edwin Giles resided in his native town in the state of Ohio until 1846, when he accompanied his father first to Danville, then to Bloomsburg and later to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and he acquired an excellent education in the public schools of that state. His first experience in active business life was gained as an apprentice with his father in a foundry, and later he served an apprenticeship at the jewelry trade. He pursued that occupation for a quarter of a century, it proving a lucrative source of income as well as a pleasant vocation, and in 1888 was appointed to fill the responsible position of superintendent of the Electric Light Company of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, which office he still holds. On August 1, 1861, Mr. Giles enlisted in the United States service, becoming a member of the Rifle Rangers, which subsequently was known as the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and he served in

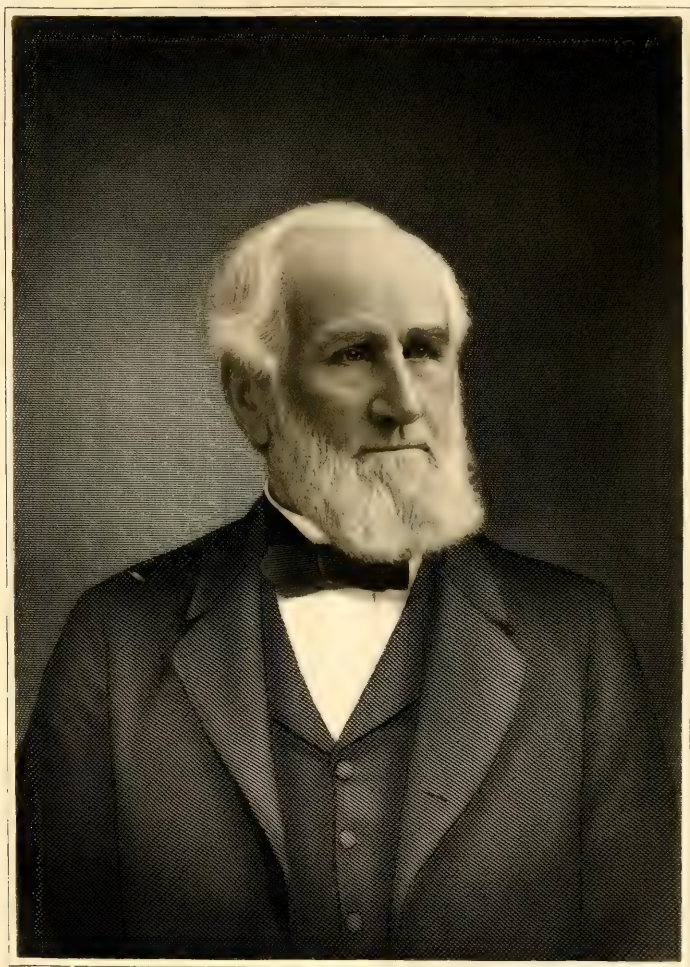
defense of his country for three years and two months. He has the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen in a large degree, as was evidenced by the fact that he was elected a member of the council of Hazleton for two terms. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Hazleton Post, No. 20, in which organization he has passed all the chairs, and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

In 1871 Mr. Giles was united in marriage to Miss Jane M. Fruit, and two children have been born to them: Arthur E., born in 1872, an electrician by trade, who married Miss Lillie Spargo, and their children are John E., William and Harold A. Giles. Maud, born in 1880, is unmarried and resides at home.

CHARLES O. SKEER. Among the masterly men of affairs who brought the Lehigh Valley region to its position of world-famous importance, the late Charles O. Skeer stood through his entire active career as a foremost leader. He was essentially a selfmade man who, unaided by adventitious circumstances, raised himself to a place of commanding influence and usefulness through his own unaided effort, having its springs in his splendid self-developed qualities—indomitable resolution, unflagging industry, phenomenally intelligent judgment, and remarkable capacity for business affairs of the greatest magnitude and complexity. The success which he achieved had for its attendant reward not only an ample fortune, but that high honor which of right should be bestowed upon him whose gifts and endeavor bring benefits which are unrestricted, and inure to the advantage of the community at large, with all its widely diversified interests.

Mr. Skeer was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Luzerne county, at what is known as Kingston, November 23, 1818. In 1842, then in his twenty-fourth year, he came to Mauch Chunk, without capital, but with a good practical education, habits of industry, and a keen ambition to advance himself in the world. His first employment in the embryo town was as clerk in a general store conducted by Casper Christman. When his em-





*C. O. Skeer*



ployer decided to remove elsewhere Mr. Skeer was on the point of returning to Kingston, but he was diverted from his purpose by Judge Asa Packer, who offered him the position of clerk in the coal office and store of Packer & Douglass. The proffer was accepted, and thus was begun between the two men an acquaintance which ripened into a close personal attachment as well as intimate business association.

Mr. Skeer was subsequently admitted to partnership with Packer & Douglass in their coal mining operations at Nesquehoning. Somewhat later, after he had completed the line of railroad which was destined to be the parent stem of the now celebrated Lehigh Valley Railroad, Judge Packer sold his mining interest. Mr. Skeer was the principal buyer, and from this time dates the real foundation of his fortune. He was first a member of the firm of Douglass, Skeer & Company, which later became Linderman, Skeer & Company by the admission of Dr. Garrett B. Linderman, son-in-law of Judge Packer. During all this period Mr. Skeer took a leading part in the operations attending the larger development of the coal mining industry. The firm now operated the Stockton Collieries as well as the Nesquehoning Mines, the two being the principal contributors to the great aggregate of the coal product of the Mauch Chunk region to reach tidewater. Mr. Skeer's active connection with these interests was maintained until within a few years of his death.

While Mr. Skeer made his beginning in the coal business and for many years devoted a large share of his effort to its conduct, other weighty enterprises engaged his attention. He was among the founders of the Mauch Chunk Bank in 1855, and was one of the original directors. He aided in its reorganization as the First National Bank of Mauch Chunk in 1864 under the national banking act. At a later day he became a stockholder in the Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk and also a member of its directorate, and yet later also became identified with the banking firm of G. B. Linderman & Company, serving in the capacity of director. His connection with these institutions was continuous,

and his service with them was characterized by a clear and accurate conception of financial conditions in various critical times and a rare capacity for meeting them. Mr. Skeer was also a director in the Mauch Chunk Water Company and the Mauch Chunk Gas Company. In all these various enterprises, which were prime factors in the development of the city, Mr. Skeer fully sustained his high reputation for public spirit, ability and spotless integrity.

In 1849 Mr. Skeer was among those who moved for the incorporation of the borough, and was a principal petitioner to the court of quarter sessions for a charter. The same was granted in January of the following year, and Mr. Skeer was elected a member of the first board of councilmen and rendered valuable service in the work of municipal organization. He was frequently importuned to accept the position of burgess, but as often declined, caring nothing for prominence in public affairs and feeling that the duties of the position could be properly devolved upon those with more time at their disposal. He was instrumental in procuring the erection of the beautiful Concert Hall in 1882, then unsurpassed in any city of similar size in the state, and was a principal contributor to the building fund. He was also a liberal contributor to the building of churches of various denominations from time to time. He was active in Masonic circles, being early affiliated with Carbon Lodge, No 242, Ancient York Masons, of which he became master, and Lilly Chapter, No. 181, R. A. M., in which he also held official position. He was also among the organizers of Mauch Chunk Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F., in which he passed all the chairs. Mr. Skeer was twice married. His first wife was Miss Marian Packer, who died in 1888, leaving an only daughter, Fannie, who became the wife of Mr. W. R. Butler, and is now deceased.

In July, 1893, Mr. Skeer married Mrs. Ellen Walter. With this event Mr. Skeer entered upon a new life. He had retired from active labor after years crowded with activities of pressing importance and burdened with weighty responsibilities. He could now take his ease, enjoying the companionship of one to whom he was sin-

cerely devoted and who sincerely reciprocated his affection. These happy days were, however, all too few. About two years after his marriage Mr. Skeer began to decline, and, notwithstanding all that medical skill could bestow and wifely affection and care afford, the end came with his death, on March 13, 1898. The sad event was deplored as a public loss, while very many of the older residents of the city and his business associates, and others, though not at all connected with him by ties of kindred or even the association of business, regarded his death as a personal bereavement. The deceased man was held in honor for his masterly abilities and great accomplishments, but the regard for him had deeper source than this recognition. To the community he had ever been most loyal and devoted. His entire life, after he had fully entered upon manhood, had been passed in Mauch Chunk. He had continuously promoted its interests loyally and with consummate ability, taking a foremost part with influence and means in the establishment and promotion of whatever would conserve the interests of the people whether in material concerns or in those other matters—educational, religious and benevolent—which make for a better personal life and a clearer moral and mental atmosphere. The burdens of business had never chilled his heart, though of necessity they left him little time to engage in the affairs of society, and he was, moreover, of retiring disposition. He was, however, neither recluse nor misanthrope, and possessed excellent social traits of character. He was altogether democratic, friendly and approachable to all, regardless of their station in life, considering none too humble to take by the hand or to tender a kindly greeting. His sympathies were never on exhibition, but his aid was freely and liberally extended to the unfortunate and suffering, to whom his benefactions frequently came in such a quiet and modest manner that the doer of the kindly deed was not recognizable. In brief, Mr. Skeer was a consistent christian gentleman. He was an attendant of St. Mark's church (Protestant Episcopal) in which he was for many years a vestryman, and ever one of the most

liberal supporters. He contributed generously to the erection of the beautiful new church edifice in 1867-69, and was among those who provided the fine chime of bells.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Skeer has maintained her residence in Mauch Chunk, though much of her time is spent in travel. She has made frequent visits to the art and literary centres of Europe, and among the adornments of her home are art treasures of great value, selected with the taste of the cultured connoisseur whose refinement and broad intelligence would not tolerate pretense or mediocrity. Notwithstanding her frequent absences from the city Mrs. Skeer has never permitted her interest in the community to wane. She is constantly generous in her benefactions, in the same spirit which actuated her lamented husband, and, as was he, is entirely averse to public praise, bestowing her benevolences with such modesty as to frequently conceal herself even from the grateful objects of her kindness.

SAMUEL J. KISTLER, JR. The founder of the family, of which Samuel J. Kistler, Jr., a resident of Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, is a worthy representative, was George Kistler (great-great-grandfather), who was among a number of Palatinates, or Swiss, who it appears moved between 1735 and 1745 from Falkner Swamp and Goshenhoppen (present Montgomery county) up to Lynn township, and settled in the vicinity of what is now called the Jerusalem Church, formerly called Allemangel Church, which section of the country was then called "Allemangel." He was elder of the Allemangel church from 1755 to 1768, a period of thirteen years. The names of his children were as follows: George, Jacob, John, Samuel, Philip, Michael; Barbara, who was married (first) to a Mr. Brobst, and afterwards to Michael Mosser, of Lowhill; Dorotea, who became the wife of Michael Reinhart; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of a Mr. Keller, who resided near Hamburg, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Kistler (great-grandfather) was born in Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania,



September 20, 1754. Upon attaining man's estate he became the owner of large tracts of land, having in his possession at the time of his death five hundred and ninety-six acres, one hundred and ten perches of land, all adjoining, in Kistler's Valley. He was also the owner of a tract of land near New Tripoli on which he erected an extensive stone grist-mill, saw-mill, etc. His time and attention was devoted principally to agricultural pursuits. He was well and favorably known throughout the upper part of the county. He was married first to Mary E. Ladich, daughter of Jacob Ladich, who was born November 22, 1761, in Greenwich township, Berks county, and their children were: Barbara, who became the wife of Henry Sunday; Jacob S., mentioned hereinafter; and Samuel, who was born August 12, 1785, died September 18, 1862, and his remains were interred at the Ebenezer Church at New Tripoli. He married (second) Caroline Brobst, who bore him the following named children: John S., Michael, Christian, Daniel S., David, Jesse, Charles, Levi, Marie Elizabeth, Catharine, Salome, and Magdalena. The father of these children died at the old homestead, April 24, 1822, and his remains were interred at the Jerusalem church.

Jacob S. Kistler (grandfather) was born in Lynn township, Lehigh county, October 5, 1781. He was a farmer by occupation and was the owner of two farms in Kistler's Valley which together contained nearly four hundred acres of land. He held the office of justice of the peace, and served otherwise in the affairs of the township. He was first married to a daughter of Wilhelm J. Carl, who bore him two sons: John, born August 21, 1802, died January 27, 1862; and Jacob, who died about the year 1836. His second wife was Catharine, and his third wife Anna Barbara, daughters of Henry Bausch. There was no issue by the second marriage, but the following named children were born of the third marriage: Nathan, Stephen, David J., Reuben, Jonas J., Charles, Salome, Mary, Lydia, Catharine, Elizabeth, Anna Fenah, Helenah, and Samuel J. The father of these children died Oc-

tober 9, 1849; his third wife, who was born June 25, 1790, died November 19, 1867.

Samuel J. Kistler (father) was born November 24, 1819, on the old homestead in Lynn township, Lehigh county, about three-quarters of a mile west of Lynnville. He received his education in the common schools of Lynnville, and shortly after attaining the age of twenty moved to Jacksonville, Pennsylvania, where he served as clerk in the store of John Hermany, who soon afterwards established another store in Lizard Creek Valley, West Penn township, Schuylkill county, which was managed by Z. H. Long, of Lehighton, Pennsylvania, and at times given in charge of Mr. Kistler. Being desirous of obtaining further educational advantages he left Jacksonville in the fall of 1841 and entered the academy at Easton, which he attended for one winter. The following spring he returned to Lehigh county, entering the employ of Miller & Saeger, at Saegersville, as clerk. He served as such until the spring of 1844 and then removed to Bloomsburg, Columbia county, where he became a clerk in the store of Elias Wertman, remaining two years. During the latter part of this period the store was removed to Rohrsburg, Columbia county. In the spring of 1846 Mr. Kistler returned to Saegersville and entered the employ of Peter Miller, one of the members of the firm of Miller & Saeger, his former employers, with whom he served as clerk until 1859, in which year he became proprietor, continuing thus until 1870. He was one of the original directors of the Farmers' Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania and the National Bank of Slatington, Pennsylvania; and president of the Saegersville Slate-quarrying and Manufacturing Company, in which he had a large interest. His services were frequently called into requisition in the settlement of estates and money affairs.

In 1848 he was elected justice of the peace of Heidelberg township, holding that office several years. He served as a member of the state legislature, as associate judge of Lehigh and Carbon counties, and as county auditor, being the incumbent of the latter office for three years. His first

presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay, at Bloomsburg, in 1844. He was frequently elected as a delegate to the state conventions, and was at the convention held in Chicago in 1860 which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. He was also at the convention in Philadelphia when General Grant was nominated for his second term. He served as treasurer of the school board of Heidelberg township at the time of the introduction of the free-school system, and assisted in the organization of the schools, meeting great opposition. He was a member of the Heidelberg Lutheran church.

In 1849 Mr. Kistler married Matilda Miller, a daughter of Peter Miller, and two children were born to them: Mary Magdalena, and Samuel J. Kistler, Jr. The death of Mr. Kistler, which occurred September 15, 1890, caused great sorrow in the community.

ELLSWORTH G. M. KUHN. The Kuhns family, of which Ellsworth G. M. Kuhns is a representative, is of German origin and was founded in America by his great-grandfather, George Henry Kuhns, who emigrated to the new world in early manhood. He settled in Lower Macungie township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he secured a tract of wild land which he cleared and converted into a fine farm, making the first improvements thereon. This property has since been in possession of the family, and is now the property of Ellsworth G. M. Kuhns. George Henry Kuhns married Miss Mary Eisenhard, and they had two children, Reuben and John.

Reuben Kuhns, the grandfather, was born on the old family homestead in Lower Macungie township in 1812, was early trained to agricultural pursuits, and when still quite young learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in connection with farming until his death, which occurred in 1889. In politics he was an active Democrat, assisting in the local work of the party and filling several township offices in a commendable manner which indicated his loyalty to the public good. He was also a very zealous and helpful member of the Lutheran church of Trex-

lertown, Lehigh county, and served therein as trustee, deacon and elder. He married Miss Sarah Spangler, a daughter of Jacob Spangler, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Anna, wife of Leon Kuhns; Amanda, wife of Daniel Smoyer; Ellen, wife of William Eisenhard; Aaron, Frank, and George.

Aaron Kuhns, father of Ellsworth G. M. Kuhns, was born in Upper Macungie township, Lehigh county, in the year 1839, and after acquiring his education turned his attention to teaching, following the profession for two or three years, since which time he has continuously followed farming. His political support is given the Democracy, and he has held the offices of school director, auditor and supervisor. He is a very active member of the church to which his father belonged, and has occupied its various official positions. His influence has ever been on the side of right, reform and progress. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Rauch, and is a daughter of Jonas Rauch. They had four children, of whom one died in infancy. The others are Herbert F., Lillie P., and Ellsworth G. M. The daughter is now the wife of Owen Kern.

Ellsworth G. M. Kuhns, formerly identified with educational interests in Lehigh county, and now well known as proprietor of a hotel at East Texas, was born in Lower Macungie township, on the old homestead farm, and having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools near his home he continued his studies in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania. After leaving that institution he engaged in teaching school for nine years through the winter seasons, while in the summer months he worked upon the farm. In 1898 he opened the hotel in East Texas, of which he has since been proprietor, and in the business he has met with very gratifying success, receiving a liberal share of the public patronage, and conducting a hostelry which is a credit to the town. In his political views he is a staunch Democrat, but has never sought public office. He belongs to Covenant Commandery, No. 85, Knights of Malta, at Albertus, Pennsylvania, in which he has passed all the chairs, and is also a member

of Cedar Council, No. 416, J. O. U. A. M., at Wescosville, in which he has also filled the various offices. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran denomination, and he belongs to the organization which has been the church home of his ancestors through several generations.

Mr. Kuhns was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Koch, daughter of David Koch, and they have five children: Ada S., born July 23, 1895; May E., February 22, 1897; Dewey E. S., October 20, 1899; Iva F., February 20, 1901; and Arla L. Kuhns, July 20, 1903.

WILLIAM T. DORNEY. Among the well known and highly respected citizens of the town of Cetronia, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, may be mentioned the name of William T. Dorney, now retired from active business pursuits, who was born in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, January 15, 1849.

Solomon Dorney, father of William T. Dorney, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1807. After completing his education he turned his attention to farming, which occupation he continuously pursued throughout his active business career. He was a public-spirited man, ready and willing to aid every enterprise that conduced to the well-being and growth of the community in which he resided. He was one of the organizers of the Lutheran church of Cetronia, and from the organization until the time of his death was one of its most active members. By his marriage to Susanna School, who was born October 27, 1810, the following named children were born: Solomon, deceased; Mary, wife of Thomas B. Faust; Isabella, wife of T. H. Dorney; Charles A., deceased; Ellen, wife of Dr. Apple; and William T., mentioned at length in the following paragraph. Solomon Dorney (father) died April 20, 1856; his wife, Susanna (School) Dorney, died November 25, 1890.

William T. Dorney was a student in the common schools of his native township, and the knowledge thus gained was supplemented by one term in the Freeland Seminary. At the age of nineteen years he entered the employ of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad Company as

station agent in charge of Chapman Station, and this position he retained for five consecutive years. After his marriage he located in Cetronia, where he has since resided, and shortly afterward he engaged in the lumber business, which he continued for about ten years. He then relinquished this line of business, and in partnership with his brother, Charles Dorney, engaged in agricultural pursuits which he continued until 1903, when he retired on account of impaired health. He was one of the first to build fish ponds in what is now known as Dorney's Park.

Mr. Dorney was united in marriage to Mary Litzenberger, daughter of Henry Litzenberger, and four children were born to them, namely: Harvey, a resident of Allentown, Pennsylvania; Cora, deceased, was the wife of Elmer Lichtenwalner; Fred, a resident of Allentown, Pennsylvania; and Scottie N., who died at the age of five years. Mr. Dorney and the members of his family are parishioners of the Lutheran Reformed church of Cetronia, Pennsylvania.

HARVIN T. SCHULER, whose general mercantile interests contribute to the business activity and consequent prosperity of East Texas, Lehigh county, and who is well known as the postmaster of the town, having filled the office since 1892, was born on a farm in Lower Macungie township, Lehigh county, January 30, 1867. The ancestral history of the family has been one of close connection with the interests of Pennsylvania for more than a century. His grandfather, Thomas Schuler, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed continuously until compelled to retire from active business life on account of the infirmities of old age. He married Miss Miller, daughter of Michael Miller, of Long Swamp township, Lehigh county, and they had six children, four sons and two daughters: Isaac, Nicodemus, Rufus, Anna, wife of Jeremiah Shifford; Mary Ann, wife of Jacob Keiser; and Israel.

Nicodemus Schuler, father of Harvin T. Schuler, was born in February, 1833, and throughout his business career has followed the



occupation of farming. He married Ann Maria Lauer, who was born September 25, 1850, a daughter of Jacob Lauer. They had but two children, the daughter being Emma, wife of Mr. C. Bastian, of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Harvin T. Schuler was reared upon his father's farm in Lower Macungie township, attended the public schools of the county, and supplemented his preliminary education by a three months' course in the Shippensburg State Normal School. In 1888 he became identified with the commercial interests of East Texas by purchasing the general mercantile establishment of C. P. Hoffman & Company, and has since successfully carried on the business. In the year in which he was first identified with the interests of East Texas, he was also made assistant postmaster, and served in that capacity until 1892, when he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, and has since continued in the position. He has been quite active and prominent in local political circles, has always kept well informed on the questions of the day, and gives an unfaltering allegiance to the Democracy, while in the local councils of the party his opinions carry weight and influence. He has been a member of the county committee, and was a delegate to the state conventions in Harrisburg in 1902, and again in 1903. He is now treasurer of the Lower Macungie board. He belongs to the Lutheran Reformed church of Trexlertown, Lehigh county, and is a member of Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 85, and the Knights of Malta. He is identified with Israel Commandery, No. 148, K. T.

Mr. Schuler married Miss Anna M. Stephen, a daughter of Jacob U. Stephen, and they have three children: Emily M., born December 29, 1889; Lillie F., born in 1890; and Horace T., born May 27, 1901.

**REUBEN LAUBACH.** Through several generations the Laubach family has been identified with farming interests in Northampton county and Reuben Laubach follows the same pursuit in Lower Nazareth township. His grandfather, Jacob Laubach, was born in Saucon township and became a farmer, devoting his entire

life to the tilling of the soil. He married Catherine Odenwelder, also of Saucon township, and their children were Jesse, Elizabeth and John.

John Laubach, the father of Reuben Laubach, was born on the old homestead place in Saucon township, May 9, 1804, and died December 19, 1867. The common schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges and when his own education was completed he engaged in teaching school for several years in his township. He then turned his attention to farming, and in 1830 purchased a tract of land in Lower Nazareth township, which is now operated by his son Barnett. Upon that place he spent his remaining days. In politics he was a Republican, always voting with the party, but was never an aspirant for office. He attended the Lutheran church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Walker, was born in 1803 and died January 29, 1884. She was a daughter of Barnett Walker, a farmer who resided near Easton, Pennsylvania. Unto John and Anna (Walker) Laubach were born ten children: Adam, who wedded Mary Haupt and had two children; John, who married Matilda Johnson and has two children; William, who married Sarah Krieder and has three children; Richard, who married Matilda Fenner and has two children; Robert, who died in early youth; Mary C., the wife of John Rohn; Diana, who became the wife of Amandas Hellick, and after his death married Amandas Buss; and Barnett, who wedded Eva C. Wagner and has one child.

Reuben Laubach, the other member of the family, was born in Lower Nazareth township, September 1, 1844, and having acquired his education in the common schools he began learning the trade of shoemaking. After completing his apprenticeship he followed that pursuit for a short time, and then conducted a general store in Hanover township, where he carried on merchandising for thirteen years. On the expiration of that period he located on his present farm in Lower Nazareth township, and has resided here continually since 1888, having a good tract of land on which he annually raises large crops. In his political views he is a staunch Republican,



unflinching in his allegiance to the party and its principles, and socially he is an active member of the Knights of Malta.

Reuben Laubach was married in 1867 to Miss Eva Koehler, who was born August 26, 1841, a daughter of Simon and Eva Koehler, the former a farmer of Lower Nazareth township. Their children are: Charles E., born August 24, 1871, and died in 1891; Clara Z., born April 6, 1873, and is the wife of Elmer Bringer; William H., born June 19, 1874; Howard E., born March 22, 1876, and died in 1897; Eva H., born June 13, 1868, and is the wife of Charles Dech; Simon J., born July 15, 1869; Barnett, born July 17, 1878, and married Beulah Fisher; Clarence, born September 7, 1886; Harrison, born October 26, 1888; Agnes K.; Mary; and two that died in infancy.

JOHN D. HECKMAN is engaged in the painting business at Newburg, Northampton county. It is not definitely known at what date the family was established in this county, but it was probably during the colonial epoch of our country's history, for John Heckman, the grandfather of John D. Heckman, was born in Lower Nazareth township in the early part of 1780. He was a student in the common schools of his neighborhood, and later followed farming throughout his entire business career. He married and among his children was John Heckman, the father of John D. Heckman. John Heckman, Jr., was born on the old family homestead in Lower Nazareth township in 1813, and like his father took up the cultivation of the farm and was continually engaged in tilling the soil until within the last few years. He is now living a retired life upon the old homestead. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and his religious support to the Reformed church, of which he is a loyal member. He has been married twice. His first wife, Elizabeth Biery, was a daughter of Solomon Biery, a farmer of Weaversville, Pennsylvania. She died in 1869. By that marriage there were five children: Ira, John D., and three that died in infancy. After losing his first wife the father married Mrs. Sau-

bee, of Easton, Pennsylvania, who is still living. The children born of this union are Henry, who married Camila Laudenbach, by whom he has one child; and two children that died in infancy.

John D. Heckman was born October 25, 1868, on the old home farm in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county. He enjoyed the excellent educational privileges afforded by the public schools of the neighborhood, and then learned the printing trade, which he has followed continuously since, now conducting the shop at Newburg, in Lower Nazareth township. He removed to this place in 1892, and in addition to his shop owns an attractive residence. His life is characterized by industry and enterprise, and thus he has gained a comfortable competence. He is a member of the Knights of Malta and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. In politics he is a Republican, and has held various township offices.

In 1892 Mr. Heckman was united in marriage to Miss Annie S. Beck, who was born July 9, 1873, a daughter of the late Jacob Beck, who died in 1881. Her mother, Mrs. Susanna (Rheinheimer) Beck, died in 1882. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Heckman have been born seven children: Edwin, born May 11, 1893; Frank, April 21, 1895; Jacob J., October 30, 1896; Florence S., September 19, 1898; Bertha E., November 29, 1899; Charles, April 3, 1901; and Howard, July 6, 1902.

DR. RICHARD H. BECK, a physician and surgeon of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, was born in Bethlehem township, this county, December 20, 1850. An investigation into the history of the county shows that several successive generations of the family have resided here, and representatives of the name have largely been connected with farming interests. George Henry Beck, the grandfather of Richard Beck, was born in what is known as the old family homestead in Lower Nazareth township, and devoted his entire time to farming, making that calling his life work. He gave an unflinching support to the Democratic party, being strongly desirous of its success. He married

Miss Elizabeth Johnson, also a native of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, and among their children was Jacob Beck, whose birth occurred on the old home farm October 30, 1824. He died in 1881, his life record thus covering fifty-seven years. He was indebted to the common school system for the educational advantages he enjoyed, and the occupation with which he became familiar in his boyhood days he made his life work, becoming an industrious and enterprising farmer of Bethlehem township, Northampton county. He voted with the Democracy, and was active and influential in public affairs. He held the office of county president of the agricultural society for many years, and was a devoted member of the Lutheran church. He married Susanna Reinheimer, a daughter of John Reinheimer, who was a farmer of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, but is now deceased. Mrs. Beck passed away in 1882. The children of this marriage were Samuel J., who died in infancy; Richard H.; Sarah E., the wife of Elmer Kreider and the mother of two children; and Annie J., who married John Heckman and has seven children.

Dr. Richard Beck at the usual age began his education in the public schools. He afterward enjoyed the advantage of instruction in Gettysburg College, and subsequently attended Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and was graduated with honors in the medical department in 1874. Immediately afterward he located in Hecktown, in Lower Nazareth township, where he associated himself in practice with Dr. J. G. Scholl, and in 1875 he came to his present home in Newburg, Lower Nazareth township. Here he has since remained, and a liberal patronage has been accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability. Dr. Beck is continually adding to his knowledge and promoting his efficiency through reading and investigation along the line of the science of medicine and surgery through his membership in the State Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Society and the Ameri-

can Society of Medicine. He belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Malta. He attends the Lutheran church, and gives his political support to the Democracy. He is at the present time a director of the county poor house.

In 1876 Dr. Beck was united in marriage to Miss Annie H. Herman, a daughter of the Rev. A. J. and Isabella (Grimm) Herman, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Allentown Female College. Four children have been born of this union: Charles G., born September 21, 1877, pursued his literary education in Muhlenberg College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1890. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Mount Airy, and was graduated in 1901. He is now pastor of the Lutheran church at Nova Scotia, Pennsylvania. In 1902 he married Cora Smith. The younger children of Dr. and Mrs. Beck are Florence C., born September 9, 1882; Charles E. H., born August 27, 1884; and Sem G., born March 23, 1886.

HARVEY E. HAUPT, a farmer of Lower Nazareth township, is connected with the line of occupation that has been followed by his ancestors in Northampton county for several generations. His grandfather, Gideon Haupt, was born in Bushkill township, Northampton county, and followed farming, making that his life work. He married Margaret —, also a native of Bushkill township, and among their children was Josiah Haupt, the father of Harvey E. Haupt. His birth occurred on the old family homestead in Bushkill township, and his boyhood days were passed in the usual manner of farmer lads who devoted their attention to the work of the fields through the summer months and to the acquirement of a common-school education in the winter seasons. After arriving at years of maturity he began farming on his own account, remaining on the old homestead for a time and later removing to Upper Nazareth township. His life record covered fifty-five years, for he was born in 1843 and died in 1898. In politics he was a Democrat,

but while he believed firmly in the principles of the party he always refused to accept the nomination for any office. He attended the Lutheran church, and lived an upright, honorable life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sophia Kern and is now deceased, was a daughter of Peter Kern, a farmer of Lower Nazareth township. By this marriage there were five children: Harvey E., Charles, Sarah, Ida and Clara.

Harvey E. Haupt was born in Upper Nazareth township, August 30, 1865, and was a lad of eight summers when his parents removed to Lower Nazareth township, settling upon the farm which has since been his home. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and the occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work. In his farming methods he is practical and progressive, and his well developed property indicates his careful supervision. He is likewise active in local political circles, and is recognized as one of the leaders in Democracy in his township. Socially he is identified with the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and religiously with the Lutheran church of Hecktown, he and his family attending services there.

In 1893 Harvey E. Haupt was united in marriage to Miss Lilly Heil, a daughter of Jacob and Mary A. Heil, the former a resident farmer of Bethlehem township, Northampton county. The children of this marriage are three in number: Clayton, born in 1894; Ira, in 1896; and Goldie, born in 1898.

JOHN HELICK is a resident farmer of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, and comes of a family that has largely promoted the agricultural development of this part of the state. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Helick, was also a native of Lower Nazareth township, and throughout his entire life carried on agricultural pursuits. He attended the services of the Lutheran church, and in his political faith was a Democrat.

Washington Helick, the father of John Helick, was born and died on the old family farmstead, and throughout his business career engaged in no other pursuit than the tilling of the

soil. His labors resulted in bringing to him a comfortable living and enabled him to provide well for his family. He voted with the Democratic party, and thus discharged his duties of citizenship, but never sought or held public office. His wife, Sarah A. Beisel, was a native of Lower Nazareth township, and their children were John, Amandas and Sarah A., who are living, and two that died in infancy.

John Helick was born on his father's farm in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, his natal day being May 13, 1846. He was educated in the common schools near his home and was early trained in the best methods of caring for the fields and the stock. He remained for some time on the old home place and then removed to Upper Nazareth township, where he has a nice farm, well equipped with modern conveniences. On the Democratic ticket he was elected to the office of township supervisor, in which position he is now serving, and in matters of citizenship he is public-spirited and progressive, co-operating in many measures for local advancement and progress. He attends the Lutheran church.

Mr. Helick was married to Susan Heller, a daughter of Samuel Heller, a resident farmer of Lower Nazareth township. They have a daughter, Stella, who married William Hahn, and has one child.

HARVEY P. MEIXELL. Through several generations the Meixell family has been connected with agricultural development of Northampton county. George Meixell, the grandfather, was born in Lower Nazareth township, and made farming his life work. He married a Miss Reeser, also a native of Lower Nazareth township, and unto this marriage were born Peter, Amandas, John, Amelia, Rebecca and George W. The last named was the father of Harvey Meixell, and his birth occurred on the old homestead farm in Lower Nazareth township in 1830. His life record covered about seventy-two years, and he passed away in 1902. He obtained a common-school education and afterward followed farming and the raising of vegetables. He married



Anna M. Messinger, also a native of Lower Nazareth township, and they became the parents of but one child. The mother is still living.

Harvey P. Meixell, the only son, was born on his father's farm December 22, 1859, and when he had mastered the elementary branches of learning as taught in the common schools of his township he continued his education in a private school in Easton, Pennsylvania. When his mental training had prepared him for life's practical and responsible duties he began farming in Lower Nazareth township, where he has since resided. He lives a life of industry and thrift, and is much respected by all who know him. He is a staunch Democrat in his political views, but though he keeps well informed on the issues of the day and is interested in the success of his party he has refused to hold office. He and his family attend the Lutheran church.

Mr. Meixell was married in 1882 to Miss Emma Johnson, a daughter of John and Susanna Johnson, farming people of Lower Nazareth township. Three children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Meixell; Anna M., who is the wife of Harvey Rohn, by whom she has three children; Ida S., and George J., who are with their parents.

EDWIN HEIL. Almost two centuries have come and gone since the Heil family was established in Northampton county, the founder being John Heil, the great-grandfather of Edwin Heil, of this review. He was born in England and, crossing the Atlantic to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, located in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county. There he followed farming until his life's labors were ended in death. His son, John Heil, Jr., the grandfather, was born on the old family homestead, and throughout his entire life followed farming. He married Elizabeth Dull, who was also born in Lower Nazareth township, and their children were Caroline and Solomon.

Solomon Heil, the father, was born on the old family homestead in 1810 and died in the year 1856. He too, followed farming upon the old home place. He married Susanna Ritter, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and they became the

parents of six children: Edwin F., James, Jacob, Richard, Elizabeth and Elmira.

Edwin F. Heil was born March 14, 1836, on the farm which has been the ancestral home of the family. He entered the schools nearby and displayed special aptitude in his studies. After completing his own education he engaged in teaching school for a few years in Lower Nazareth and Bushkill townships. Since abandoning the work of the schoolroom he has followed farming, and his land is under a high state of cultivation. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy, and he has held the office of justice of the peace for four terms, also that of assessor. He and his family attend the services of the Lutheran church. In 1851 he married Miss Susanna Hess, a daughter of John and Susanna Hess, the former a miller of Easton, Pennsylvania. Their children are Ellen, the wife of Erwin J. Reynolds, by whom she has three children; Alice, who became the wife of Levi C. Shankoverly and died leaving four children; and one that died in infancy.

WILLIAM H. KINGINGER, who is now living retired in Nazareth, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1855. The Kinginger family was established in the Lehigh Valley about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and Daniel Kinginger, who was born in the Valley July 4, 1809, remained a resident thereof for almost half a century, passing away in June, 1859. He was educated in the common schools and learned the trade of a gunsmith and locksmith, following this pursuit throughout his entire business career. He married Miss Rebecca Cassler, who was born November 8, 1808, and died in 1865. Their children were Jacob, William H., Sarah, Josephila, Mary; Louisa and Selma, both deceased; and Horace.

The last named was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1830, and died October 17, 1897. Having acquired his education he began learning the barber's trade, which he followed for a time, but later took up carpentering and was identified with building interests in his community until his demise. He married Miss Mary



Schneider, who was born June 8, 1831, and passed away October 14, 1898. They became the parents of four children: William H., James, Francis and Anna.

When William H. Kinginger was only three years of age his parents removed to his present home in Nazareth, and he became a student in the town schools, acquiring a good practical education. After putting aside his text books he learned the baker's trade, which he followed for some time in the employ of others, and then opened a store which is now conducted by his son. He was, however, an active factor in business circles in Nazareth for a number of years, and through the careful conduct of his commercial interests gained a competence that now enables him to live retired. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, has been one of its local leaders, and has held several positions in his town. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, and he attends the services of the Methodist Episcopal church. In matters of citizenship he is progressive and enterprising, putting forth earnest effort in behalf of the material, social and moral advancement of his town.

In 1875 Mr. Kinginger was married to Miss Catherine E. Speer, a daughter of George and Emma (Siegfried) Speer, the former a merchant of Nazareth. The children born of this marriage are as follows: Horace G., who was born April 23, 1876, married Louisa Goodyear and they have two children; Walter W., born August 26, 1881, married Beatrice Danforth; Amy W., born February 16, 1889; Florence, born October 13, 1892; and Sarah A., born November 6, 1894, all at home. Two children of this family died in infancy.

J. AUGUST MILLER, superintendent of an extensive business in tin, galvanized iron, and the installing of hot air heating plants in Allentown, was born in this borough, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Schultise) Miller.

His paternal grandfather was Nicholas Miller, and his maternal grandparents were Herman and Mary Schultise. Jacob Miller was born in Ger-

many, and when sixteen years of age accompanied his father, Nicholas Miller, to America. He was afterward sent to Catasauqua to learn the trade of tinsmith, and devoted three years to mastering that business. He afterward secured employment as a journeyman, and was thus identified with the industry until he began business on his own account as a partner of Daniel Mager. They opened their establishment in Allentown on the site now occupied by St. John's church, and continued there until they sold the property to the church. The partnership was then dissolved, and Mr. Mager continued as proprietor of the cornice department and formed the Allentown Cornice Company, while Mr. Miller continued in the tin, galvanized iron and hot air heating plant business. He has developed a large establishment, and has continued at the head of the enterprise, which is now an important one in commercial life of the city. He was a member of the city council in 1881, and has been somewhat prominent in public affairs, ever giving his influence and aid on the side of progress, substantial upbuilding and improvement. He married Miss Sarah Schultise, and they became the parents of eleven children: J. August is the eldest; Katie, the second child of Jacob Miller, became the wife of John Brogler; Joseph married Owen McFadden; Mary, Susan, Joseph and Pauline are all unmarried; John, Jacob, William and Gertrude all died when less than ten years of age.

J. August Miller acquired his education in the public schools of Allentown and in the Allentown Business College, and after completing his studies he began learning his trade with his father, becoming an expert workman in tin and galvanized iron. He spent three years in this way, and his close application and adaptability enabled him to make such rapid and satisfactory progress that at the end of that time he was made superintendent of the business, in which capacity he has since served. In 1896 he went to New York city to acquaint himself with the business of installing steam and hot water heating plants, pursuing a full course in that work, but the firm has never added such a department to its busi-

ness, as the trade along the other lines is all that they have time and opportunity for. Mr. Miller and his father belong to no clubs or societies, but are Democrats in political faith, and members of the German Catholic church.

J. August Miller was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kinsinger, a daughter of John and Mary Kinsinger, and one of a family of four children, the others being John, who married Agnes Spiegle and has one child, John; Frank; and Annie, who died in childhood. Mrs. Miller is the other member of the family, and by her marriage has become the mother of five children: Mary, Katie, August F., Annie and Jacob.

OREN ROSS BRYAN LEIDY, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, a skillful and talented member of the legal profession, practicing at the Lehigh county bar, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1873. His parents, Albert S. and Elizabeth (Bryan) Leidy, the latter named having been a daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Bryan, reared a family of four children, namely: Oren Ross Bryan, mentioned at length hereinafter; Austin, who married, and his children are Elizabeth, Margaret, Briton, and Oscar Leidy; Albert B., who married Kate Weiser, no issue; and Hiram, unmarried.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Oren R. B. Leidy were obtained at the public schools of his native town and under the excellent preceptorship of Dr. P. D. Hanky, who prepared him for college. He then came to Allentown and entered Muhlenberg College, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1896. Desiring to lead a professional life he entered the office of Major Morris L. Kaufman and read law with him until 1899, and after passing a creditable examination he was admitted to practice at the Lehigh county bar, July 5, 1899. He immediately established an office in the city of Allentown, where he has continued up to date, and during the intervening years has won for himself an enviable reputation and has built up an extensive practice. He is an active and consistent member of the Lutheran church, an adherent of the principles of Republicanism, and an honored mem-

ber of the Livingston Club, one of the select social organizations of the city.

Mr. Leidy married Miss Margaret S. Ruhe, no issue. The parents of Mrs. Leidy are Frederick and Julia (Kocher) Ruhe, the latter named being a daughter of Elias Kocher, and their family consisted of three daughters, namely: Arabella, who died unmarried; Jennie, wife of Henry E. Peters, and they are the parents of one child, Harold Peters; and Margaret, aforementioned as the wife of Oren R. B. Leidy.

NATHAN A. HAAS. In business life success depends so entirely upon individual merit that when one has attained a position of prominence, as has Nathan A. Haas, of Allentown, classed with the prosperous merchants of that city, it is an unmistakable evidence of ability, natural and acquired. His career has been one of marked enterprise, wherein his reliable methods have contributed in a large measure to his prosperity. The ancestry of the family is traced back to three brothers, natives of Germany, who came to America at an early date, one settling at Haas Mill, between Rotherockville and Riegelsville, one at Lynnvill, and the other at what is now known as Haas's Mill, in Upper Macungie, above Fogelsville, where he established a grist mill which bears his name to this day. They were active, energetic and enterprising men, became faithful and loyal citizens of their adopted country, and left to their descendants an honored name and reputation, which is above all else to be desired.

The paternal grandparents of Nathan A. Haas were Jonathan and Catherine (Trexler) Haas. His parents were Nathan T. and Eliza (Butz) Haas, who reared a family of ten children, as follows: 1. Frank H., who married Kate Kershner. 2. William, who married Florinda Kline. 3. Mary, who became the wife of Daniel Bauer, and their children were: Ida, Maurice, Clara, wife of Jacob Bortz, and mother of one child; and John Bauer, a well known physician. 4. Ann Eliza, who became the wife of Jacob L. Farr, and their children are Harvey and Jacob L. Farr. 5. Charles B., who married

Lizzie Kline. 6. Ella, who became the wife of John Weiler, and their children are John, Jennie and Marie Weiler. 7. Katie, deceased. 8. Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Henry Fenstermaker and mother of three children: George, Carrie and Ella Fenstermaker. 9. Jonathan, who married Alice Stemming, and their children are: Helen, Eugene, John, Ellwood, Amey, and Daisy Haas. 10. Nathan A., mentioned at length in the following paragraphs.

Nathan A. Haas was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He mastered the common branches of learning in the public schools of his native county, and this was supplemented by a three years' course at the Kutztown Normal School. When sixteen years of age he came to Allentown and entered upon his business career as a salesman in the shoe store of J. L. Farr & Company. While in that employ he devoted his entire time and attention to the mastery of all the details of the business, and his worth and capability won ready recognition, while he found in each promotion the opportunity for further development and for the acquisition of great knowledge concerning mercantile life and methods. When he attained his majority he was admitted to a partnership in the business, under the firm style of Farr, Haas & Company, and upon the death of J. L. Farr, the business was continued by his son, Harvey Farr, and Mr. Haas, under the old firm name until 1900. The partnership was then dissolved by mutual consent, both establishing separate stores. Mr. Haas purchased the old Crosskeys Hotel property at the corner of Eighth and Hamilton streets, removed the old landmark, and erected upon the site a modern five-story store and office building. The lower floor and a portion of the second are devoted to his business, while the remainder of the building, with the exception of the top floor, which is fitted up for the Masonic lodge room, is utilized for office purposes. In 1900 Mr. Haas admitted his son Harry to partnership in the business, the name being changed to that of N. A. Haas & Son.

Mr. Haas is deeply interested in the welfare and progress of this city along many lines, and has

been the champion of various measures that have contributed to its general well being. He is serving in the capacity of trustee of the College for Women and the Allentown Hospital. He is a member of the Reformed church, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

Mr. Haas has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Ellen Keck, a daughter of Solomon and Matilda (Hartman) Keck, bore him one child, Harry. His second wife, Emma R. (Jacoby) Haas, one of four children born to John A. and Ellen (Dubbs) Jacoby, bore him three children: Robert, Ruth and Marguerite Haas.

**JAMES L. SCHAADT.** Among the many professions in which men engage none requires more skill and ability than does the legal profession, of which James L. Schaadt is a representative, and in the practice of which he has won an enviable reputation. He was born in North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1856.

Johannes Schaadt, presumably the founder of the American branch of the Schaadt family, a native of Hanau, Prussia, came to this country, accompanied by his sons, George Adam and Johannes, and three daughters, in the ship "Queen of Denmark," George Parrish, commander, landing on October 4, 1751. He took out a warrant for one hundred and eighty-five acres of land on Coplay Creek, January 24, 1754, and on this the family settled. The line of descent is traced though his second son, Johannes, who was the father of a number of children, among whom was a son Lorenz, who died October 4, 1855, at the age of sixty-four years. One of his sons, David, a resident of Allentown, Pennsylvania, married Caroline Sherer, a native of Lehigh county, and they were the parents of two children: James L., mentioned hereinafter; and J. Allen, an artist of note, engaged on the *Times* in Philadelphia, the *World* in New York, *Texas Siftings*, etc.

James L. Schaadt attended the public and German schools of his native township, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by



a course at Muhlenberg College, from which he was graduated in 1874, at the age of seventeen years, carrying off the honors of the class. He gained his first practical experience as a teacher, in which capacity he served for some time, and subsequently was principal of the schools at East Allentown and Rittersville. He was a successful instructor, possessing the faculty of imparting knowledge clearly and concisely. In the meantime he took up the study of law, and on April 10, 1878, was admitted to the bar. He at once commenced practice, and in a short space of time was in receipt of a liberal patronage, the result of professional skill and ability. He served as deputy warden under his father, who was warden of the Lehigh county prison. In 1888 he was appointed county solicitor, which office he filled for three years. In 1892 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and for a term of three years discharged the duties in an able and acceptable manner.

In 1878 Mr. Schaadt became a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and for two years served as a noncommissioned officer in Company D, Fourth Regiment Infantry. In 1884 he became a member of Company B, Fourth Infantry, and was made corporal. On June 17, 1889, he was appointed first lieutenant and quartermaster of the regiment, filling that position until December, 1890, when by a unanimous vote he was promoted to the rank of captain of Company B, which position he still holds. The company is attached to Colonel D. B. Case's regiment. Owing to his pleasant and genial disposition he is a popular member of the regiment; his enterprise and merit have given him a position of prominence among his professional brethren; and the interest he manifests in local affairs places him among the representative citizens of his city, Allentown, Pennsylvania. He is a firm supporter of the principles of Democracy, and has frequently served as delegate to the county, congressional and state conventions, and has been chairman of the Democratic county central committee. He was an active worker during the campaign of Governor Pattison in 1890, and served on several important committees.

JACOB HENRY BURGER, a member of the Allentown Shoe Manufacturing Company, at Allentown, Pennsylvania, of which he is one of the incorporators, is a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania. He is a veteran of the Civil war, and is an excellent representative of the intelligence, ardor and patriotism of the men who first went into the Union army, not seduced by bounties, but actuated by the purest and noblest motives.

His parents were William and Lydia (Carl) Burger. The father, who was a mason and tailor by trade, and an active participant in the war of 1812, was a son of Jacob Burger, who came to this country from Germany, accompanied by his two brothers, David and Dewalt. Lydia (Carl) Burger was a daughter of Jacob Carl. William and Lydia (Carl) Burger were the parents of two children: 1. William Henry Harrison, who enlisted in Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Abbott, as corporal, August 21, 1861, was promoted for bravery, and was discharged from the service October 19, 1863; he immediately re-enlisted for three years more, was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, and subsequently removed to the West Philadelphia Hospital, where he died. 2. Jacob Henry, mentioned at length in the following paragraph.

During his boyhood Jacob H. Burger attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home during the winter months, and assisted with the arduous and manifold duties of the farm in the summer months until the year 1860, when he removed to Allentown, Lehigh county, and secured employment at the Cross Keys Hotel. He resigned this position in order to devote his time to acquiring the trade of currying leather, and this occupation he followed until 1862, when he enlisted his services in behalf of his country during the trying period of the Civil war. He joined Company I, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Gregory; they formed as a home guard, but after three weeks of duty were discharged and allowed to return home. In 1863 he enlisted for three months in Company I, Forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under



Captain Charles Keck; in August, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Two Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain C. B. Roth and Colonel Charles Albright, served one year, and was discharged in August, 1865. He was in active service during the entire period of his enlistments, being in Virginia the greater portion of the time, and engaged in guarding railroads and supply trains. His regiment participated in several encounters with Mosby's guerrillas. After being mustered out of the service of the United States government Mr. Burger returned to Allentown and completed his apprenticeship at the trade which he had chosen for his active career. In 1870 he engaged in the business of finishing buff and wax leather, kip and calf skins, and this line of enterprise he followed until 1892, when he sold out, and in company with H. J. Grim and Joseph Hartung formed the Allentown Shoe Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated March 16, 1893. They manufacture boys', youths' and little gents' shoes, their output being fifteen hundred pairs per day, and the plant gives constant employment to about two hundred and seventy-five skilled workmen. Thus it will be seen that the incorporators not only promoted their own interests, but also added greatly to the growth and prosperity of the community. Mr. Burger is active and helpful in local affairs, is a consistent member of the United Evangelical church, and an adherent of the principles of Republicanism.

Mr. Burger was united in marriage to Cecilia H. Leopold, and their children are: Clarence, who is engaged in the Allentown Shoe Manufacturing Company; Mark, who is pursuing his studies at Muhlenberg College; and James, a student in the public schools of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

STEWART DANIEL RITTER, one of the prominent business men and sterling citizens of Freemansburg, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is of old German stock and traces his ancestry back to the beginning of the German influx into Pennsylvania.

Daniel Ritter, who was the grandfather of

Stewart Daniel, was of German extraction, and his wife, Rosina Oberly, was the granddaughter of a pioneer, Rudolph Oberly. Rudolph Oberly was born in Germany, June 8, 1712, and came to America a young man. His wife was Margaret Harbell, and six children were born of the marriage: Elizabeth, John, Anthony, Christina, Rudolph, and Jacob. Anthony, born November 2, 1749, was twice married, the first wife being Rebecca Freeman, who bore him two sons, Isaac and John. The second wife was Catherine Melchione, whose children were Rosina, Catherine, Elizabeth, Susanna, and Anthony. It was Rosina, the first child of Anthony Oberly by his second marriage, who became the wife of Daniel Ritter.

Benjamin Franklin was one of the two sons born to Daniel and Rosina (Oberly) Ritter, the other son being William R. These sons grew up in the township where they were born, and were educated in the public schools. Benjamin F. became the proprietor of a general store, in connection with which he operated a coal and wood yard. He was a successful business man, and popular and trusted among his fellow townsmen. This regard in which he was held is attested by the many times he was called upon to fill the local offices. He was clerk in Butztown and in Freemansburg, as well as burgess and member of the town council in the latter place. He was also school director and town treasurer, and for ten years justice of the peace. He married Mary Ann Frankenfield, the daughter of William Frankenfield and his wife, whose family name was Schnable.

Stewart Daniel Ritter, a son of this marriage, was born June 20, 1859, in Northampton county. He obtained his early education in the schools at Freemansburg, and later attended a private school at Bethlehem. During his school days in Freemansburg he helped his father in the work of the store and gained a thorough familiarity with the business. Afterward he went to Reading where he spent six years, in the meantime learning the printer's trade at the *Eagle* office. But he was obliged to return to Freemansburg to assist his father in his business, and he re-

mained there until his father's death in 1877. He then closed out the merchandise, and gave his whole attention to the other portion of the business. He deals in coal and lumber and builders' supplies generally, and has one of the largest yards in his section. He is active in all measures for the extension of the business interests of the town and for its sanitary improvement. He has held many public offices, having served as borough treasurer for twelve years and as justice of the peace for fifteen years. Mr. Ritter is a popular member of various fraternal organizations, and an active member of the Lutheran church. He is a strong advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, being affiliated with Lodge No. 124, Freemansburg, and a member of Teedyuscong Tribe, No. 117, Independent Order of Red Men.

November 13, 1884, he married Alice Treuilla Snyder, a daughter of Adam Snyder of Berlinsville. One child, a son named Chauncey Stewart, was born October 31, 1893.

W. BUTTS, a dentist of Hellertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, having an extensive practice throughout that region of his native county, is a son of Franklin and Katharine (La Ros) Butts, his father being a farmer of Lehigh county.

W. Butts, son of Franklin and Katharine Butts, was born October 23, 1840. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Hellertown, and he was graduated from the Jersey high school. His tastes led him to take up the study of dentistry. At that time preparation in a dental college was not required of an aspirant to the profession. Mr. Butts entered the office of Dr. Weller, a dentist at Trexlertown, where he remained as a student for several years. After finishing his course with Dr. Weller he took up his residence at Allentown, where he became assistant to Dr. LaRoche. At the end of a few years he was pronounced by Dr. LaRoche a competent practitioner, and he went back to Hellertown to establish himself in his profession. He opened an office and built for himself a beau-

tiful home. His practice is a large and growing one.

He married Emma Landis, a daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Dech) Landis. Mr. and Mrs. Butts have one daughter, Carrie, who became the wife of Robert Hittler. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hittler are Frank P., and Margaret Hittler.

THE REV. OBADIAH LIGHT SAYLOR, M. D., D. D., who for the past twenty-one years has made his home at Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he has a host of friends and acquaintances and is held in high esteem, was born in Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1834, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Light) Saylor.

Abraham Saylor (father) was also a native of Schuylkill county, and here he acquired his education and followed his trade of boat builder, which occupation enabled him to provide a comfortable home for his family, which consisted of the following named children: Obadiah Light, mentioned hereinafter; Theodore, Charles, Morris, Sarah and Emma. Mr. Saylor, after a useful and honorable career, died at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, Elizabeth (Light) Saylor, who was a native of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, passed away at about the same age as her husband.

During his boyhood days Dr. Saylor attended the public schools of his native town, thereby acquiring a practical knowledge of the rudimentary branches of education. Later he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1851. He at once commenced the practice of his profession, continuing the same for a period of almost fifty years. About the year 1870 he was ordained a minister of the Evangelical Association, and assumed the pastoral duties of the following charges: Tremont, Easton, Lancaster, and Bethlehem, serving for three years at each of these places, and for twelve years was the presiding elder in the Bethlehem central district, Allentown district and Philadelphia district. In addition to his duties as pastor, the principal one

of which is to look after the safety of the souls of his parishioners, he also attended to their material needs and the healing of their bodily ailments until a few years back, when he retired from active pursuits on account of falling health. He possessed more than ordinary professional ability and skill, and was remarkably well read along the line of medicine and surgery. Throughout his active career he has been highly esteemed, not only by his various congregations, but also by all who knew him, irrespective of creed or nationality. He ever manifested a deep interest in the work in which he was engaged, and this accounts for the success which attended his efforts.

Rev. Dr. Saylor married, September 16, 1853, Susan Shock, who bore him four children, as follows: Horace A., who is engaged in journalistic work in Bethlehem; married and has one child, Horace A. Saylor, Jr. Isabella, wife of James Kerman, and they are the parents of one child, James Kerman, Jr. Alfred C., deceased. One who died in infancy.

CHARLES W. LAMBERT, a skilled mechanic now with the Bethlehem Iron Works of Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was born in Lower Saucon township in the same county. He traces his ancestry to a German family, three sons of which emigrated to America in the eighteenth century. Jacob Lambert, a carpenter, with his wife Christina, lived at Garoweiht Filial (out-parish) of Groembach, ober amt Freudenstadt, Wurtemberg, Germany. The three sons were: Gottfried, born April 28, 1737; John George, born February 26, 1741; and John Michael, born May 17, 1744. These brothers arrived at Philadelphia on the ship "Britannia," September 26, 1764, and were put out to service to pay their passage across the Atlantic. In this way the brothers were separated, and nothing further is known of two of them nor of their descendants.

John Michael Lambert settled in Tinicum township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, not later than 1776. He afterward removed to Windsor township, York county, Pennsylvania, but returned to Tinicum township previous to April

28, 1782. He married Rosina Strauss, daughter of John Leonard and Philippina Strauss.

From this line is descended Charles W. Lambert, who was born February 22, 1852, in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the public schools of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania. After his schooling was finished he entered upon an apprenticeship as a tinsmith. He soon became proficient in the trade, and engaged in business at Friedensville, Lehigh county, where he remained for five years. He then returned to Catasauqua to learn the iron manufacturing business. He remained there until he married, when he accepted a position with the Bethlehem Steel Company, which he has since held by virtue of his superior workmanship. His wife was Amanda Gangewere, a daughter of Charles Gangewere, of Friedensville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gangewere was engaged in the tinsmithing trade for many years, and was well known throughout all that section. The children of Charles W. and Amanda (Gangewere) Lambert, were as follows: 1. Ellen C., born April 13, —; 2. Emma E., born December 18, 1872; 3. Irwin A., born June 17, 1874; 4. Laura S., born May 25, 1876; 5. Thomas F., born December 4, 1879; 6. Maggie A., born January 13, 1881; 7. William C., born November 4, 1890; 8. Marie G., born August 15, 1894.

JOSEPH DIEHL, a venerable and worthy citizen of Hellertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, has rounded out a life of more than four score years, and of varied activities, in the eastern counties of his native state.

Jacob Diehl, father of Joseph Diehl, was a large real estate owner in Lehigh county, where he lived for many years, and assisted Mr. Cromer. He served long as justice of the peace in his township, having been elected in the year 1812, and was well known as a man of practical sense and sound judgment. He married Catherine Gernet, and the following named children were born to them: Susanna, who became the wife of Jacob Laciari; Charles, who married Julian Rinehart; Polly, who became the wife of William Shivler; Christian, who died young; Jacob,



who married Sarah Derr, whose death occurred in 1883; and Joseph, mentioned hereinafter.

Joseph Diehl, only surviving child of Jacob and Catherine (Gernet) Diehl, was born in Salisbury township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1820. He received his education in the public schools of the county, and was apprenticed to the shoemaking trade. It was in the days before the introduction of machinery had relegated the honest old handmade shoe to the lost arts. After he had become a proficient workman he abandoned the trade for the manufacture of plows. Being possessed of mechanical aptitude, he took up carpentry in connection with plow manufacturing, and succeeded in establishing himself in the building business. Labor in these various lines had not only made Mr. Diehl a skillful all-around workman, but had resulted in the accumulation of a competence. He purchased a farm at Freidensville, where he worked for several years, when it was found to contain a deposit of zinc. Mr. Diehl sold his title to the land to a company organized for opening up the mine, and was employed under Joseph Wharton at the zinc works, and later was made manager of the plant, which position he resigned in 1866. Later he superintended the mines of the Saucon Iron Company, which he helped to establish and in which he was a stockholder, but after seven years connection with this enterprise he retired. He then engaged in the real estate business, which he conducted for a number of years, and during this time he owned and developed tracts and built a number of houses. He retired from active business pursuits in 1888, and since then has lived a life of ease and comfort in his home, which he erected in 1867.

On November 14, 1848, Mr. Diehl married Ella Nina Weaver, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Martin) Weaver, the latter named having been a daughter of Dr. Andrew Martin, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. To Joseph and Ella Nina (Weaver) Diehl were born the following named children: Amanda, who became the wife of Dr. J. B. Heller, of Hellertown, and their son, Austin D., is the superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital; and Jane, who became the wife of

Michael Fackenthal, of Brooklyn, New York, who is manager at Cooper & Evarts. They are the parents of three children—Harry, Joseph F., and Frank Fackenthal. Mrs. Diehl died in 1866, and her sister, Mary Ann Weaver, became the second wife of Joseph Diehl. The children of the second marriage are as follows: Morris Joseph, an engineer, who married Mary Reigle, and ten children were the issue of this union, eight of whom are living, namely: Walter, who married a Gangewere; Elsie, Henry, Helen, George, Mary, Nina, and Howard Diehl. 2. Emma, who married Horace Boyd, manager of the Thomas Iron Works, at Catasauqua, and one child has been born to them, Marion Boyd. 3. Alfred Weaver, who married Jennie Ruthard, who bore him the following named children: Stella, Joseph, Grace, Franklin, deceased; Paul, and Lloyd Diehl.

OSCAR B. PETER, who is engaged in the hotel business and also dealing in coal in Washington township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, lives in a locality which has been the ancestral home of the family through several generations. His grandfather, Daniel Peter, was born in Washington township, pursued a common-school education, and then devoted his energies to farming throughout his remaining days. He married, and his children were Monroe, Naro, Daniel, Salina, Julia and Maria.

Monroe Peter, father of Oscar B. Peter, was born on the old family homestead. His school education was supplemented by the practical training received on the home farm, and the knowledge of agriculture which he gained in early life served as an excellent foundation for his successful career as an agriculturist in later years. He married Miss Flora German, a daughter of Owen German, a resident farmer of Heidelberg township, Lehigh county. Their children are Ellen, Lewis, Mannette, Nathaniel, Oscar, Emma, Jeremiah, Catherine and Alvin.

Oscar B. Peter, whose birthplace was the old family homestead in Washington township, Lehigh county, and whose natal day was January 8, 1867, was a student in the district schools near



his home in early boyhood days, and later he continued his education in the high school of Slatington, where he completed his literary course. He remained upon the old home farm until 1887, when he accepted a position as station agent at Best Station, on the Reading Railroad, where he has since been located. He afterward purchased the hotel at that place, and has since conducted it. He is also agent for the coal company doing business under the name of Peter & Brother, at Best Station, and his enterprise and energy in business affairs are bringing to him a desirable financial return. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he is deeply interested in its success. He has held the office of assessor of Washington township, Lehigh county, and in 1900 was appointed postmaster of Best Station by President McKinley, and is yet the incumbent in that office. He belongs to the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He and his family attend the Reformed church, and for some time he has been a member of its choir.

On the 15th of July, 1889, Mr. Peter married Miss Jane A. A. Heinzelman, a daughter of Owen and Leah (Rex) Heinzelman, of Heidelberg township. Their children are Minnie M. J., Victor O., Raymond B.; Lawrence M., who died in infancy; and Haddie T. A.

ANDREW A. LUCKENBACH, a prominent mill owner and flour merchant, was born December 22, 1839, in the historic town of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He came of an old family whose history is closely interwoven with the early growth and development of the Lehigh Valley region in the days when bakers carried their supply of flour on their backs along Indian trails, and when the primitive stage coach plied its way in a genial atmosphere which generated many a lifelong friendship between passengers who started upon the journey as strangers.

David Luckenbach, the paternal grandfather of Andrew Luckenbach, married the daughter of a wealthy farmer of South Bethlehem, and his maternal grandfather, Andrew Whitsell, for many years operated a stage coach between Naza-

reth and Philadelphia, before the railroad was yet in existence.

Jacob, son of David Luckenbach, born and bred in Bethlehem, was a prominent factor in the industrial growth of the village through a long life of eighty-three years from 1806 to 1888. He possessed remarkable versatility, winning reputé as a miller, distiller, and carriage builder, and enjoyed the high esteem of his fellow-citizens as a man of unusual cleverness. There were seven children born to him: 1. Augusta, born February 11, 1832, died in 1891, aged fifty-nine years. 2. David, born August 7, 1833, died in 1903, aged seventy years; he married Ellen Meyers, a cousin to Judge Meyers, of Easton, and daughter of William Meyers, of the same city. 3. Emma E., who married Lewis Doster, a brother of General Doster, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. 4. Angel, born October 30, 1837, died in 1892; she married Albert Rihl (deceased). 5. Andrew, born December 22, 1839, to be further written of hereafter. 6. Matilda, who became the wife of William V. Knauss, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. 7. Jacob, born July, 1850, died November 21, 1897.

Andrew A. Luckenbach, fifth child of Jacob and Mary (Whitsell) Luckenbach, born of goodly parentage, and allied by marriage with some of the best families of the neighborhood, received his early education in the private schools of Bethlehem, and on the completion of his school course engaged in the milling business with his father in the old mill established by the paternal energy and industry. There he remained until his father's retirement, when he reorganized the business in partnership with his brother and expanded it into the well known firm of Luckenbach Brothers Flour Milling Company. There was an interval of exchange from business cares for the arduous duties, dangers and hardships of a soldier's life, when, stirred by the patriotic fervor which characterized his family, the rising merchant left his home to serve his country in the Civil war of 1861-1865, enlisting in Company C, One Hundred Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Frick and Captain Luckenbach (his brother). This regi-

ment formed a part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, and bore a gallant part in the many arduous campaigns and bitterly contested battles which adorn the history of the magnificent Army of the Potomac.

GEORGE KEIFER, a practical and progressive agriculturist who gained a large degree of prosperity through his own earnest and unaided efforts, resides on the old homestead in Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, this property having been in the possession of the Keifer family since it was purchased by Peter Keifer in the year 1799.

Peter Keifer, great-grandfather of George Keifer, resided during the early years of his life in Saucon township, but subsequently removed to Lower Mount Bethel township where he purchased a one hundred and thirty-seven acre farm located on the banks of the Delaware river and this property has descended from father to son down to the present time (1903), it being now in the possession of George Keifer by legal purchase. In 1799 Peter Keifer removed thither with his family, consisting of a wife and nine children, and here the remainder of his life was spent in the cultivation and improvement of his land.

Joseph Keifer, grandfather of George Keifer, was born in Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1783, and his childhood and boyhood up to the age of sixteen years was spent in that vicinity. Then his parents removed to the farm on the banks of the Delaware river, and like his father, he confined himself to agricultural pursuits, in which vocation he was preeminently successful. He was an honest and industrious man, and a faithful adherent and liberal supporter of the German Reformed church, in which he held the office of deacon and elder for a number of years. Mr. Keifer was united in marriage to Sarah Kline, and the issue of this union was nine children, eight of whom attained years of maturity. The names of the children were: Charles, deceased; Peter, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Jackson, deceased; Samuel, who resides in the vicinity of Newark, New Jersey,

where he is engaged in "trucking;" Sarah, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; and a child who died in early life. Joseph Keifer, father of these children, died in 1873, at the advanced age of ninety years, and his wife passed away in 1866.

Joseph Keifer, of the family last named, and father of George Keifer, was a native of Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, having been born April 20, 1820, in the house in which George Keifer, his son, now resides, and which was erected in the year 1808. He was reared in his native township and chose the occupation of a farmer, which he followed throughout the active years of his long and useful career. He was the owner of two hundred and forty-five acres of valuable farming land, and by careful and judicious management this estate yielded a large amount of the staple articles for which this section of the county is noted. He was not unmindful of his duties as a citizen, took an active interest in township affairs, and for over twenty consecutive years was the incumbent of the office of school director. In 1845 Mr. Keifer married Malinda Schrech, a native of Upper Bount Bethel and to this union were born the following named children: Irvin, deceased; Calvin, Lenora, Sarah, Marshall, Ida, Mary, Estella, Wesley, and George. Mr. Keifer and his wife held membership in the Lutheran church, Mr. Keifer having served in the capacity of deacon and elder for a number of years. The death of Mr. Keifer, which occurred in 1897, was sincerely mourned by his family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the community where he had resided during his entire lifetime. His wife, Malinda (Schrech) Keifer, is living at the present time (1903).

George Keifer, son of Joseph and Malinda Keifer, was born in the house in which he now resides in Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1855. He attended the common schools adjacent to his home, and being reared upon a farm and therefore thoroughly familiar with all the details of that line of industry, he chose that occupation for his life work. During the years that he was employed on





*M. S. Kemmerer*



the old homestead, by dint of industry and thrift, he saved enough capital to enable him in 1897 to purchase the old estate, which he has extensively operated ever since and which returns to him a handsome income for the labor and care bestowed upon it. Mr. Keifer is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, and has been repeatedly chosen by them to serve as their representative at the county conventions; he has also been a member of the school board of the independent district of the township, creditably filling the office for a period of twelve years. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of Democracy.

Mr. Keifer was united in marriage, in 1882, to Lizzie Boyer, who was born at Bridgeville, Warren county, New Jersey, September 20, 1858, a daughter of Thomas M. and Elizabeth Boyer. They are the parents of one son, Roy Keifer, born June 18, 1885. The family hold membership in the Lutheran church, taking an active and prominent part in the work of the various societies connected with it, and Mr. Keifer holds the office of elder.

MAHLON S. KEMMERER, for many years an active and potent factor in the coal and iron interests of the state of Pennsylvania, where he was born and has always resided, is of German antecedents, the family having been among the pioneer settlers in Cherry Valley, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Conrad Kemmerer, a resident of the above named county, was the father of several children, among whom was Charles Kemmerer, father of Mahlon S., a native of Cherry Valley, and a millwright by occupation. His wife, Mary Ann (Price) Kemmerer, a daughter of John J. Price, an early lumberman of the vicinity, bore him two children—Mahlon S., mentioned hereinafter; and Annie, who became the wife of W. W. Watson, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Kemmerer, after the decease of her husband, became the wife of Walter Leisenring, and they were the parents of five children, namely: Gertrude H., who became the wife of T. M. Righter; Ada L., Mary W., Albert C., and Walter Leisenring.

Mahlon S. Kemmerer was born in Cherry Valley, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1843. In early youth he became a resident of Carbon county, same state, and his education was acquired by attendance at the common schools and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. At the age of fourteen he accepted a clerkship in a colliery store at Summit Hill, Carbon county, remaining until 1862. The heavy freshets of that year suspended operations in the coal regions, and he then joined a corps of engineers employed by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and engaged in repairs connected with the property of the company. This corps then undertook the survey of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, Mr. Kemmerer remaining with them for four years in the capacity of assistant engineer. He then accepted a position as mining engineer and assistant superintendent of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, and after four years' service in their employ began an active business career as a member of the firm of Whitney, McCreary & Kemmerer, shippers of coal, the firm subsequently becoming Whitney & Kemmerer.

In 1876 he engaged in the mining of coal at Sandy Run, and later at Harleigh, Pond Creek and other collieries, achieving large financial gain as a result of reliable methods and honorable transactions. He purchased considerable stock in the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, the Carbon Iron and Pipe Company, and the Carbon Rolling-Mill Company, in all of which enterprises he served in the capacity of director. He also served as secretary and treasurer of the Virginia Coal and Iron Company, and director of the Alden Coal Company of Wilkes-Barre. Governor Pattison appointed Mr. Kemmerer one of the commissioners to revise the mining laws of the state. Mr. Kemmerer attends the Presbyterian church, his views on religion being in accord with the tenets of that body. He is a staunch adherent of the principles of Republicanism, giving his support to its candidates and measures, but never seeking or desiring political office, as he preferred the routine of business life.

Mr. Kemmerer married, December 1, 1863,

Annie L. Leisenring, daughter of Hon. John Leisenring, of Maucn Chunk, Pennsylvania. Their children are John L., Mahlon L., and Gertrude L. Kemmerer.

**KEMMERER FAMILY.** The first of the family of Kemmerer to settle in Salisbury was T. Kemmerer, a native of Wurtemberg, who, about 1744, took up land now owned by Martin Kemmerer, his grandson. Later his son Heinrich, who was assessed in 1781, took up a large tract nearly a mile long, extending from his first tract southwest over to the Little Lehigh. His sons were Jacob, George, John, Adam, Henry, and Martin. His daughters became wives of men named Bortz, Reinhart and Ritter.

1. Jacob settled on the line between Bucks and Montgomery counties, and died in 1828.

2. George settled on part of the large tract and near the Little Lehigh. He died in 1845, aged eighty-six years. He had two children, George and Lydia. George lived at Emaus, and died in 1883, aged eighty-five years. Lydia became the wife of Lawrence Klein. They settled on part of the homestead of the Kleins.

3. John settled on Cedar Creek and died in 1845, aged eighty years. His son Solomon now lives on the place, aged eighty-four years. A daughter (Mrs. Gangwere) resides in Whitehall township.

4. Adam settled in what is now Whitehall, and died in 1850, aged eighty years. A son (George) and a daughter (Mrs. Minnich) now live in Whitehall.

5. Henry settled on part of the large tract near Emaus, and died about 1855, aged eighty-three years. Two daughters (Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Larrich) both settled in Northampton county. Samuel, a son, settled on the homestead, where he lived many years, and moved to Allentown, and died in 1879, aged sixty-four years.

6. Martin, the youngest son, lived on the homestead of his father until 1820, when he moved to Milford (Upper), and lived there until his death in 1854, aged seventy-six years. He left six sons and one daughter—Philip, David, Henry, Solomon, Martin, Daniel, and Maria.

Philip and David emigrated to Ohio. Henry, in 1854, was on his way to Iowa to settle, and was killed on the journey. Solomon settled on the homestead in Upper Milford, and died in January, 1864. Martin settled on the homestead in Salisbury in 1843, and lived there until 1867, when he moved to Allentown, where he now resides.

Daniel settled in Upper Milford, and now resides there.

Maria became the wife of Adam Laudenslager, and settled in Zionsville.

**SILAS COPE.** Prominent among the representative and influential citizens of Hellertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, may be mentioned the name of Silas Cope, a native of Hill Town, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being March 26, 1841. He acquired a good English education which prepared him for the active and important duties and responsibilities of life by attending the public schools of Bucks county, and after completing his studies he assisted his father with the management of the ancestral estate, which was located in Bucks county, and on which he continued to reside up to the time of his marriage.

In 1861, occurred the marriage of Silas Cope and Susannah Rickert, who was a daughter of John Rickert, a practical and successful farmer of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and Sarah (Eckert) Rickert, and granddaughter of Andrew Rickert, one of the pioneer settlers of Bucks county, and an active and prominent participant in all the measures that conduced to the material growth and development of that section of the state. Their children are—Mary, Nettie, Laura, William, and Raymond.

**ROBERT ROLAND ROTHERMEL,** assistant manager of the Lafayette Hotel in Allentown, was born in that city, October 28, 1876. Because of his business connection, because of his service as a soldier of the Spanish-American war, and because he is a representative of one of the oldest families of this portion of the state, he well deserves representation in this volume.

In the early part of July, 1738, the ship "Thistle" left Zweibrucken, on the river Rhine, Captain John Wilson of Rotterdam commanding, with three hundred German emigrants on board, bound for the new world, and after a pleasant but long voyage of about fifty days anchor was dropped in the harbor of Philadelphia, in September. Part of the voyagers went to what is now North Carolina, but subsequently returned to Pennsylvania. The others at once established homes for themselves in the north part of this state, and among these were Lorendze Guth and his wife. In his native land Lorendze Guth had been a commissioner of forestry, and on one of his scouting trips he discovered what he supposed to be a bear, but upon firing he discovered that he had shot a man. He immediately gave himself up, and after a hearing was exonerated and discharged, but so keen was his regret over the accident that the familiar haunts had lost their charm for him, and he determined to emigrate to the new world. Taking up three hundred and fifty acres of land along the Jordan river in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, he increased his realty possessions by purchase made from Nicholas Kern, Richard Kohler and Thomas and Richard Penn, until he was the owner of one thousand acres. He built thereon a stone house which is still owned and occupied by Eli J. Guth, having never been out of possession of a member of the family. Lorendze Guth, the founder of the family in America, had six children: Lorendze, Jr., who married and had nine children; Adam, who married Barbara Strickler and had eleven children; Peter, who married and had two children; Julia Ann, who became the wife of Peter Kohler; Eva Barbara, wife of George Henry Mertz; and Margaret, wife of Adam Dorney.

Lorendze Guth, Jr., married Margaret Xander and had a large family, one of whom, Daniel Guth, married Margaret Weider. They became the parents of Edward Guth, who married Polly Troxell, and they had two sons, Clinton Guth and Albert Jacob Daniel Guth. The former married Ida Hoffman and had three children, Jennie, Hannah and Mable, and of these Jennie married

Elmer Newhardt, and has one child, Ida; while Hannah became the wife of Clinton Kuhns, and has a daughter Florence. Albert Jacob Daniel Guth married Sarah Kresley, and they have two children, Elmer Alvin, who married Barbara Guth, and George E. K.

Adam Guth, the second son of Lorendze Guth (1st) married Barbara Strickler and had eleven children: Henry, George, Daniel, Peter; Susanna, the wife of Jacob Boetz; Maria, wife of Nicholas Robinault; Sallie, wife of Thomas Kern; Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Haas; Hannah, wife of Solomon Gross; Adam, and John, who died in childhood.

Daniel Guth, third son of Adam and Barbara (Strickler) Guth, the grandfather of Dr. N. C. E. Guth, had a family of eight children: Benjamin; Lavina, who became the wife of Nathan Sieger, and had four children; Manasser, who married Sabina George and had four children; Lucinda, wife of Elias Troxell, by whom she had three children; Owen, who married and had three children; Ephraim, father of Dr. N. C. E. Guth; Uriah, who married Maria Ludwig and had three children; and Mary, wife of Edwin Erdman, by whom she had seven children.

Ephraim, the sixth child of Daniel Guth, married Catherine Strauss and had five children: Tillara, the eldest, is the wife of Moses Haas and has six children; Jennie is the eldest and the wife of Silas Rothermel. Agnes (2d) is the wife of Peter P. Adams and has two daughters, Mamie and Jessie. George (3d) married Sarah Arner. John M. (4th) wedded Mary Wiser and has a daughter, Irene. Irving (5th) married Beulah —, and has two sons, Robert and Clarence. Edgar (6th) married Alice —, and has three children, their home being in Richmond, Indiana. Frederic E. (7th) married Minnie Reiff and has three children. Monroe Guth, second child of Ephraim Guth, married Ellen Erdman and had one son, Irving, now deceased. Milton J., third child of Ephraim Guth, married Amanda Woodring, and has two children: Ella, now the wife of Charles O. Neal, by whom she has a son, Rex; and George, who is married. Amanda, the fourth child of Ephraim Guth, is



the wife of Simon Heninger, and they have two children, Annie and Nettie. The former is the wife of William Eberhardt, and has four children, Charles, Fred, Minnie and Edna. The latter is the wife of George F. Schneck, and has a daughter, Helen. Dr. N. C. E. Guth, the fifth member of the family of Ephraim Guth, married Amanda Rosenberger and has two children, Herbert W., who married Minnie Kline; and Nevin H.

Jennie, the eldest child of Ephraim and Catharine (Strauss) Guth, became the wife of Silas Rothermel, and they had three children, George B., Robert and Nellie. The eldest son married Alice Stauffer and has four children: Harry, George, Wallace and Helen. The daughter Nellie E., is the wife of Arthur Rupert and has two daughters, Pauline and Evelyn.

Robert Roland Rothermel, the second son of Silas and Jennie Rothermel, acquired his early education in the public schools, and upon its completion entered Hotel Allen, the leading hostelry of the city, in order to learn the business in all its departments. He remained there until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted for three years service in Company B, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry. He left Allentown for Huntsville, Alabama, en route to Cuba, and from that place the regiment went to Havana. After spending two weeks in the Cuban city they proceeded to Quenados, thence to Vedado, and afterward to LaPunta. While in the last named place Mr. Rothermel served as one of the special guard of thirty selected to take charge of the three million dollars which was sent by the United States government to pay off the Cuban army. From LaPunta the regiment was sent to Mariant, afterward to Guinahi, and later returned to Havana, whence it sailed for the United States. After reaching this country the regiment was stationed at Fort Snelling to do garrison duty in the northwest. Frequent orders caused it to be located at different places, and through the entire time of Mr. Rothermel's service the command was constantly engaged in skirmish duty and in quelling disturbances in the new possessions. Finally the regiment was

stationed at Fort Yates, at the Standing Rock reservation, in the country of the Sioux Indians in North and South Dakota. There Mr. Rothermel remained with his command until the expiration of his term of service, when he returned to Allentown. He was twice promoted, being first made corporal and afterward sergeant. During the three years of his connection with the army he met with many stirring experiences and during his connection with the service was engaged in many important events in the discharge of his duty.

Upon his return to Allentown Mr. Rothermel picked up the threads of life just where he dropped them when he responded to his country's call, returning to his old position in the Hotel Allen. There he remained until September, 1902, when he resigned in order to accept a position in the Lafayette Hotel in the same city. He is now connected with that business as assistant manager. He belongs to several social organizations of Allentown, including the Spanish-American War Veterans, Franklin Chapter, K. F., and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In his political views he is a very strong Republican, while his religious faith is indicated by his attendance on the services of the Lutheran church.

In 1902 Mr. Rothermel was married to Miss Cora R. Strauss, of Allentown, a daughter of Wilson and Sarah (Reichard) Strauss, who had a family of three daughters, Cora, Emily and Ida. The two youngest are still at home. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rothermel has been born a son, Roland Wilson R. Rothermel, whose birth occurred June 8, 1903.

THOMAS SMOYER was born August 9, 1839, in Allen township, Northampton county, upon the farm which is now his home, and which was originally the property of his grandfather, John Smoyer. For more than a century the family has been represented in the Lehigh valley. About 1809 the grandfather removed from Lehigh county to Northampton county, settling in Allen township, where he died at a very advanced age. His wife was Eve Deithrick, and they were the parents of four children. Joseph Smoyer,



the father of Thomas Smoyer, was born in Allen township, Northampton county, in 1809, was reared upon the home farm, and subsequently became a resident of East Allen township, establishing his home near Miller's slate quarry, where he carried on agricultural pursuits and reared his family. He was a member of the Reformed church, and was a Republican in his political views. He married Miss Mary Latchour, and their children were Edwin, Thomas, Emma, William, Mary, Mantena Amanda, Harriet, Christian and Stephen. Joseph Smoyer died in 1885, having for twenty years survived his wife, who passed away in 1865.

Thomas Smoyer was reared upon the home farm and pursued his education in the public schools. He resided with his parents until he had attained his majority, and then, starting out in life on his own account, settled upon a farm in East Allen township. In 1880 he purchased the old Knauss estate in Hanover township, and has since followed agricultural pursuits on that property. His land is under a high state of cultivation, and modern equipments have added to the value and productive appearance of the place.

Mr. Smoyer has been twice married. In 1864 he wedded Miss Suzanna Edelman, a daughter of John Edelman, of Upper Nazareth township, Northampton county. By this union there were four children, but three died in infancy. The surviving daughter is Martha Jane, the wife of Walter Landis, by whom she has seven children. Mrs. Smoyer died in 1879. His second marriage was with Elmira Ritter, a daughter of Simon Ritter of Hanover. Their two children are Elmer, born November 16, 1880; and Mary, born November 18, 1886.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KING**, a leading representative of the agricultural interests of East Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided since his early childhood days, is a native of Lower Nazareth township, the date of his birth being September 4, 1851. He is a son of Henry and Anna Mary Magdalena (Young) King, and grandson of Henry and ——— (Beidleman) King, the two

latter named being the parents of three children—Caroline, who became the wife of Simon Santel; Henry, father of Benjamin F. King; and Polly Ann, died single. Henry King, Sr., was a carpenter by trade and conducted his business in Lower Nazareth township. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and his political affiliations were with the Democratic party.

Henry King, Jr., father of Benjamin F. King, was a native of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the old homestead. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and upon attaining man's estate chose the occupation of farming. In 1854 he removed to East Allen township and purchased the John Frederick farm, whereon he conducted operations on an extensive scale, and this enterprise proved a lucrative means of livelihood for the remainder of his active career. Mr. King was united in marriage to Anna Mary Magdalena Young, daughter of Thomas Young, and seven children were the issue of this union; Benjamin Franklin, mentioned at length hereinafter; Mary Ellen, wife of John O. Bachman, warden of the Northampton county prison; Martin, who married Ellen Lerch, and his death occurred in 1883; William H., a prominent citizen of Nazareth, married Lauretta Johnson, a native of Nazareth, Pennsylvania; Laura Matilda, wife of Edgar Steuben, of Bethlehem; Charles Edwin, a resident of Nazareth, married Alice Gold; and a child who died in infancy. Mr. King served in several township offices, was a member and elder in the Lutheran church, and a Democrat in his political affiliations. His death occurred at his home in East Allen township, January 9, 1900; his wife passed away in 1899.

The early years of the life of Benjamin F. King, eldest son of Henry and Anna M. M. King, were spent in attending the school adjacent to his home and assisting with the many and varied duties of farm life. In this manner he became thoroughly familiar with all the details of farming, and this knowledge proved of great assistance to him in the management of the old homestead, which became his property by inheritance.

at the death of his father. His land is under a high state of cultivation, yields a goodly harvest in return for his labor, and is considered one of the most productive in that section of the township. He is serving in the capacity of school director, and in many other ways demonstrates his keen interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and since attaining his majority has cast his vote with the Democratic party.

Mr. King was united in marriage, September 28, 1873, to Elizabeth C. Hess, who was born in Bethlehem township, August 10, 1850, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Ritter) Hess. Their children are: 1. George Henry, born August 1, 1874, a resident of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, married Lillie Anna Kahler, and they are the parents of one child, Charles Henry King. 2. Robert C., born December 4, 1876, graduated from the high school at Bath, the normal school at Steubenville, the normal school at West Chester, and Lehigh University. 3. Clayton Franklin, born April 22, 1879, acquired his education at the preparatory school of Bethlehem and the Lehigh University, and for seven years has served as teacher in the same school. 4. John William, born September 2, 1882, a farmer by occupation.

PHILIP C. ODENWELDER follows farming on a tract of land in East Allen township, Northampton county, on which his birth occurred October 24, 1855, his parents being Philip and Eliza (Heller) Odenwelder. The family is of German lineage, and John Odenwelder was the first of the name born in Northampton county. His parents were natives of the fatherland, and established their home in Pennsylvania during the colonial epoch in American history. John Odenwelder became the father of Philip Odenwelder, the grandfather of Philip C. Odenwelder. Philip Odenwelder purchased a farm of two hundred acres of cultivable land upon which stood the Forrest House, one of the old landmarks of the county. His estate bordered the Lehigh river on the north, and the district finally became known as Odenweldertown. He became the possessor of extensive landed interests, and at his

death bequeathed to each of his ten children a farm.

Philip Odenwelder, father of Philip C. Odenwelder, was born in Odenweldertown, Williams township, Northampton county, October 5, 1814, became a resident farmer of the locality, and married Eliza Heller.

Philip C. Odenwelder was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the work of the fields, while his literary training was received in the public schools and in Weaversville Academy. He then settled upon the old home farm, and afterward succeeded to the ownership. He has one hundred and sixteen acres of rich and arable land, and is engaged in general agricultural pursuits, raising the crops best adapted to the soil and climate, and keeping his place in an excellent state of improvement. Mr. Odenwelder is serving as a school director, and he gives his political support to the Republican party. His religious faith is that of the Reformed church.

He was married December 24, 1881, to Miss Martha V. Lerch, a daughter of Aaron Lerch, and their children are: Lizzie, who was born March 12, 1883, and is the wife of Chester Ihrie; Maggie, born June 26, 1885; Calvin, August 4, 1888; Mary, August 15, 1890; Warren, October 20, 1893; and Elmer, born November 1, 1896.

ALFRED H. LILLY, who follows farming in East Allen township, Northampton county, was born in this township in 1845, and the family has been connected with agricultural pursuits in the Lehigh Valley for several generations.

Joseph Lilly, the grandfather, was a farmer of Lehigh township, Northampton county. Unto him and his wife Catherine there were born six children: Joseph, Jacob, William, Catherine, Ann and another. The eldest of these, Joseph Lilly, Jr., the father of Alfred H. Lilly, was born on the old homestead farm in Lehigh township in 1811, and in his youth became familiar with farm labor in all of its departments. He first settled in Lehigh township, where Coplay now stands and in 1847 he purchased the farm upon which his son Alfred is now living. There he carried

on general agricultural pursuits, and also engaged in the butchering business for many years, his life being characterized by unfaltering industry. He married Miss Catherine Menson, and unto them were born seven children: Mendaus, Henry, Josiah, and Mary, all deceased; Harry H., Alfred H., and Robert J., who has also passed away. Joseph Lilly was a member of the Reformed church, and he filled various local offices in his township. His death occurred in 1876, and his wife passed away in 1893 at the age of seventy-five years.

Alfred H. Lilly was reared upon the home farm, and when eighteen years of age became his father's partner in business. He went to the coal regions of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in butchering until 1899, conducting a profitable trade. In that year he returned to the home farm, and has since devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits and to dealing in horses. He is a man of enterprise in business, sound judgment and unflagging industry.

Mr. Lilly gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, but has never sought or desired office. He is a member of the Lutheran church. In 1877 he married Miss Ellen J. Didz, a daughter of John Didz, of Allen township. They are the parents of five sons: William, Joseph E., Edward H., Louis and Howard.

WILLIAM G. GORDON, vice-president and general manager of the Bath Silk Manufacturing Company, was identified with silk manufacturing at Paterson, New Jersey, the center of that industry in America, before the establishment of the factory at Bath. He mastered his craft in England, and with a thorough understanding of all the technical processes involved he unites the executive ability and the understanding of men which lead to the commanding positions in every line of business.

William Gately Gordon, grandfather of the present William G. Gordon, was of the nobility of the north of Scotland. He went to England, where his son John won fame and fortune as a manufacturer of silk. John Gordon married Elizabeth Pritchard, and the couple became the

parents of seven children, namely: William G., Alfred, Edward James, Henry Frederick, Walter, Emma, and a child who died in infancy. Of this family, four sons, William G., Edward James, Henry Frederick and Walter came to America.

William G. Gordon, oldest child of John and Elizabeth (Pritchard) Gordon, was born March 4, 1852, at Macclesfield, England. His scholastic education was obtained in the common schools, and his industrial education at the Mechanics' Institute and the School of Textile Design. After this thorough preliminary training he entered his father's business, and was connected with the works until 1879. It had long been a cherished idea to carry his business and his methods to America, then a comparatively new field in the manufacture of silk. This plan became possible in 1879, when with a shipload of machinery he came to this country and established the William G. Gordon Silk Mills in Paterson, New Jersey. These mills he conducted for five years with great success, when he sold out to a corporation and became superintendent of the Nassau Silk Mills of Paterson. Following this engagement he went to Newark as superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Cutter Silk Mills there. In September, 1899, in company with Mr. Cutter, he organized the Bath Silk Manufacturing Company, at Bath, Pennsylvania, of which he has since been vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Gordon married, February 22, 1872, Miss Elizabeth Clarke, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Maria Clarke. Mr. Gordon was a member of the Church of England. Their three children were as follows: John Percy, who is superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Silk Mills, married Minnie Brinick; Walter, who died in England; Lillian Elizabeth, who died in Easton at the age of sixteen years.

ISAAC H. BAKER, now deceased, was a resident of Northampton county. He was born in Lower Mount Bethel township in this county in 1818, his parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Hubler) Baker. He pursued his education in



the common schools, and entering upon his business career followed the pursuit to which he had been reared, that of farming. In 1842 he purchased a tract of land in Allen township, and became one of the leading and progressive farmers of the neighborhood. He was always the first to introduce modern improvements, and was the owner of the first mowing machine brought into his township. All the accessories and equipments upon his place were in keeping with progressive ideas of agriculture, and he improved a splendid farm property which returned to him a good income as the reward for the care and labor which he bestowed upon his fields. In all of his business dealings he was straightforward and honorable, his life being in consistent harmony with his profession as a member of the Reformed church. He took an active part in church work and contributed generously to its support. His political allegiance was given the Republican party.

On the 15th of December, 1842, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Ann Young, a daughter of John Young, of Newton, New Jersey. She was born July 14, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Baker became the parents of five children: William F., born May 27, 1844, is now residing in Philadelphia; his twin died in infancy; he wedded Mary Shimer, who is now deceased, and of that marriage there was one son Harry. Sabella, born September 6, 1845, is the wife of Robert A. Shimer, and they had two children: Florence and John J., but the latter is deceased. David A., born October 28, 1849, was married in 1891, to Jennie Smith and has one son Frederick. J. Jacob, born August 27, 1854, was married in 1874, to Miss Maggie Lehn, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and they have a daughter, Harriet. Mr. Baker died September 19, 1855.

WALTER T. HUBER. The old homestead in Hanover township, Northampton county, on which Walter T. Huber was born and on which he now resides, has long been in possession of the family. Prior to the Revolutionary war his ancestors came to Northampton county. His great-grandfather, Michael Huber, was born in

this county in 1743 and died October 29, 1822. He was the father of Philip Huber, whose birth occurred in Hanover township, February 13, 1801. Having arrived at years of maturity Philip Huber began farming on his own account, and purchased the land which is now in possession of William T. Huber. While living the life of an enterprising agriculturist he also found time to devote to public affairs, and served as census enumerator and in several local offices in his township. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was a member of the Lutheran church. His death occurred in 1881. In early manhood he married Maria Moyer, and they had three children: Hattie, Sarah and Lake Erie.

Lake Erie, the father of William T. Huber, was born on the old homestead June 13, 1828, and pursued his education in the public schools of Hanover township. Throughout his entire life he lived on the old home farm, and his energies were devoted to its further development, cultivation and improvement. He, too, was called to serve in various public positions. He was twice married, having first wedded Anna Maria Heller, a daughter of Jacob Heller, in July, 1860. By this union there were five children: Emma, Jennie, George, Clara and Ida. Mrs. Huber died April 19, 1872, and Mr. Huber was again married May 4, 1873, his second union being with Mary E. A. Smoyer, who was born in East Allen township, May 4, 1849, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Lutichull) Smoyer. Her father was a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and a son of Jacob Smoyer. The children of Mr. Huber's second marriage were three in number, William T. being the eldest. Mary, born April 27, 1878, is the wife of George Hess and has three children—Raymond, Helen and Mary. Esther, the youngest, was born February 5, 1884. Mr. Huber was an elder, deacon and trustee in the Methodist church, and took an active and influential part in its work. He died April 27, 1900.

William T. Huber was born April 12, 1874, and acquired his education in the public schools of Hanover township, Northampton county. From early boyhood days he has been connected with



the cultivation of the home farm, and now in connection with agricultural pursuits he is acting as agent for various farm machines, including the celebrated Sharpless Separator. His business is well conducted along progressive lines, and he is meeting with desirable success. He was married October 18, 1895, to Miss Bertha Keim, who was born in East Allen township, August 19, 1876, a daughter of Cyrus and Diana (Laubach) Keim. By this union there are three children: Mabel, born May 16, 1896; and Clara, born July 31, 1898, at home with their parents; and Clarence, who was born October 30, 1891, and died September 4, 1902.

JAMES W. FULLER, who as the promoter of many business enterprises has contributed in large measure to the commercial and industrial activity and consequent prosperity of Catasauqua and the Lehigh Valley, was born in 1845. The ancestry of the family can be traced back in direct line to Robert Fuller, whose eldest child, Edward Fuller, was the founder of the family in America. He had four other sons: Samuel, who was baptized at Revenhall, Norfolk, England, January 20, 1680, was married first to Elsie Glasscock, secondly to Agnes Carpenter, and thirdly to Bridget Lee. Roger, who married Jane Gowen, and had eight children. Ralph, who married Elizabeth ———, by whom he had four children, and died in 1650. John, who married Margaret Balls, and had two children.

Edward Fuller, the eldest son of Robert Fuller, was baptized at Revenhall, Norfolk, England. About the year 1607 or 1608 he fled to Holland with his brother, who was a physician and deacon. The name of Edward Fuller appears as the twenty-first signer of the compact drawn up on board the "Mayflower" previous to the landing of her passengers at Plymouth Rock in November, 1620. His wife is supposed to have been Anne, "who died soon after they came on shore." They had two children: Mathew, who died at Barnstable, Massachusetts, 1678, and whose wife was Frances Fuller; and Samuel.

Samuel Fuller, of the third generation in the line of direct descent, was born in Leyden, Hol-

land, in 1612, and was brought to America on the "Mayflower" by his father, Edward Fuller. He became a freeman in 1634, and was married in Scituate, Massachusetts, April 8, 1635, by Captain Miles Standish to Jane Lathrop, a daughter of the Rev. John Lathrop. He died October 31, 1681. His children were: John, Hannah, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Thomas, and John.

John Fuller, the youngest son of Samuel Fuller, was born between the years 1650 and 1656. He married Mehitable Rowley, and afterward wedded Elizabeth Fuller. Their children were as follows: Thomas, born about 1679; Samuel, about 1682; Shubael, about 1688; Thankful about 1688; Edward, about 1691; Elizabeth, about 1693; John, about 1697; Joseph, March 1, 1699 or 1700; Benjamin, October 20, 1701; Mehitable, April 6, 1706; Deborah, about 1689; and Anne, about 1703.

Joseph Fuller, son of John and Elizabeth Fuller, was married December 22, 1722, to Lydia Day, and after her death was married on January 8, 1766, to Mrs. Serviah Noble, this marriage taking place in Connecticut. Their children were: Joseph, born in 1723; Rachel, 1723; Zachariah, 1725; Grace, 1726; Jeremiah, 1728; Lydia, 1729; Mindwell, 1730; Ruth, about 1735; Abraham, October, 1737; Jacob, 1739; and Isaac, who was born in 1741, and was married November 5, 1769, to Sarah Kelsey.

Joseph Fuller, the son of Joseph and Serviah (Noble) Fuller, was married August 10, 1752, to Zerviah Hill. He bought land in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, from the Indians, June 19, 1767. Later he emigrated to Pennsylvania, and his will is recorded at Wilkes-Barre. To him and his wife were born nine children: Joshua, born July 11, 1754; Benajah, born June 4, 1756; Lydia, born April 23, 1758; Joseph, born December 19, 1760; Jehiel, born December 15, 1763; Abigail, born May 16, 1766; Ruth, born September 3, 1769; Zerviah, born May 24, 1774; and Jeremiah, born February 24, 1776.

Jehiel Fuller, son of Joseph and Zerviah (Hill) Fuller, was born in Sharon, Connecticut, December 15, 1763. In 1769 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Stockbridge, from

whence he came to Pennsylvania, settling at a place now called Centermoreland, where he died. He married Hannah Hill, who after his death went with her children to Illinois, dying at Elmira, that state, about six years later. Their children were: Chauncey Day, born June 25, 1799; Orin, Ambrose, Harry, Jehiel, Malinda, and Hannah.

Chauncey Day Fuller, the grandfather of James W. Fuller, during his later years made his home in Lehigh county, and for a number of years served as justice of the peace. His death occurred in 1867. His wife, Sarah (Wheeler) Fuller, bore him the following children: James W., Orlando, Charles D., George W., and Abbott.

James W. Fuller, father of James W. Fuller, was born at Forty Fort, or Freemansburg, Pennsylvania, and died at Catasauqua about 1872. He married Clarissa Miller, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Henry Miller, who was of German descent. Their children are: James W., Orange M., Clarissa C., Abbott F., and Clinton, born July 24, 1858.

James W. Fuller, whose name introduces this record, was born March 16, 1845. Although he had not yet attained his majority at the time of the Civil war he joined the Union army. He entered the service as a private, and there being a vacancy for the adjutancy he was appointed. His term of service extended over a period of seven months, and after his resignation he moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he occupied a position as salesman. In 1868 he returned to Catasauqua, where he and others organized the firm of McKee, Fuller & Company, proprietors of the Car Wheel Works. They opened a factory at Fullerton, subsequently bought out the concern of Frederick & Company, and about the same time built a forge. Since then their factory has been known as the Lehigh Car Wheel and Axle Works. They have developed an enterprise of extensive proportions, contributing materially to the business prosperity of the community. Mr. Fuller has been connected with many of the industries of the valley. He is also interested in the raising of live stock.

Mr. Fuller was married to Catherine Maria

Thomas, who was born in Beaver Meadow, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Hopkin Thomas. Their children are: George Llewellyn; Maude Miller, the wife of A. J. Averson; Blanche, the wife of Dr. L. A. Salade; Mary Louise; and James W., Jr., who married Miss Myers, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and they have a son James W., who is the fourth of the name in successive generations. Mr. Fuller and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

JULIUS A. REMMEL, a well known and public-spirited citizen of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, where for many years he has been identified with all movements tending to further local and general interests, is a native of that borough, his birth having occurred there on January 8, 1850. His parents were Nicholas and Charlotte (Howard) Remmel, whose family consisted of seven children, namely: Alfred, who died in childhood; Sarah, who became the wife of Judge J. W. Heberling, and they are the parents of several children; Catherine, the widow of F. H. Moser, late of Bethlehem; Edwin, who married Carrie Reading; Julius A. and Julia (twins)—the former named is mentioned at length in the following paragraphs, and the latter died in childhood; and William. Nicholas Remmel (father) was a patternmaker by trade, this occupation proving a lucrative means of livelihood. In his death, which occurred in January, 1893, the community lost one of its representative citizens. He was survived by his wife, who resides in Mauch Chunk.

Julius A. Remmel obtained an education in the public schools of his native city which qualified him for the practical duties of life. During the first few years of his active career he was employed in various positions, thus obtaining a practical experience of business life, and later he was employed as clerk in the dry goods store of J. W. Heberling & Co., with which he continued his connection for several years. Subsequently he secured a position and served as mail messenger on the road for a term of three months, and was then offered employment in the postoffice of Mauch Chunk, serving as assistant to the post-

master. He was faithful and painstaking in the performance of the arduous and varied duties of the position, which he retained until 1888, in which year he was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, holding the office four years. During his connection with the postoffice he became familiar with the general public, who learned to appreciate him at his true worth. In matters of citizenship he has ever been loyal and progressive. He served in the capacity of drummer boy during the recruiting of five companies in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, during the progress of the Civil war. In politics he is a Republican, earnest in his allegiance to the party and its principles. He holds membership with the Royal Arcanum, and Carbon Lodge, No. 242, Free and Accepted Masons. The success which he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own efforts, diligence and perseverance. He has now retired from business pursuits.

Mr. Remmel was united in marriage to Miss Josephine V. Babcock, a daughter of Charles and ——— (Connor) Babcock, well known residents of Mauch Chunk. Their only child, William L., died in early life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Remmel are highly esteemed in the community, and enjoy the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, for many years one of the highly esteemed citizens of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who through his connection with the far-famed Chapman Slate Quarries gained prominence throughout the country, was a man of energy, judgment and perseverance, and his sagacity and superior business qualities created one of the important industries of Pennsylvania, which will live and thrive and which is a fitting monument to his memory. He was born on the plains of Waterloo, at Mt. Tonenshau, a village south of Brussels, Belgium, in 1816, whither his mother had hurried to the side of his father, who had been in battle and had been severely wounded.

William Chapman, father of William Chapman, was born in the parish of St. Peth, in Cornwall, England. He was a slater by occupation

and was employed in the Dilli Bole quarries, owned by Lord Thomas Avery, who fitted out a company of ninety men at his own expense for service in the English army against Napoleon, and Mr. Chapman was made a lieutenant. The company was sent to the continent before the battle of Waterloo, and with his command Lieutenant Chapman took an active part in that famous engagement and was severely wounded. He was then taken to Mt. Tonenshau and was nursed back to health by his faithful wife, who hastily made her way to his bedside. Lieutenant Chapman died at Cornwall, England, at the advanced age of eighty years, and his wife, Elizabeth Chapman, passed away in the year 1828. They were the parents of three sons, including William Chapman, who became the pioneer slate operator of the Lehigh Valley.

William Chapman was reared in Cornwall, England, and at the age of seven years began working in the slate quarries where his father was engaged. He became a practical workman and also an expert judge of slate. Subsequently he secured employment in Devonshire, England, where extensive quarries were opened, and later he superintended the quarries of Sir John Francis, in Wales, and during this period of time saved considerable money. Sir John Francis was likewise an expert in his knowledge of slate, and, placing great confidence in the ability of Mr. Chapman, induced him to make a prospecting trip to America. After much persuasion Mr. Chapman consented, and in the spring of 1842 he set sail on the "Hindoo," and on reaching Easton, Pennsylvania, presented letters of recommendation from Sir John Francis to Mr. Eyre, an attorney-at-law of that city. He next proceeded to the Delaware Water Gap, where a small company was working, and afterward went to Christian Springs, near Bath, Pennsylvania, where for a short time he superintended the quarry owned by Charles B. Daniel. Subsequently he took to exploring the slate fields, and finally leased the tract of land now known as Chapman Quarries, with the privilege of purchasing it. This he did in 1850, and the result is the renowned Chapman Quarries, their product being extensively used



in this country. At first the firm was Chapman & Helfrich. The enterprise proved so successful that in 1864, by a special act of the state legislature, he was able to incorporate the Chapman Slate Company, the stock of which was increased from time to time until at his death it amounted to four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Chapman was always the president and treasurer of the company, and for years he personally conducted its business at the New York offices. It was he who sold the slate to roof the capitols of Albany, New York; and Hartford, Connecticut; Holy Trinity church, the Gilsey House, the Brunswick, Chickering Hall, the Grand Central Depot, and numerous other large edifices in New York. He developed a business of considerable magnitude and one that proved of value to his community through the promotion of industrial activity. He entered upon the active duties of life unaided by influential friends or advantageous circumstances, and was the sole architect of his own fortune, molding his own character and shaping his own destiny. Chapman Borough was named in his honor, and many of the influential citizens of Pen Argyl and Bangor came to this country upon his inducement. He was a member of Trinity Episcopal church, and a Master Mason. For a number of years prior to his death he resided in retirement in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

At Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1856, William Chapman married Miss Emilie Frances Carey, who was born in South Carolina, educated in Baltimore, Maryland, and was an accomplished lady and a devoted wife and mother. Eleven children were the issue of this marriage: 1. Martha, who became the wife of Samuel Bradbury, Jr., of Germantown; 2. Virginia, who became the wife of William B. Myers, of Bethlehem; 3. Clifford R., engaged in the Chapman Quarries; 4. Francis Howard, a resident of New York city; 5. Wilbur A., deceased; 6. Emily L., who became the wife of Robert Packer Rathbun, who was born March 27, 1860, a son of Roland N. and Helena (Packer) Rathbun, who were the parents of three children—Robert P., Helena Gertrude, and Walter Roland, all of whom are now deceased. Rob-

ert Packer Rathbun died February 10, 1899, leaving one son, Robert Packer Rathbun, born February 14, 1893. 7. Claire, who became the wife of Rudolph Elliott, of Germantown; 8. Joy, who became the wife of Charles H. Pettinos, of Bethlehem; 9. Elise, who became the wife of Francis Davis, of San Francisco, California; 10. Josephine, who became the wife of C. Wheeler Lord, of Germantown; 11. Richard D., a resident of Bethlehem.

William Chapman, father of these children, died December 13, 1902, after an illness of several weeks, aged eighty-six years. Services were conducted at his late residence, December 16, 1902, and the interment was in the family plot in Nisky Hill Cemetery. He survived his wife many years, her death having occurred in 1883.

W. BION FRITCHMAN, prominent as a business man and leading citizen of Freemansburg, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is a representative of a family which through several generations has contributed to the growth and development of the town, helping in large measure to make it the brisk manufacturing suburb of Bethlehem that it is.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Fritchman was a native of Germany and a pioneer in Pennsylvania, coming to America just prior to the Revolutionary war. He had a son William who was instrumental in the construction of the Lehigh canal, then the principal means of transportation in that region. William Fritchman not only took an active part in the building of the canal, but he was made superintendent after its completion. He married Christina Ehrhart, and had a son Peter, who upheld the name his father had made for himself in that section.

Peter was educated in the public schools, continuing through the high school course. He taught school for a short time, but when he was sixteen he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment. After a few years he gave up this line of business and became a contractor. In this vocation he was highly successful, superintending the construction of some of the most important structures in the county, among them being the



county prison and two bridges for the Lehigh Valley Railroad. During his residence in Freemansburg, where he was held in high regard, he was elected to many of the local offices. He was auditor for four years, school director for nine years, and for twenty-one years served as secretary of the town council. He was also justice of the peace for twenty years, was a lifelong Democrat, and popular among fraternal orders. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and belonged to the Knights of Pythias, the United Order of American Mechanics, the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He was a strong believer in the principle of fraternal societies, and an earnest worker in the affairs of his church. He married Hannah A. Apple, a daughter of former Judge Apple, of Bucks county, and two children were born, of whom only one, W. Bion, is living. Peter Fritchman died in April, 1899.

W. Bion Fritchman was born in Freemansburg, and attended the public schools of the town, afterward studying in private schools of Freemansburg and Bethlehem. At the age of sixteen he went into the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad as clerk. He remained with the company for eighteen years, being promoted in the interval through various departments and proving himself in any capacity a trustworthy and highly valuable employee. At the time of his resignation he was station master and ticket agent at South Bethlehem. He returned to Freemansburg in 1892 and associated himself with his father, who was then engaged in real estate, insurance, and general conveyancing business. The partnership was continued up to the time of his father's death in 1899, and since then he has conducted the business along the same lines for himself. He has a large clientage, being a man widely trusted for his keen insight and sound judgment. He is connected with the Lutheran church, and his political sympathies are with the Democratic party. He holds membership in many fraternal societies, and is a member of the town council. The organizations to which he belongs are as follows: Amethyst Lodge No. 846, Royal Arcanum; Huldah Lodge, No. 364, Knights of

Pythias; Washington Camp, No. 429, Patriotic Order of Sons of America; Freemansburg Camp, No. 6988, Modern Workmen of America.

Mr. Fritchman has been married twice, the first wife being Belle F., daughter of William and Anna M. Snyder. The children of this marriage were Calanthe L., Paul A., and W. Bion, Jr. Four children have been born of his marriage with Millie N. A. Ochs, daughter of Tilghman Ochs, of Allentown. These children are Miriam L., Emily Margaret, Leon A., and Harold D.

WILLIAM B. SHAFFER, chief of construction of the Martin Superior Improvement Company, is one of the foremost business men of Northampton county, having been the organizer and promoter of various enterprises which have contributed in large measure to the substantial upbuilding of this section of the state as well as to his individual success. He was born in Lehigh county, November 27, 1851, and is of German lineage.

His paternal grandfather, John Shaffer, came to America in the year 1734 and settled in North Carolina. He followed farming throughout his entire life. John Shaffer, the father of William Shaffer, was born in North Carolina in 1812, and died in 1888. Having obtained his education in the common schools, he also took up the occupation of farming as a life work, and devoted his energies to the tilling of the soil in North Carolina for a number of years. Later he removed to Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where his last days were passed. He married Julia Barber, a native of Lehigh county, and their children were William, John F., Elvina, Mary J., Charles G., Caroline S., Louisa, Sarah A. and Elizabeth.

William Shaffer attended the common schools of Lehigh county to a limited extent, but his educational privileges were meager, for at the age of eleven years he went to work in the iron ore beds in Lehigh county. He was employed in different capacities in connection with that industry for eighteen years, after which he engaged in farming for two years, and then entered a store as a clerk. He next removed to Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in clerking for four

years in the employ of A. A. Hoover, and on the expiration of that period he began business on his own account in Allentown as a dealer in coal, as a member of the firm of Shaffer & Bortz. This firm also extended the field of their activity to the manufacture of powder. Mr. Shaffer afterward retired from the coal trade and engaged in the manufacture of powder alone. Through the development of this industry he organized the Vulcan Dynamite Company, and the business grew to extensive and important proportions. In 1884 he sold the plant for seventy-two thousand dollars. In 1896 he removed to Nazareth, having learned that there were many cement mines in this district. He quietly went to work and secured the option on a number of farms, and later he organized the Nazareth Portland Cement Company, while still later he was instrumental in forming the Dexter Cement Company and the Phoenix Company. He built almost all of the cement mills in and around Nazareth and secured the machinery for their operation. He is now chief of construction in connection with the Martin Superior Improvement Company. He also was primarily instrumental in organizing the Pennsylvania Paint and Ochre Company, of which he became president. The extent and volume of the business interests with which he has been associated have classed him with the most enterprising and progressive citizens of his part of the state. He is a selfmade man, whose achievements have been secured entirely through his own efforts. He has never incurred an obligation that he has not met nor made an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and he enjoys the unqualified confidence of his business associates and the high esteem of the people at large.

In his political views Mr. Shaffer is an independent Republican. For some time he filled the position of councilman while living in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He has long held membership in the Reformed church, in which he has served as a deacon, and for twenty years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school. Among the prominent, energetic and enterprising citizens of the Lehigh Valley he is numbered, and his efforts have been an important factor in

promoting the material, intellectual and moral welfare of the state.

Mr. Shaffer was married in 1872 to Miss Sarah A. Butz, a daughter of Manassas and Eliza (Venner) Butz, of Lehigh county. Five children have been born unto them: Eliza J., who married William Ernest and has two children; Minnie R., who is the wife of James S. Carl and the mother of three children; Manassas W., who married May Raymond and has one child; Ellen N., who is the wife of Robert Smith and has one child; and Edgar B., at home.

LEVI HENRY, one of the reliable and worthy farmers of Packer township, Carbon county, who owns and cultivates a tract of sixty acres of valley land, was born in Lyon township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1843, his parents being Adam and Sallie Henry, who were also natives of that county. The paternal great-grandfather was also a resident of that portion of the state, and had a family of eight children, all of whom became worthy citizens and enterprising farmers. The father was a substantial farmer and lived to an advanced age, being almost a centenarian at the time of his death. He held some township offices, including that of supervisor. Upon the old homestead he reared his family, which at one time numbered eight children, but only two are now living, John and Levi.

Levi Henry was reared in the county of his nativity, pursued his education in the public schools, and continued to reside in Lehigh county until 1884, when he became a resident of Carbon county. It was in that year he purchased from Samuel Harleman the farm upon which he now resides, formerly a part of the Bullock tract of land of five hundred acres. Upon this land Mr. Henry erected a comfortable residence in 1884, and eleven years later he built a large and substantial barn in which he has housed fine stock for a number of years. His place comprises sixty acres of rich valley land which is under a high state of cultivation, and he also has one of the finest orchards in his township, of which he is justly proud. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance, and indicates the

supervision of a practical yet progressive owner.

In 1865 Levi Henry was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Bardale, of Milton, Pennsylvania, and unto them were born nine children, eight of whom are living, namely: Louise, who is the wife of Frank Wister; Sallie, who married George Smith; Mary, the wife of A. Behman; James; John, who married Miss Lollie Youen; Ida, the wife of Asa Seems; Charles; and Mary, who married A. Spellman. The Henry family are members of the Lutheran church.

ARCHIE REEVES, whose business fidelity as well as capability is indicated by his long connection with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, covering a period of thirty-four years, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1846. He was reared and educated in his native city, receiving good advantages, and when he started out to make his own living he became connected with railroad service. His position was that of an "extra"—an important work necessitating his familiarity with all the departments of the operative service of the road that he might fill any position when called upon. He was capable and faithful in that work, which he followed for some time, and then turned his attention to mining, which he continued to make his business until his emigration to America.

Believing that he might have better business opportunities in the new world, he sailed from Scotland in 1869, landing in New York on the 4th of July of that year. He came at once to Lansford, and soon afterward entered the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with which he has been associated for more than a third of a century, and during twenty years of this period he has been a foreman, now having charge of slope No. 4, with two hundred and fourteen miners and employes under his supervision. In all of his mining experience in America he has never met with any serious mishap, which indicates his commendable caution and care.

Ere leaving his native country Mr. Reeves was married in July, 1868, to Miss Jane Brown, also a native of Scotland, and it was in the fol-

lowing June that they crossed the Atlantic. Unto them have been born the following named: Eugenie, now the wife of William Crowe; John, who is assistant foreman under his father; Alice, deceased; Archie, a machinist; Thomas, who is an electrician; William; James, who is a stenographer and typewriter in the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; Agnes and Ellen. The family have a beautiful and commodious home to which Mr. Reeves added many improvements in 1890, making it a most modern dwelling.

Mr. Reeves is a sincere and zealous member of the Presbyterian church, took an active part in the organization of the church at Lansford, and for several years he has served as one of its elders. He has served his borough as a member of the council and of the school board. Socially he is a member of Tamaqua Lodge, No. 235, F. and A. M., the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and in the two last mentioned he is a charter member of the lodges in Lansford and has filled all of their chairs. He is widely known in his adopted borough as a reliable business man, a progressive citizen, and a gentleman whom to know is to respect.

CHARLES E. SNYDER, one of the enterprising young business men of Easton, is a native son of the city, born on the 3d of March, 1863, in the house in which he yet resides. His parents are William and Anna M. (Baumgard) Snyder, and the father is a representative of business interests of Easton, having for a long period conducted a meat market.

William Snyder was born in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of July, 1830, and was reared and educated in his native county. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade and worked on the first trestle to span the Lehigh river at Easton. For about twenty-one years he was identified with building interests, being recognized as an efficient and capable workman, his services being acceptable to all who employed him. In his business deal-



ings he has ever sustained a reputation for honesty and reliability, and thus has gained the good will and respect of those with whom he has been brought in contact. In 1871 he abandoned his trade and turned his attention to the butchering business, establishing a meat market. His present house and shop were built in 1858, and at the same time he erected another house on Northampton street, but subsequently sold the latter property. In 1852 Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Baumgard, and they became the parents of seven children, as follows: George, now deceased; William, Charles E., Mrs. Mary Detwiller, Mrs. William Fritchman, Mrs. W. W. Barnes, and Mrs. Burton Hoyle. The wife and mother died in 1897, much regretted by all who knew her, for her many excellent traits of character and her kindly spirit had endeared her to all with whom she had been brought in contact. William Snyder is a valued member of Amana Lodge, No. 77, K. P. Although he has passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, he is yet a hale and hearty man, still interested in business affairs, and assisting to some extent in the work of the shop.

Charles E. Snyder, whose name introduces this record, spent his boyhood days in his parents' home, and lessons of industry and honesty were early instilled into his mind. His later training was received in the public schools, and the knowledge which he there gained of the English branches of learning well fitted him to take up the responsible duties of life when he put aside his text books. Under the direction of his father he gained his business experience, and in 1886 he succeeded to the ownership and conduct of the meat market in Easton. He has since built up a large trade, increasing the scope of his business, and now has an extensive patronage which renders his labor profitable. He is also active in public affairs and interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city. He has been a co-operant factor in many measures for the general good, and his fellow-townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, nominated him for the position of councilman. He made a strong race and came within two votes of election, al-

though he had as his opponent one of the leading men of the opposition party, which has always been the major party of this community.

In 1882 Mr. Snyder led to the marriage altar Miss Alice V. Sigfreid, the accomplished daughter of Eli and Belle Sigfreid. She was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1866. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have been born two interesting children, Harold and Hazel. The parents have many warm friends in this locality, and are popular with those who know them, while the hospitality of their own pleasant home is cordially enjoyed by their social acquaintances. Mr. Snyder is a member of Amana Lodge, K. P., in which he is a past chancellor. He also belongs to Vanderveer Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a past sachem in the local tent of the Improved Order of Red Men.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SERFASS, the proprietor of an extensive and select drug business in the city of Easton, Pennsylvania, where he is widely known as a man of business ability and sterling integrity, was born in Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1861, a son of Aaron, a merchant of Easton, Pennsylvania, and Maria M. Serfass, a descendant of an old and honored German lineage.

In the public schools of Easton, Pennsylvania, Abraham L. Serfass obtained his early educational advantages, and these were supplemented by attendance at Lafayette College and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1885 he graduated from the latter named institution with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, and two years later purchased a drug store in his native city which he conducted with a large degree of success until 1892. In that year he established his present store which is located at the corner of Spring Garden and North Third streets, and from that date to the present time (1903) his trade has steadily increased in volume and importance. This is due to the fact that he is prompt and reliable in the compounding of prescriptions, has constantly on hand a large and select line of drugs, chemicals and toilet articles, and that the wants of his patrons are attended to with the



utmost courtesy and consideration. Mr. Serfass is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is an honored member of Dallas Lodge, No. 396, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Hugh DePayen Commandery, Knights Templar.

In 1885 Mr. Serfass was united in marriage to Anna L. Miller, daughter of Charles P. Miller, a respected citizen of Easton, Pennsylvania, and one son was the issue of this union, Willis S. Serfass. The death of Mrs. Serfass occurred in 1897. On May 5, 1903, Mr. Serfass chose for his second wife Evangeline Shimer, a daughter of Nathan and Lydia Shimer.

OWEN HENRY KNECHT, a prominent and respected citizen of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, who for more than a quarter of a century has been prominently and actively identified with the commercial, political and social interests of the town, is a lineal descendant of John George Knecht, who was born in der Pfalsz am Rhine, on the banks of the Rhine river, May 5, 1740. In early manhood John G. Knecht came to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, later removed to the vicinity of Easton, and subsequently changed his place of residence to Williams township, where he purchased a tract of nearly two hundred acres on which was located a mill which was known for more than a hundred years afterward as Knecht's Mill. He married, February 1, 1775, Anna Maria Moritz, who was born September 29, 1752, at Fraunfels, near Weizler, Germany, and they became the parents of three children—George, John and Jacob Knecht.

John Knecht, second son of John G. and Anna M. Knecht, was born on his father's estate in Williams township, July 1, 1778, was educated in the common schools, and his business career was devoted to milling and the manufacture of plows. He married, and his sons were Jacob and John Knecht.

John Knecht, aforementioned son of John Knecht, is a native of Palmer township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. In early life he learned

the trade of miller, and after becoming an experienced and proficient mechanic, he became the owner of several mills in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, which he successfully operated for several years. Later he abandoned this line of trade and engaged in the management of a hotel which was situated in Monroe county. Being a man of frank, genial and affable manners, his hotel became quite popular and was well patronized, and Mr. Knecht was careful to provide everything for the convenience and comfort of his guests. Subsequently he removed to Nazareth, where he resided for many years, and during this time he engaged in farming and butchering. At the present time (1904) he is a resident of Bushkill township. In religion he is an earnest member and serves in the capacity of elder in the Reformed church, and in politics he is a staunch Democrat. Mr. Knecht married Sabina Breidinger, daughter of Adam Breidinger of Palmer township, and the following named children were born to them: Owen H., Alvin, Alice and Elmer E. Knecht.

Owen H. Knecht, eldest son of John and Sabina Knecht, was born in Palmer township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1854. His educational advantages were obtained in the public schools of Plainfield township, and in 1872 he began his business career by engaging as a clerk in a general store in the town of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, the proprietor of which was John F. Beidle. By industry, perseverance and close application to his duties he soon gained a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, and in 1878 he purchased the interest and good will from his employer, and since that date, a period of twenty-five years, has conducted a large and lucrative trade. In addition to this enterprise Mr. Knecht was one of the organizers and is now serving as a director in two of the leading corporations of Nazareth—the Nazareth National Bank and the Nazareth Canning Company. Politically Mr. Knecht is a Democrat, and has been chosen by that party to serve as a member of the school board of Nazareth for twenty-one consecutive years. He is a member and treasurer of the Nazareth Agricultural Society, a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Ma-

sons, the Senior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

In 1875 Mr. Knecht married Emma Santee, daughter of Aaron Santee, of Upper Nazareth township. Their children are: 1. Charles, who is connected with the Nazareth Hosiery Mills; married Emma Grover, and they are the parents of three children—Harold, Francis and Gerald Knecht. 2. John, who assists his father in the management of his store and resides at home with his parents. Mr. Knecht and his family are members of the Lutheran church of Nazareth.

E. D. DOOLITTLE, M. D., whose name is widely known in the city of Easton, Pennsylvania, as an eminent and successful medical practitioner, was born in Key West, Florida, a son of the Rev. Horace D. Doolittle, a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, who removed to that section of the country from New Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where in boyhood he was a close and intimate friend of Samuel J. Tilden, an American statesman of note.

Dr. Doolittle acquired his collegiate training at Madison University (now Colgate) and in 1870 graduated from the medical department of Bellevue Hospital College in New York city with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he established an office in Brooklyn, New York, for the active practice of his profession and remained there for a number of years. In 1875 he entered the New York Polyclinic and pursued a special course of study in Gynecology, becoming an expert in that branch of the profession. He gradually worked into the homœopathic school of practice, which was first expounded by Professor Samuel Hahnemann, a noted German physician, and has since conducted his cases according to that method. For many years he has been a representative member of the medical profession of Easton, Pennsylvania, where he now resides and enjoys a large and lucrative patronage. In 1881 he was instrumental in the organization of the Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Society, served as its first president, then vice-president, and later became secretary, which position he retained for many years. He is also

a member of the Homœopathic State Society, and frequently contributes valuable articles to the leading medical periodicals.

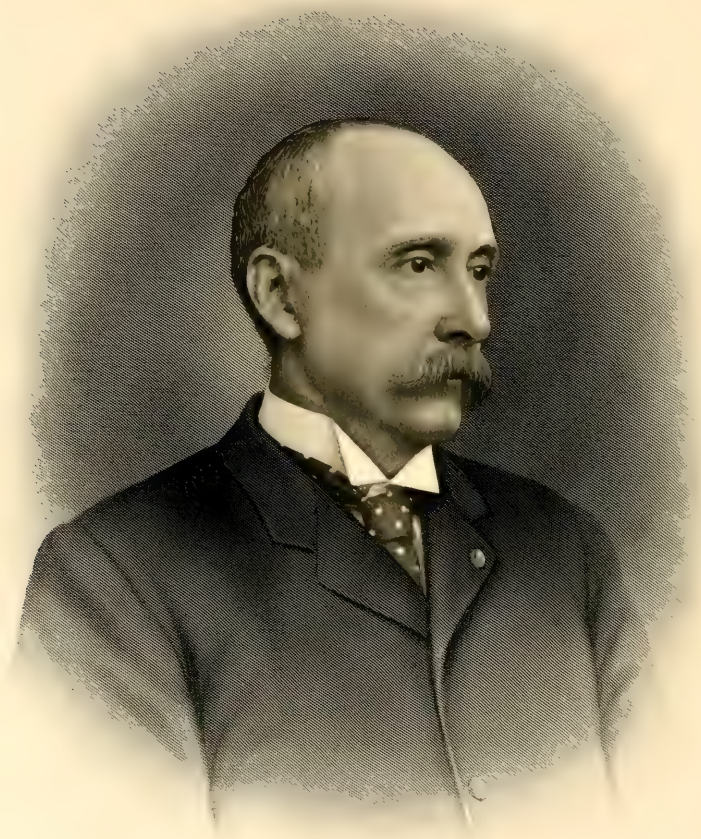
In 1880 Dr. Doolittle became a member of the Royal Arcanum, and was appointed to fill the position of medical examiner the same year, was elected a representative of the grand council in 1887 and again in 1889, without solicitation on his part, was elected at Chambersburg to serve in the capacity of grand vice-regent, and in 1893 was unanimously elected grand regent for the ensuing two years. He was also grand instructor in the Home Circle, but persistently refused to accept a higher position. He has attended the grand lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Supreme Council I. O. H., and the supreme council of the Knights of Malta. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church of Easton, Pennsylvania, being a member of the board of deacons, and also treasurer of the church.

In 1871 Dr. Doolittle married Julia F. Ludlam, a native of New York city, and the issue of this union was two sons, of whom one, Egbert L., is a graduate of Lafayette College.

MARTIN JOSEPH RIEGEL, proprietor of an extensive establishment in the city of Easton, Pennsylvania, devoted exclusively to the sale of books, music, and musical instruments, is a native of Hellertown, Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred there December 11, 1835. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Newcomber) Riegel, the former named being a son of Matthias Riegel.

Joseph Riegel (father) was born in Lower Saucon township, Pennsylvania, in August, 1807, and spent the early years of his life on a farm; his educational advantages were obtained in the common schools of the locality. His first occupation was that of teacher, later he followed agricultural pursuits, and subsequently his entire time and attention were devoted to mercantile business. Up to the time of the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Riegel was an old-line Whig, and was a candidate for the office of sheriff on that ticket, but the county being largely Democratic he was consequently defeated. He was appointed postmaster of his native township





*John H. Jordan.*



under President Buchanan's administration, and was the incumbent of the office for a quarter of a century. He served in the capacity of justice of the peace for many years, and during his tenure of that office performed a large amount of legal business for his neighbors, but his advice was always to avoid litigation. He was a member of the Reformed church. Mr. Riegel married Mary Newcomber, born in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1812. Their children were: Catherine, born August 26, 1830, died April 25, 1900, who was the wife of Daniel H. Smith, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Henry Matthias, born July, 1833, died October, 1863; Martin Joseph, born December 11, 1835; Samuel Peter, born November, 1837, died in 1855; Charles Jacob, born January 28, 1841, a resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Riegel's death occurred August 3, 1885, his wife having previously passed away on June 26, 1878.

Martin J. Riegel attended the public schools of Hellertown until he attained the age of fifteen years, when he was apprenticed for three years to Lehr & Sellars, coach makers. He did not follow his trade, however, but in the year 1856 located in Easton and entered the book store of Mr. Maxwell, where he remained for eight years, thus gaining a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business. He then established a book business on his own account, and in 1884 added an additional department to the store for the sale of all kinds of music and musical instruments. In this enterprise he has been eminently successful, owing to the fact that he has the ability to quickly note and improve an opportunity, forms his plans readily, and is determined in their execution. He has been associated with various enterprises in the city of Easton, among them being the Easton Improvement Association, the Northampton Improvement Association, of which he is president, and the Easton Heights Cemetery Company.

Mr. Riegel served on the old borough council for three years, and was appointed a member of the first city council and chairman of the highway committee. He is a member of the First Reformed church of Easton, has been a member of the consistory since 1869, has served on the

board of deacons, and at the present time (1903) is serving as elder. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Free and Accepted Masons, including the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees.

Mr. Riegel was united in marriage, November 11, 1861, to Anna L. Hess, born April 22, 1841, a daughter of Owen W. and Anna Maria (Hoover) Hess, and granddaughter of the late Judge George Hess. One child was the issue of this union, Henry Martin Riegel, born March 3, 1864, graduated from Lafayette College in 1884, and from that date until March 3, 1900, continued his studies at home, and assisted his father in the management of the store. He then came to New York city and entered the G. Schirmer music store as manager of the musical literature department, this having been a new acquisition to the establishment, and opened at that time.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, LL. D., author, editor, and librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1840, a son of Francis and Emily (Woolf) Jordan, a grandson of John and Elizabeth (Henry) Jordan, of Philadelphia; a great-grandson of Hon. William Henry, of Northampton county, twenty years justice of the district courts, and a presidential elector of Washington, 1793; a great-great-grandson of Hon. William Henry, of Lancaster county, member of the committee of safety of Pennsylvania, member of the old congress, and assistant commissary-general during the Revolution.

He was graduated from Nazareth Hall in 1856, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette College in 1902. Since 1886 he has been editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography; in 1885 became assistant librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and librarian in 1903; in 1895 first president of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and is registrar of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

He has contributed numerous articles to historical magazines, and is author of the following works: "Friedensthal and its Stockaded Mill, 1749-1767;" "Narrative of John Hecke-

welder's Journey to the Wabash in 1792;" "Bishop Spangenburg's Notes of Travel to Onondaga in 1745;" "A Red Rose from the Olden Time, 1752-1772;" "Something About Trombones;" "Notes of Travel of John Heckewelder to Ohio, 1797;" "Occupation of New York by the British, 1775-1782;" "Bethlehem During the Revolution;" "The Military Hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz During the Revolution;" and "Franklin as a Genealogist." He edited "Essay of an Onondaga Grammar," by David Zeisberger, and "Continental Hospital Returns, 1778-1780." He is a member of various historical societies in different states; and a member of the Commission for the Preservation of the Archives of the State of Pennsylvania. His contributions to the History of the Moravian church in Pennsylvania are voluminous.

THE STOTZ FAMILY of Easton, Pennsylvania, one of the oldest Moravian families in the state, was founded by Ludwig Stotz, who came to America from Hernheim, Saxony, with the immigrants sent out to Nazareth by Count Zinzendorf about 1755. His wife was Henrietta Weisbrod, of the same village with himself.

Joseph Stotz, son of the immigrant founder of the family, was born at or near Nazareth, November 3, 1757, and died January 4, 1825. He married Juliana Eigenbrodt, and their children were: Timothy born 1807, died 1848; Reuben J., born 1836, died 1879.

Reuben Jeremiah, youngest of the children of Joseph and Juliana (Eigenbrodt) Stotz, was born at Wind Gap, Pennsylvania. He received a good common school education and pursued advanced branches at Nazareth Hall. He was a shoe merchant by occupation, was active in public affairs and held numerous local offices, and in religion was a Methodist. During the Civil war he made an honorable record as lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in various of the most momentous campaigns and desperately fought battles which mark the annals of the Army of the Potomac, including the dreadful engagements at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He married Mary Ann Heimer, a daugh-

ter of Adam Heimer, of Pennsylvania-German ancestry.

Timothy Adam Stotz, son of Reuben and Mary Ann (Heimer) Stotz, was born at Wind Gap, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1864. He received a thorough common-school education, and early in life entered upon a mercantile career. He is now and has been for several years senior member of the firm of Stotz Brothers, at Easton, dealers in stoves, hardware, etc. He is a Lutheran in religion, and a Democrat in politics. October 26, 1884, he married Miss Addie Fellener, daughter of Jacob Fellener, of Saylorsburg, Pennsylvania, who was a lifelong and successful farmer at Easton.

Robert A. Stotz, son of Reuben and Mary Ann (Heimer) Stotz, began his education in the common schools, attended Fairview Academy at Brodheadsville, the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, and entered Lafayette College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. In the intervals while pursuing his education he worked upon the farm and taught school. From 1897 to 1900 he read law under the preceptorship of General Frank Reeder, at Easton, and in the latter year was admitted to the bar of Northampton county, and on January 5, 1903, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He served for some years as district attorney of Northampton county, and was subsequently appointed United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion is a member of the Methodist church. He holds membership in Dallas Lodge, No. 396, F. and A. M., and the Sons of Veterans. October 29, 1902, at Easton, he married Miss Caroline M. Louder, daughter of George P. and Margaret Louder. Her father was by occupation an engineer. He served during the entire Civil war with the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and took part in the battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, and numerous minor engagements, and also in Sherman's memorable march "From Atlanta to the Sea." Mrs. Stotz was educated in the common and high schools of Easton.



















